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Canada. Parliament. Legislative
Assembly. Debates

DEBATES OF THE LEGISLATIVE

ASSEMBLY OF

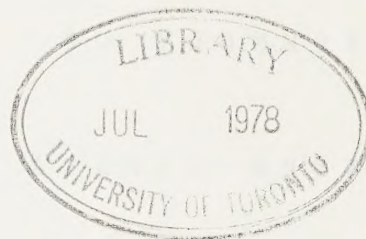
UNITED CANADA

Volume IX

Part II

1850

1978



DEBATES OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF UNITED CANADA

1841-1867

Published under the direction of the

Centre d'Etude du Québec

and the

Centre de recherche en histoire économique du Canada français

General Editor

Elizabeth Gibbs

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Edited by

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CENTRE DE RECHERCHE EN HISTOIRE ECONOMIQUE DU CANADA FRANCAIS

5255, avenue Decelles, Montréal, Québec H3T 1V6

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CENTRE D'ETUDE DU QUEBEC
Sir George Williams of Concordia University
Montréal, Québec
H3G 1M8

Director : *Cameron Nish*

Associate Director : *Jean Hamelin*

Research Director : *Elizabeth Gibbs*

CENTRE DE RECHERCHE EN HISTOIRE ECONOMIQUE
DU CANADA FRANCAIS
5255, avenue Decelles
Montréal, Québec
H3T 1V6

Directeur : *Pierre Harvey*

Directeur de la recherche : *Cameron Nish*

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*Centre de recherche en histoire économique du Canada français

FRIDAY, 28 JUNE 1850.

(102)

Petitions
brought up.

THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. DeWitt,--The Petition of the Reverend Edward G. Sutton, Minister, and others, of St. Jean Chrysostôme.

By the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin,--The Petition of Job Hughes and others, of the Township of East Gwillimbury.

By the Honorable Mr. Hincks,--The Petition of Joshua Wakefield and others, of the seven north concessions of the Township of Blenheim; and the Petition of W. Dickson and others, of the Township of Blenheim, County of Oxford.

Petitions read.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of the Council of the Municipality of the County of Beauharnois, Number Two; praying certain amendments to the Municipal Council Act.

Of the Council of the Municipality of the County of Beauharnois, Number Two; praying that the Laws regulating the granting of Tavern Licenses may be so amended as to vest the power of granting such Licenses in Municipal Councils.

Of Reuben French, of the Seigniorship of Lacolle, County of Huntingdon; praying indemnification for certain losses sustained by him during the late war with the United States of America.

Of John Anderson and others, colored inhabitants of the Town of St. Catharines; and of Edward Crump and others, colored inhabitants of the City of Hamilton; praying that the word "colored" may be struck out of the nineteenth clause of the Common School Bill now before the House.

Of John Watt, Townreeve of the Township of Nichol, on behalf of the Municipality of the said Township; and of the Municipality of the Township of Puslinch; praying that the division of the County of Waterloo, as proposed by the Representation Bill now before the House, may not pass into Law.

Of the Municipality of the Township of Eramosa; praying that the division of the County of Waterloo, as proposed by the Representation Bill now before the House, be not passed into Law, unless as Electoral Ridings only.

Of the Municipality of the Township of Waterloo; praying that certain Townships constituting North Dumfries, proposed to be set apart as a County or Riding for purposes of Representation by the Bill now before the House, may be erected into a separate County for all purposes whatsoever.

Of the Municipality of the Township of Peel; praying that the prices of lands settled upon in the said Township may be reduced to their original valuation.

Of Benjamin Thurtell, Esquire, on behalf of a public meeting of the inhabitants of the County of Waterloo; praying that the proposed division of the said County, as embodied in the Representation Bill now before the House, may be so altered as to divide the southern portion thereof into three Ridings for electoral purposes only.

Of John LeSueur and others, of Chicoutimi; praying that certified copies of documents registered at the Registry Office of the County of Saguenay prior to the division of the said office, may be so fyled in the Registry Office established in the said Township of Chicoutimi.

Petition of L.
Perrault and
others,
referred.

Resolved, That the Petition of Louis Perrault and others, Depositors in the Montreal Provident and Savings Bank, and others interested therein, be referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Holmes, Mr. DeWitt, Mr. Armstrong, the Honorable Mr. Cameron of Kent, and Mr. Malloch, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for

persons, papers, and records.

Tenth Report
of Committee
on Standing
Orders.

The Honorable Mr. Cameron of Kent, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Tenth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Petition of Samuel Solmes and others, of the first concession of Sophiasburgh, for the passing of an Act to prevent the Statute of possession from interfering with a certain survey of the said concession. They consider this application as coming within the meaning of the 66th Rule; and as no notice has been given by the Petitioners, they cannot recommend that it be proceeded with.

The Petition of Samuel Pinnock and others, is not, in the opinion of Your Committee, of such a nature as to require the publication of notice.

Temperance.

Ordered, That the Select Committee on the subject of Temperance, have power to report from time to time.

The Honorable Mr. Cameron of Kent, from the Select Committee appointed on the subject of Temperance, the means of suppressing intemperance, and counteracting the evil effects of the present system of licensing, with power to report by Bill or otherwise, and from time to time, presented to the House the First Report of

(103)

the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have carefully considered the present state of the License Law; they have examined witnesses from both sections of the Province, and have had the opinion of gentlemen--clerical, professional, and lay--who have had their attention turned to this subject for years.

While Your Committee and the witnesses examined are generally of opinion that the principle of licensing the sale of intoxicating drinks is bad, they are unanimously of opinion that the present system or License Law is imperfect, and tending to immorality and vice.

Wherefore Your Committee have prepared a Bill better to regulate and guard the Law of License, and to punish parties who violate or contravene the intentions and principles thereof under shelter of the Law itself, and to make them responsible for the consequence of their outrages on society.

Intemperance
Suppression
Bill.

The Honorable Mr. Cameron of Kent then presented to the House a Bill for the suppression of Intemperance.¹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS complained that he had been taken by surprise in this matter. It was very unusual to allow Committees to report by bill, and he should certainly have opposed the motion for the committee, had he known of it.--There were some most extraordinary ideas on this subject,--he did not know whether they were in the bill or not--for, instance,² it was proposed by one person from Lower Canada³ that if a man was proved to be drunk three times in one year, by one credible witness, the whole management of his affairs should be taken out of his hands⁴ ((and)) should be placed under the control of Trustees. (Great laughter.) He was not aware till now that the Committee had been invested with power to report a bill.⁵

MR. M. CAMERON said there was no such provision in this bill. It merely provided more stringent restrictions on obtaining licenses, and--what was the only thing which he thought could be objected to--that if a person drank himself to death in a tavern, the tavern-keeper would be liable to his wife or family for damages. It was intended that in Lower Canada, the licenses should be granted by the Senior Church Warden, Justice of the Peace, and Militia Officer.⁶

SIR A. MACNAB understood that this bill proposed that if a man took a little

brandy and water three times a year he was to lose his property.⁷

COL. GUGY--Members of Parliament were excepted.⁸

SIR A. MACNAB would oppose it on that ground. He understood that the member for Essex, who was in favour of the bill, was not in his place; and the member for London, who was opposed to it, was also absent; and he (Sir A.) thought, therefore, the question should be postponed.⁹

MR. ROSS said, that he understood the bill proposed to re-enact the old ordinance on this subject. If so, he should certainly oppose it, for at present it was worked with great injustice. Instead of the Senior Church warden, Justice of Peace, and Militia Officer, meeting and determining if a man were fit to have a license, under the influence of the Clergy, they often determined that there should be no license at all. It was, of course, well known that the Clergy in Lower Canada were almost exclusively Roman Catholic, and he knew there were many cases in which they had exerted an influence to prevent Protestants, not at all under their charge, from keeping taverns. Now, it was all very laudable for these gentlemen to preach temperance; but it was a most un-English idea that they were to force it down people's throats.¹⁰

(103)

which was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Clergy Re- *The Honorable Mr. Price reported from the Committee appointed*
serves. *to prepare and report the draught of an humble Address to Her*

Majesty on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, that they had
drawn up an Address accordingly; and the same was read, as followeth:--

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.
Most Gracious Sovereign,

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly approach Your Majesty, for the purpose of representing:--

That the reservation of a large portion of the Public Domain of the Province for the support of a Protestant Clergy, by an Act passed in the 31st year of the Reign of Your Majesty's Royal Predecessor, King George the Third, has been for many years a source of intense dissatisfaction to the great majority of Your Majesty's subjects in Upper Canada:

That it appears by the last Census taken in Upper Canada, that the Population of that section of the Province was, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, 723,332, of which 239,651 are returned as in connexion with the Churches of England and Scotland, the only Churches receiving any considerable benefit from the Clergy Reserve endowment:

That it appears by the last Census taken in Lower Canada, that the Population of that section of the Province was, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, 678,490, of which only 70,229 are returned as in connexion with the Churches of England and Scotland:

That the power given by the 41st clause of the above mentioned Act to the Provincial Legislature, "to vary or repeal" the provisions respecting the allotment and appropriation of lands for the support of a Protestant Clergy, affords sufficient evidence, that in the opinion of the Imperial Parliament the question was one that ought to be settled with reference to the state of public opinion in the Colony rather than to that in the Mother Country:

That in the early settlement of the Province the reserved lands were of little value, and as no sales had then been authorized by the Imperial Parliament, the question attracted but a slight share of public attention:

That so soon as the intention of the Government to dispose of the lands re-

served in Upper Canada became known, the Representatives of the People of that Province took the whole subject into their most serious considerations, and, with an unanimity that prevailed on no other question, endeavored to remove a grievance universally complained of by the People, save and except by those interested in the maintenance of Church Establishments:

That in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, a Bill to authorize the sale of the Clergy Reserves and the application of the proceeds thereof to the purposes of general Education, was passed through the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, the division on the second reading having been 22 to 6; that this Bill was rejected by the Legislative Council:

That a dissolution having taken place soon afterwards, the Tenth Parliament of Upper Canada met in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, when a Bill for the sale of the Clergy Reserves and the application of the proceeds to Educational purposes, passed through its various stages in the House of Assembly without a division, but was again rejected by the Legislative Council:

That in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty, during the second session of the Tenth Parliament, another Bill containing similar provisions to the former ones was passed by the House of Assembly without a division, and was rejected by the Legislative Council:

That a dissolution having taken place, a new Parliament met in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, when Resolutions expressing the same views were adopted by a large majority in the House of Assembly,--an amendment proposed by the Solicitor General having been rejected on a division of 29 to 7:

That in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, during the second session of the Eleventh Parliament, an Address to the Crown praying for the application of the Clergy Reserves to Educational purposes was carried by a large majority in the House of Assembly:

That after the passage of the Address last referred to, a Message was sent down to the House by Lieutenant Governor Sir John Colborne, in which His Excellency stated that he had His Majesty's Commands to make a communication to the House of Assembly in reference to the lands set apart for the support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy; that His Excellency informed the House that the representations made to His Majesty and to His Royal Predecessors of the prejudice sustained by His faithful subjects in the Province, from the appropriation of the Clergy Reserves, had engaged His Majesty's most attentive consideration, that His Majesty had considered with no less anxiety, how far such an appropriation of territory was conducive either to the temporal welfare of the Ministers of Religion in the Province, or to their spiritual influence, and that His Majesty invited the House of Assembly of Upper Canada to consider how the power given to the Provincial Legislature by the Constitutional Act, to vary or repeal this part of its provisions, could be called into exercise most advantageously for the spiritual and temporal interests of His Majesty's subjects in the Province:

That after the reception of the above Message, a Bill to re-invest the Clergy Reserves in the Crown, discharged of all trusts whatsoever, was introduced and read a second time on a division of 29 to 7:

That in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, during the third session of the Eleventh Parliament, a Bill having similar provisions with that formerly adopted by the House, was read a second time on a division of 26 to 2:

That in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, during the fourth session of the Eleventh Parliament, a Bill of a similar character was passed

(104)

through its several stages in the House of Assembly by considerable majorities, though opposed with the whole weight of the Government; but was rejected by the Legislative Council:

That in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, during the first session of the Twelfth Parliament of Upper Canada, a Bill for the sale of the Clergy Reserves and the application of the proceeds to Educational purposes, was passed by a majority of 40 to 4, but was rejected by the Legislative Council:

That during the same session, Resolutions were sent down to the House of Assembly by the Legislative Council, in which the opinion was expressed, that as the Legislature of the Province had been unable to concur in any measure respecting the Clergy Reserves, it was expedient to address His Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, requesting that the Imperial Parliament should legislate upon the subject:

That the House of Assembly, by a majority of twenty-four to twelve, there-upon Resolved, That the House had theretofore repeatedly passed Bills providing for the sale of the Clergy Reserves, and the appropriation of the monies arising therefrom to the support of Education, which Bills have been rejected without amendment by the Legislative Council: That with the same view the House had repeatedly made known, by humble and dutiful Addresses to His Majesty, their wishes and opinions, and the wishes and opinions of His Majesty's faithful subjects in the Province, on this highly important subject, and that the House took that opportunity of declaring that these wishes and opinions, both on the part of the House and of their constituents remained entirely unchanged: That during the second session of the then last Parliament, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by Message, informed the House, that he had received His Majesty's instructions to declare that the representations which had at different times been made to His Majesty and His Royal Predecessors, of the prejudice sustained by His Majesty's faithful subjects in the Province from the appropriation of the Clergy Reserves, had engaged His Majesty's most attentive consideration, and His Majesty had most graciously been pleased to invite the House to consider how the powers given to the Provincial Legislature by the Constitutional Act to vary or repeal the provisions which it contains for the allotment and appropriation of the Clergy Reserves, might be most advantageously exercised for the spiritual and temporal interests of His faithful subjects in the Province: That the House, in compliance with His Majesty's wishes thus graciously expressed, and with the strong and well known desires of His Majesty's faithful subjects in the Province, had passed a Bill during the then present session, to provide for the sale of the Clergy Reserves, and to apply the money arising from such sales to the support of Education: That the said Legislative Council had not passed the said Bill, had not amended it, and had not passed any other Bill on the subject:

That in year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, during the second session of the Twelfth Parliament, a Bill embodying similar principles to those repeatedly passed by the House of Assembly was again introduced, and was carried on a division by a majority of 35 to 5: That the said Bill was amended in the Legislative Council, by expunging all the enacting clauses, and substituting provisions for investing the Reserves in the Crown, to be applied for the maintenance of Public Worship and the support of Religion: That the House of Assembly adopted by a majority of 27 to 1, certain amendments to the amended Bill sent down by the Legislative Council, affirming the principles of their original Bill:

That during the same session, a Despatch from Lord Glenelg, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to Lieutenant Governor Sir Francis Head, was communicated to the House of Assembly, in which His Lordship treated the question as one to be settled by the Provincial Legislature, and declined to interfere with the deliberations of the Legislature by offering any suggestions of his own:

That the Twelfth Parliament having been dissolved by Sir Francis Head, a general election was held at a period of great excitement, and the question of the disposal of the Clergy Reserves appears to have been lost sight of during the political struggle which ensued: That during the first three sessions of

the Thirteenth Parliament, various efforts were made to settle the question, but without any satisfactory result: That at length, in the course of the third session, a Bill which had passed the Legislative Council providing for the reinvestment of the said Reserves in the Imperial Parliament, was concurred in by a majority of 22 to 21:

That in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, during the fifth and last session of the last Parliament of Upper Canada, a Message was sent down to the House by the Governor General, the Right Honorable C.P. Thomson, by which the House was informed, that the Bill passed during the previous session had not received the Royal Assent, there being an insuperable objection to it on a point of form: That His Excellency stated, moreover, that in the opinion of His Majesty's Government, the Provincial Legislature would bring to the decision of the question an extent of accurate information as to the wants and general opinions of society in this country, in which the Imperial Parliament was unavoidably deficient:

That another attempt at settlement was made during the last session of the last Parliament of Upper Canada, when a Bill passed both Houses providing for the sale and disposal of the Clergy Reserves, which Bill having been reserved for the Royal Assent was not assented to by Your Majesty:

That on Your Majesty's decision to withhold the Royal Assent from the said Bill, Your Majesty's Government submitted to the Imperial Parliament a Bill providing for the sale and distribution of the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves, which so far from settling this long agitated question has left it to be the subject of renewed and increased public discontent.

And we humbly beg leave further to represent to Your Majesty, That apart from the objections entertained by the great majority of Your Majesty's subjects in Canada to religious endowments, by which certain favored denominations of Christians are kept in connection with the State, and thereby placed in a position of superiority over others, the present disposition of the revenue derived from the Clergy Reserve investments is manifestly unjust:

That the entire revenue derived from the investments made before the passing of the Imperial Act 3 and 4 Victoria, chapter 78, has been thereby assigned to the Churches of England and Scotland, to the exclusion of the Wesleyan Episcopal and New Connexion Methodists, the Free Presbyterian Church of Canada, the United Presbyterian Church, the Baptists, Congregationalists, and other Religious Bodies, whose Pastors have an equal claim to the designation of a Protestant Clergy with those of the Clergy of the Churches of England and Scotland:

That it appears from the facts above stated, that during a long period of years, and in nine successive sessions of the Provincial Parliament, the Representatives of the People of Upper Canada, with an unanimity seldom exhibited in a deliberative body, declared their opposition to religious endowments of the

(105)

character above referred to: That the wishes of the People were thwarted by the Legislative Council, a body containing a majority avowedly favorable to the ascendancy of the Church of England: That the Imperial Government, from time to time, invited the Provincial Parliament to legislate on the subject of these Reserves, disclaiming on the part of the Crown any desire for the superiority of one or more particular Churches: That Your Majesty's Government in declining to advise the Royal Assent being given to a Bill passed by a majority of one, for investing the power of disposing of the Reserves in the Imperial Parliament, admitted that from its accurate information as to the wants and general opinions of society, (in which the Imperial Parliament was unavoidably deficient,) the question could be more satisfactorily settled by the Provincial Legislature: That subsequently to the withholding of the Royal Assent from the last mentioned Bill, the Imperial Parliament passed an Act disposing of the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves, in a

manner entirely contrary to the formerly repeatedly expressed wishes of the Upper Canadian People as declared through their Representatives, and acknowledged as such in a Message sent to the Provincial Parliament by command of Your Majesty's Royal Predecessor:

That we are humbly of opinion that the legal or constitutional impediments which stood in the way of Provincial Legislation on this subject, should have been removed by an Act of the Imperial Parliament; but that the appropriation of revenues derived from the investment of the proceeds of the public lands of Canada, by the Imperial Parliament, will never cease to be a source of discontent to Your Majesty's loyal subjects in this Province; and that when all the circumstances connected with this question are taken into consideration, no religious denomination can be held to have such vested interest in the revenue derived from the proceeds of the said Clergy Reserves, as should prevent further Legislation with reference to the disposal of them, but we are nevertheless of opinion that the claims of existing incumbents should be treated in the most liberal manner; and that the most liberal and equitable mode of settling this long agitated question, would be for the Imperial Parliament to pass an Act providing that the stipends and allowances heretofore assigned and given to the Clergy of the Church of England and Scotland, or to any other Religious bodies or denominations of Christians in Canada, and to which the faith of the Crown is pledged, shall be secured during the natural lives or incumbencies of the parties now receiving the same, on the same principle that was adopted in the third section of an Act passed in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's Reign, chapter seventy-eight, subject to which provision the Provincial Parliament should be authorized to appropriate, as in its wisdom it may think proper, all revenues derived from the present investments or from those to be made hereafter, whether from the proceeds of future sales or from instalments on those already made.

We therefore humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to recommend to Parliament a measure for the repeal of the Imperial Act 3 & 4 Vic. Chap. 78, and for enabling the Canadian Legislature to dispose of the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves, subject to the conditions above mentioned.¹¹

MR. COM. CR. LANDS PRICE--He stated that the resolutions passed by the House had merely been put into the shape of an address.¹²

(105)

The Address being read a second time;

The Honorable Mr. Price moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Hincks, and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Address;

MR. H. SHERWOOD (Toronto) said he did not wish to offer any factious opposition, as the House had passed the Resolutions, and was not inclined to divide again.¹³

MR. M. CAMERON, however, pressed a division¹⁴.

MR. W. BOULTON (Toronto) was altogether surprised at the Com. of Crown Lands bringing up this address after the small majority by which the resolutions were passed. He (Mr. Price) had¹⁵ himself stated at ((a)) public meeting, that this question must be carried by a large majority¹⁶ in order to influence its passage in England¹⁷; that we must not go to England with a small majority. When the resolutions were carried by a majority of only two, he (Mr. B.) thought the mover ought to proceed no further with them; and for that reason, he would vote against the address.¹⁸

(105)

The House divided; and the names being called for, they were taken down, as

follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Bouthillier, Burritt, Cartier, Chauveau, Davignon, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Fergusson, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Guillet, Hall, Hincks, Holmes, Jobin, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, Marquis, McConnell, McFarland, Merritt, Méthot, Mongenais, Morrison, Nelson, Notman, Papineau, Polette, Price, Richards, Ross, Sanborn, Sauvageau, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Smith of DURHAM, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, Thompson, and Watts.--(46.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cameron of KENT, Cayley, Chabot, Christie, Crysler, Dickson, Gugy, Hopkins, Johnson, LaTerrière, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, McLean, Meyers, Robinson, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, Stevenson, and Viger.--(23.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

MR. MALLOCH stated that he was not in the House when the vote was taken. He desired to express his dissent from the decision which had been arrived at. He never could, in conscience, consent to vote the clergy reserves should be divested from the purposes of religion.¹⁹

Some further conversation ensued²⁰.

(105)

Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, informing His Excellency that this House has voted an humble Address to Her Majesty on the subject of the Clergy Reserves; and praying that His Excellency would be pleased to transmit the same to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be laid at the foot of the Throne.

Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed.

Ordered, That the said Addresses be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by the whole House.

Ordered, That such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province, do wait upon His Excellency the Governor General to know His Excellency's pleasure when he will be attended by this House with its Addresses.

Cornwall 9th
Concession
Survey Bill.

Mr. McLean, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of George Poapst and others, of the ninth concession of Cornwall, with power to report by Bill or otherwise, presented to the House a Bill to establish a Survey in front of the ninth concession of Cornwall (from Lot Number twenty-two westerly to the limit of the Township) as the governing line of the said concession of Cornwall, which was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Proposed
changes in the
Constitution.

The Honorable Mr. Robinson reported from the Select Committee appointed to prepare and report the draught of an humble Address to Her Majesty on the subject of certain proposed changes in the Constitution of this Province, that they had drawn up an Address accordingly; and the same was read, as followeth:--

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada in

Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to renew our declarations of attachment to Your Majesty's Person and Government; and to assure Your Majesty that we, and the People whom we represent, are deeply sensible of, and grateful for, the inestimable advantages derived by this Province from its connection with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, under a Constitution as nearly resembling that of the Parent State as the difference of circumstances admits; and, that under that Constitution, Canada has advanced to a high degree of prosperity, and its inhabitants are in the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty; and by

(106)

just and equitable laws are fully protected in life, person and property.

We avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded by the introduction into this Assembly, of propositions of a Revolutionary and Republican character, to declare our firm attachment to the Crown and Government of Great Britain; and our determination to maintain the connection with the Mother Country unimpaired, by whomsoever it may be assailed.

We beg to assure Your Majesty that we decidedly disapprove of, and condemn all such attempts to disturb the Constitution, as tending to agitate the public mind, and to strengthen the erroneous impression which now exists in Great Britain, that Canada desires to sever its connection with the Empire, thereby preventing the introduction of British capital in the Province; and diverting the tide of Emigration from Great Britain to other and more quiet countries.

The said Address being read a second time;

The Honorable Mr. Robinson moved, seconded by Mr. Stevenson, and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Address.²¹

MR. W. BOULTON (Toronto) would vote against the address, not because he did not feel attached to the British Government, but because it declared his resolutions to be revolutionary, which the hon. member proceeded to argue they were not.²² He denied the allegations of the Address, that the country is prosperous, that we have the same constitution as that of England, and that the country desires no change.²³ He desired to call the attention of the House to the admission made by a minister (Mr. Merritt) during the debate that the country was not in a prosperous condition.²⁴ While there was a civil list, over which the House had no control, and while it was necessary to have two-thirds of the House to pass certain measures, it was untrue to say that our constitution was like that of Great Britain.²⁵

MR. HOLMES said, he should vote against the address because²⁶ it contained what was not true.²⁷ He did not think that the people of Canada were in a prosperous condition, and²⁸ it was absurd to say that the people of this Province,²⁹ desire no change in the constitution³⁰. For example, it was notorious that no one had any confidence in the other branch of the Legislature.³¹ The country was in favor of the Legislative Council being made elective. Besides it was known that some members of the house were in favor of the same.³²

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS did not think that there was anything in the address opposed to a change in the other branch of the legislature or he would not vote for it. He did not think that any such meaning could be placed upon it.³³ He did not think they bound the House to saying that no change in the constitution would ever be desirable. He did not think the resolutions would prevent members from voting for an elective Legislative Council³⁴ tomorrow.³⁵ He thought the resolutions of Mr. Boulton were, however, justly styled republican and revolutionary, and were intended covertly to destroy the connection with the mother country³⁶. If carried they would lead to separation.³⁷

MR. W. BOULTON asked which of these resolutions were revolutionary?³⁸

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS--All of them.³⁹

MR. H. BOULTON, of Norfolk, opposed the address, on the ground that its allegations were opposed to notorious facts; he believed that the vast majority of the people were in favour of an elective Legislative Council.⁴⁰

MR. SHERWOOD contended that the resolutions of Mr. Boulton contained a few good things which, if they stood alone, he would support, with a good many bad⁴¹, but would not vote for all the bad ones with them as one proposition⁴².

MR. W. BOULTON asked him to point out the bad.⁴³

MR. SHERWOOD continued: He would presently. The elective principle, as applied to the Upper House, might not be objected to, but when it was⁴⁴ assumed that the elective principle if introduced, would be best adapted to the manners, the wants, and the wishes, of the people of this Province⁴⁵--

MR. BOULTON.--I have not said so.⁴⁶

MR. SHERWOOD.--This general principle is inferred, but⁴⁷ he should oppose it, and he believed⁴⁸ the people of this Province will not admit a principle of that kind. To say that the elective principle, generally speaking is best adapted to the wishes, the manners and the commercial state of Canada at the present time, was, in his estimation, utterly revolutionary.⁴⁹ Besides⁵⁰, he thought it presumptuous for the hon. member to draw up a constitution and submit it for their approval. Why Washington, a Franklin, or Jefferson would not have dared to do it.⁵¹

MR. W. BOULTON--"You showed me one you drew up yourself." (Laughter.)⁵²

MR. SHERWOOD--Yes, but it was to be submitted to a convention of the people.⁵³ After some remarks on the different resolutions which he said amounted to a dictation of the people, he said the proper way would be to call upon the Imperial Parliament to pass an Act allowing a convention of the people to meet together and settle their constitution. Mr. Sherwood argued that no hon. member could get up and say that his constituents were in favour of these resolutions, and declared that the⁵⁴ people of Toronto entirely repudiated the sentiments contained in these resolutions, and he was convinced that if the public voice was taken there would be a general condemnation of them. He made that assertion and he would challenge the hon. member for Toronto to a public meeting, to see whether they were willing to cast off their connexion with Great Britain and adopt a constitution which is in effect and substance the constitution of New York, with a part of that of Washington added to it.⁵⁵

MR. W. BOULTON made a general reply, defending himself from the attacks that had been made upon him.⁵⁶ ((He)) stated that he had not the slightest intention in the⁵⁷ few words he had spoken to give rise to discussion⁵⁸ ((or)) allude to the merits or demerits of these resolutions. He simply thought it necessary, and a duty to himself and his constituency to state, that he could not concur in the opinion contained in the report⁵⁹ when it was proposed to say that the people of this country were loyal, he felt bound to express his reasons for voting against it; because he was as loyal and as much in favor of the connection as any man in the House.⁶⁰ A most extraordinary attack had been made upon him--he had been charged with framing a constitution, and such a constitution as Jefferson or Washington himself never dared to do. He defied his learned colleagues to show that he had framed a constitution. He had simply submitted a series of resolutions⁶¹--not to ask the House to pass them, but to submit them to a committee⁶² appointed by the House⁶³, again not to pass them but to report upon their adaptation to the habits of the people of this country. That was the amount of this revolutionary--this dreadful--measure.⁶⁴ But the hon. gentleman admitted that he himself had drawn up a constitution; not to be submitted to this House, but to a convention

of the people.⁶⁵ There was nothing in the history of the English constitution to support that view. He (Mr. B.) would call that⁶⁶ far more⁶⁷ un-British and revolutionary⁶⁸ than to submit a plan to the house.⁶⁹ He had heard the honourable Attorney General for Canada West and the honourable member for Toronto say, that although they might expect to have an elective legislative council, they never could succeed with such a measure, because if adopted, it would never work with the present constitution. He had been charged by the hon. member for having incorporated the constitution in the State of New York. But was there anything in these resolutions about Universal Suffrage, or vote by ballot, or the election of Judges; there was nothing of the kind; and had he wished to gain popularity he would have incorporated something of that kind.⁷⁰ He complained that the hon. member had misunderstood his resolutions, and he doubted if he had read them. He had charged him with desiring to extend the elective principle through all the departments. He asked him to which one besides the Legislative Council.⁷¹ He had asked the hon. member to point out to him what was revolutionary, and he could not do it, yet he comes forward and condemns them.⁷² He waited for a reply.⁷³

MR. PAPINEAU said it was curious to see one poet jealous of another poet, one potter jealous of another potter, one mendicant jealous of another mendicant, one constitution maker jealous of the other constitution maker, the hon. member for Toronto jealous of his colleague. It was curious to see that one thing from one hon. member was revolutionary, while the same thing from another was loyal.⁷⁴ It had been truly remarked that by pursuing a certain course of interpretation you could find very sinful heresies in the Lord's prayer.⁷⁵ The hon. membber (sic) proceeded at some length to make sarcastic allusion to Mr. Sherwood⁷⁶. The very modest member for Toronto (Mr. Boulton) has been charged with boldness and assumption in having dared to do more than either Washington or Jefferson would have dared to do. He has proposed a constitution before a convention of the people could have met to deliberate upon the subject. It is quite revolutionary; but had it come from his honorable colleague it would not have been so. For why has he troubled himself framing a constitution if the present one is worthy to be eulogised so much. He belongs to the party who assume to themselves, and give out to others that they are reformers of the purest water; that they make large improvements in the constitutions of the country, and yet they preclude themselves from any show of consistency, by opposing these very reforms if proposed by any person but themselves. One member for Toronto has characterised as revolutionary, the propositions which the other member for Toronto after much deliberation has submitted to the House. Is it true that the resolutions are so. The reproachment had been made that the hon. member for Toronto had not read them, yet, he had characterised them as revolutionary. Was not such an assertion met by the statement in those resolutions that the Governor might be appointed for life by England, and that the Judges might be appointed for life by England, and that the Judges might be appointed by the Government. The hon. member has, however, framed his own good constitution, which no doubt, all admire, but before we get this remedy so much needed, we must proceed by an appeal to the British Government, authorising a convention of the people, yet, that very proposal is much more foreign to the British Constitution than anything contained in these resolutions. The members of Government one by one had proclaimed the necessity of the extension of the elective principle to the Legislative Council. If there was an independent Legislature, there would be an independent executive which would consult the interests and support the principles most conducive of good to the many, and put down the undue privileges of the few. Therefore, those who seek to secure the proper position of the legislative body take the most certain means to secure the well-being of all the departments which must be controlled by the continual directions of that body. The present consti-

tution of the legislative body is bad, it is a tyranny imposed upon the country. To have introduced the money qualifications is foreign to the manners, the designs, and the interests of the people of this country; it favours the monopoly of wealth. There never had been a Governor nor a Legislative Council who had recommended that there should be a money qualification for the representatives of the people, and no money qualification for the lordlings of the ministry. The absurdity of the introduction of such a principle into this House, and not into the other House, shows that they were mere quacks who framed the constitution of the colony. It shows that if they understood what they were doing, they did it with a view to make the interests of the many subservient to the interests of the few.⁷⁷ Mr. Sherwood had referred to the fact that Mr. Boulton had studied the statutes of New York. He thought it was creditable to Mr. B. to have studied the subject so well. He was not surprised that so much disapprobation was expressed by the ministry and others against American books and institutions. No doubt people became bad by reading bad books.⁷⁸ The Superintendent of Education in Toronto had very carefully prohibited⁷⁹ American spelling books,⁸⁰ coming from the United States, as it would be very dangerous for children to read any stories about the institutions of the United States, or anything connected with the principles of that deplorable neighbourhood⁸¹ and he thought it was necessary to prevent other books, Kent's commentaries for instance, Adams on the constitution, and other works of this kind which contained enlightened sentiments, from crossing the mind. They should necessarily be sunk in the lake, if the views of Mr. Sherwood were to prevail.⁸²

MR. CHAUVEAU spoke against the address in French⁸³, and stated that he would vote against the address.⁸⁴

(106)

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Bouthillier, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cameron of KENT, Chabot, Dickson, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Gully, Hall, Hincks, Hopkins, Jobin, Johnson, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Solicitor General Macdonald, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, Marquis, McLean, Méthot, Meyers, Mongenais, Morrison, Nelson, Notman, Polette, Robinson, Ross, Sawageau, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stevenson, Thompson, Viger, Watts, and Wilson.--(49.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Cauchon, Chauveau, Christie, DeWitt, Holmes, McConnell, Papineau, Prince, and Sanborn.--(11.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, informing His Excellency that this House has voted an humble Address to Her Majesty on the subject of certain proposed changes in the Constitution of this Province; and praying that His Excellency would be pleased to transmit the same to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be laid at the foot of the Throne.

Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed.

Ordered, That the said Addresses be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by the whole House.

Ordered, That such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province, do wait upon His Excellency the Governor General to know His Excellency's pleasure when he will be attended by this House with its Addresses.

Petition of A. Charest and others, referred.

Ordered, That the Petition of Antoine Charest and others, of the County of Champlain, be referred to the Select Committee to which was referred certain Resolutions on the subject of the Seigniorial Tenure in Lower Canada.

Crown recovery of Costs Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General LaFontaine have leave to bring in a Bill to remove doubts as to the right of the Crown to recover Costs in certain cases, in Lower Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

Indian Tribes (L.C.) Property Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Drummond have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the administration of the property of certain Indian Tribes in Lower Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

Grammar Schools (U.C.) Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks have leave to bring in a bill for the better establishment and maintenance of Grammar Schools in Upper Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

Meetings of the House.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General LaFontaine, and the Question being put, That, for the rest of the present Session, or until this House shall otherwise order, this House do, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, meet at ten o'clock in the forenoon;⁸⁵

MR. SHERWOOD said that if this course was adopted it would have the effect of putting an end to the proceedings of that important committee on retrenchment. They were nearly ready to make a first report and if this motion was persisted in it would be impossible for that committee from whom so much was expected to proceed.⁸⁶ He thought (sic) that the hon. member had better withdraw his motion for a week or so, to allow the committee to make its first report.⁸⁷

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN said if such would be the effect of his motion he would withdraw it.⁸⁸

Several members of the Financial Committee opposed the motion on the ground that it would interfere with the discharge of their duties, and nothing would result from their labour.⁸⁹

DR. BOUTHILLIER explained that he did not mean to say that he did not wish to report; but that he feared there would be none from the manner in which the Committee carried on its business.⁹⁰

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS disclaimed on the part of the government any desire to interfere with the committee.⁹¹

MR. ARMSTRONG thought the house might meet at eight in the morning.⁹²

SIR A. MACNAB opposed the motion on the same ground; and complained that no

reports of the committee's proceedings are laid before the house.⁹³

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS did not believe that morning sittings were impracticable.⁹⁴

MR. HOLMES suggested the withdrawal of the motion. He did not think it right to impute to the government any desire to interfere with the Committee.⁹⁵

COL. GUGY made a very humorous speech against the motion.⁹⁶

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN desired to withdraw his motion.⁹⁷

Objection was made.⁹⁸

(106)

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Bouthillier, Burritt, Cartier, Cauchon, Davignon, Duchesnay, Flint, Fortier, Fourquin, Guillet, Jobin, Lacoste, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Marquis, McConnell, Méthot, Mongenais, Polette, Sanborn, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, Viger, and Watts.--(26.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin,⁹⁹ Bell, Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cameron of KENT, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Crysler, DeWitt, Dickson, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Fergusson, Fournier, Gagy, Hall, Hincks, Holmes, Hopkins, Johnson, Attorney General LaFontaine, Lyon, Solicitor General Macdonald, Sir Allan N. MacNab, McFarland, McLean, Merritt, Meyers, Morrison, Nelson, Notman, Papineau, Price, Prince, Richards, Robinson, Ross, Sauvageau, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of DURHAM, Stevenson, Thompson, and Wilson.--(49.)

So it passed in the Negative

House called over.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Merritt,

Ordered, That the Order of the day for the call of the House be now read.

And the Order of the day being read;

Ordered, That the House be now called over.¹⁰⁰

MR. MORIN the SPEAKER put his cocked-hat on and a pair of white gloves, and said ((to))Mr.Sergeant, go round to the committee-rooms, the lobbies, and other places about the House, and tell hon. members that a motion for the call of the House has been passed. (Laughter.)¹⁰¹

(106)

Ordered, That the Serjeant at Arms attending this House do go with the Mace, to the places adjacent, and summon the Members there to attend the service of the House:--And he went accordingly; and being returned;

The House was called over, and several of the Members appeared;

Members then answered to their names.¹⁰²

(106)

and the names of such Members as made default to appear, were taken down, as follow:--

MR. CUTHBERT did not answer.¹⁰³

MR. MORIN the SPEAKER said that he had received a letter of resignation from him, but that it was informal and he (the speaker) had written to apprise him of it.¹⁰⁴

(106)

William Cuthbert, sick.

John Egan, absent with leave.

SIR A. MACNAB stated that Mr. McDonald of Kingston was absent because of the illness of his mother.¹⁰⁵

(106)

The Honorable John Alexander Macdonald, excused on account of sickness in his family.

MR. BOULTON said that Mr. Perry was sick.¹⁰⁶

(106)

Peter Perry, sick.

MR. SOL. GEN. MACDONALD begged that Mr. Scott might be excused, as he went to be married.¹⁰⁷

Cries of "Oh, certainly."--"Hear, hear."¹⁰⁸

(106)

John Scott, excused.

Henry Smith, absent on urgent business.

MR. W. BOULTON (Toronto) asked with reference to the Representation bill, if a return of the population of the different counties would be laid before the House.¹⁰⁹

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN said that that was more a matter of detail and the information would not be necessary for the second reading, but it might for the committee.¹¹⁰

(107)

Representation Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to enlarge the Representation of the People of this Province in Parliament, being read;

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General LaFontaine moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time; III

MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE, in moving for the second reading of this bill, said, he was always of opinion that an increase of representation was desirable in itself, and much demanded by the people throughout the Province.¹¹² The last parliament had furnished proof of the necessity of providing against the evils of that state of things¹¹³, and it appeared to be generally admitted that the influence of Government, in a House of 84 members, was too sensibly felt. He, therefore, proposed to increase the number to 150, which would nearly equal the number of representatives in the two popular branches of the Legislature in Upper and Lower Canada before the Union. In Lower Canada, there were 90 members in the Assembly, in Upper Canada 64, making in all 154. In order to give a fair representation of the people, he thought 150 members were necessary; but instead of an unequal division, he went on the principle that both sections of the Province should return an equal number--say 75 for Upper and 75 for Lower Canada. In some cases he wished to have two representatives for a county. It was a principle that he very much approved of, as it obviated many inconveniences; in other cases, of course, it was impossible to have more than one.¹¹⁴ He had introduced

a bill last session with the same object; and in principle also both bills were the same.¹¹⁵ The bill ... introduced by him last Session, ... was lost, as there were only forty-five members in its favour, and according to the Union Act two-thirds of the House were necessary to carry a bill of this kind into effect. Two new members had taken their seats this session, but he was unable to say what their views were, but it was not impossible that the present bill might be more successful than the last. He was not, however, very sanguine.--If the bill should become law, he would of course be gratified, as it appeared to be a very popular measure in the country, judging from the tone of the public journals. With respect to the details he could of course have no objection to any amendment in committee which would make it more acceptable, and render the divisions of counties more just.¹¹⁶ He concluded by moving that the bill be read a second time.¹¹⁷

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN would withdraw it if requested by the Finance Committee.¹¹⁸

MR. DEWITT objected to the motion.¹¹⁹

MR. BADGLEY opposed it on the ground that the Finance Committee could not properly go on if three days in the week were taken from it.¹²⁰

Some further conversation ensued.¹²¹

MR. CHRISTIE said, it would interfere with the business of all the committees. The retrenchment committee, and the committee on public accounts were sitting every day. Members were absolutely tired and worn out. It was impossible to be always sitting. A better way to facilitate public business would be to have fewer and shorter speeches in the House.¹²²

SIR A. MACNAB thought it strange that the hon. Attorney General should make a proposition to interfere with a committee of his own appointing, and that he should be supported in it by his supporters in the House. He was also surprised to hear another of his supporters say that he did not believe that there would be any report.¹²³

MR. W. BOULTON (Toronto) asked if there were a quorum. (Laughter.)¹²⁴

MR. LEMIEUX said a few words in French. He thought that the bill of last year having been only lost by a majority (sic), the present one would be carried.¹²⁵

No body rose for some moments; the seats were almost all empty. The house was very still.¹²⁶

MR. W. BOULTON (Toronto).--Question, question. (Laughter.)¹²⁷

After some moments more, DR. NELSON rose. He thought that hon. members who were in the habit of making long speeches of three or four hours long, should be ashamed of trying to defeat the measure by a paltry plot.¹²⁸ ((He)) had just returned from his constituents, and he could tell the House that¹²⁹ in Lower Canada this measure was looked upon as¹³⁰ one of the very highest importance;¹³¹ and in the Upper Province he had heard many men of intelligence speak in favor of the bill.¹³² He could say also that a great deal of displeasure was felt in Lower Canada in consequence of the Bill of last session being lost by the vote of a man, who they had a right to expect would act in a different manner. The Bill did great credit to the administration, and was a proof of their honesty of purpose, and of their determination to acquit themselves of their duty like statesmen, instead of being actuated by personal motives or a wish to retain office.¹³³ They were taking from themselves the power of corruption, for if the number of members were increased, as proposed, it would be impossible for the government to corrupt all.¹³⁴ If the Bill should not carry, the country will know who is to blame for it. The eyes of the country are fixed on the House, and they will

mark well the conduct of those men who pretend a sincere desire for the public good. They will know how to estimate public good. They will know how to estimate the character of those persons who¹³⁵ now-a-days¹³⁶ talk¹³⁷ a great deal about retrenchment¹³⁸, but are in reality the true cause of enormous expense; who cry aloud for retrenchment on a scale that they know is impracticable; who say they are desirous of saving the public funds, when every one of their clap trap propositions cost a great outlay. He had no confidence in such men; the country had no confidence in them, and if that Bill becoming law were to be followed by a general election, some half dozen individuals that now take a very prominent part in the debates, putting forward their services, their efforts for the advancement of the country, would not come back--that was very certain. He would support the second reading with all his heart, for although he did not desire to occupy a seat there again, he knew that his vote was in accordance with the wishes of his constituents and would entitle him to their gratitude.¹³⁹ The hon. member went on ... to attack Mr. Papineau; charging him with ingratitude, and hoped that he would never be returned to the House again.¹⁴⁰

MR. CHABOT spoke in French.¹⁴¹ ((He)) said that as hon. members did not seem very desirous to discuss the question at that moment, he would say a few words to fill up the blank. He proceeded to contend in favor of an increase of the representation as a protection against corruption on the part of the administration. He thought that bill sufficient answer against the charge of corruption which some members were in the habit of making against the Ministry. Those members who were in the habit of making this charge, who objected to the present bill, should have their conduct narrowly looked into.¹⁴² He said this measure was much desired by the people of Lower Canada; who were greatly disappointed by its rejection last session.¹⁴³ In Lower Canada great injustice had been formerly done to the French Canadians in so far as that large and populous Counties had been joined together, and had returned only one member.¹⁴⁴ It had almost disfranchised the populous counties ... and given members to paltry little towns, where there were scarcely any electors.¹⁴⁵ The present bill contained a more just proposition, because it equalised the representation according to the population.¹⁴⁶ One objection urged against the Bill was the increased expense.¹⁴⁷ It was true that an increase of the representation would entail an increased expense, and some might think this an evil; but he was not in favor of taking the retrenching knife and cutting down every thing without regard to reason. He did not think that increased expense should be¹⁴⁸ a well founded or forcible objection¹⁴⁹ against the present bill.¹⁵⁰ Was the liberty, the franchise of the people to be put in comparison with an additional outlay of a few pounds, shillings and pence? Did any person think the people themselves would view it in that light?¹⁵¹ Cries were made in the country against the sum of \$4 a day being paid for members wages¹⁵². The parties who make this outcry, are those who see perfection on the other side of the Lake. It was true, they seldom pushed their inquiries further than the State of New York. The acme of self-government was attained there, according to them. The expenses of government was a mere trifle.--The laws were the best in the world, and to crown all, the printing did not cost more than that of a sixpenny almanac. If the hon. member for Toronto, who was especially in love with the New York system, would only go as far as Washington, he would, perhaps, find a trifling difference. He who thought twenty shillings a day too much for our members of Parliament to receive, would find there that the Republican Sovereigns voted themselves eight dollars a day, and eight dollars for every twenty miles they travel in going to or returning from the Session; that is to say, two shillings a mile. Generally, they sit nine months in the year--the present Session will most probably take ten months. Last year the salaries of members amounted to £917,000. This Session, of course, it will be still heavier. Let his hon. friend compare the expenses of the two Legislatures,

and then ask himself how a professed admirer of every part of this system in force in the United States, could consistently oppose this Bill with the oft repeated cry of retrenchment.¹⁵³ Here the hon. member went over statistics of the sums paid to officers of justice in the United States.¹⁵⁴

MR. W. BOULTON (Toronto) did not think that the hon. member understood the question before the House. He was talking about judges' salaries and other matters that had no connection with the bill. (Laughter.)¹⁵⁵

MR. MORIN the SPEAKER did not wish to restrict the hon. member, as the subject of the bill was of such great and general importance.¹⁵⁶

A voice--"Encore." (Laughter.)¹⁵⁷

MR. CHABOT continued, reading statistics of the United States post office, the different departments of the Government, and of the army and the navy. He spoke at length.¹⁵⁸

MR. W. BOULTON (Toronto) thought the Ministry ought to have accompanied the introduction of this highly important measure with a¹⁵⁹ stronger¹⁶⁰ statement of the reasons which induced them to think it necessary. At the same time he wished it to be understood, he was not one of those who held that no increase should be made in the representation, if the people asked for it and were willing to increase the expense.¹⁶¹ It would cause some increase of expense, but nothing that amounted to a reason for opposing it. But he thought in a matter of this kind, the people ought to move first; but there were no petitions¹⁶² on the table expressing any wish for that increase, and he was quite sure that if any one on his side of the House introduced a measure of similar importance without being supported by petitions in its favour, he would be told it could not be discussed, without the views of the people being known. Yet in the absence of any petitions and without a single reason being given, the House was asked to pass a measure which would affect the whole Province in the most serious manner.¹⁶³ He thought it strange that¹⁶⁴ the member for Richelieu¹⁶⁵, a supporter of the administration should get up and tell them that the object of the bill was to prevent corruption¹⁶⁶, that a small body could be corrupted and a large one could not.¹⁶⁷ If it were asserted that the Government could corrupt a House of 84 members, it was quite evident they would corrupt a larger House. If that admission were made, it was important that the country should know it. They should know that it would be merely an extension of corruption, and in a mere economical point of view, setting aside the increase of pay, it would be cheaper to corrupt 84, than 150 members.--He said it was time the country should be informed that under our present constitution the government had the power to corrupt their representatives in order that they might be prepared to apply a remedy to the root of the evil.¹⁶⁸ But he thought the proper mode was to enquire into the defects of the system that permitted that corruption to be practiced. If the people were in favour of an increase of representation he (Mr. B.) was in favour of it.¹⁶⁹ But in fact he was induced to believe the question had not been thoroughly considered, or else the government could never have arrived at the conclusion that it was necessary to double the numbers in the house. What necessity was there for 150 members? The people of the State of New York, numbering upwards of three millions, are represented in their State Legislature by 128 members. If that number were found sufficient to represent three millions of people whose constitution had been lately remodelled, he would like to know what a million and a half of people want with 150 representatives? Was it just? Was it wise? Was it desirable to add this enormous sum to the expenditure at the very moment when the people are crying out for retrenchment? There are a great many reasons why any extension of the representation should be based upon the population of the country. This country is unlike every other country almost, because there

are few countries in the world without some manufactures, or so limited in their commercial pursuits as is Canada, where nine-tenths of the community are agriculturalists.--There were no distinct classes that required representation as in England, or the United States. Why then would they in a country where the whole population nearly is agricultural, adopt that system which is only adapted to communities where there is a variety of population¹⁷⁰, and he believed the Attorney General East could give no good reason for not adopting that principle.¹⁷¹ There was no good reason why that principle should be adopted here, but a great many why the other principle should prevail. He did not wish to appear as against an extension of the representation, if it was desirable, he would vote for it, but his opinion was, that owing to the peculiar circumstances of the country, population ought to be represented. When he believed that the people require an increased representation he would be ready to vote for it, on some such principle, as for every 20,000, appoint one member, above 30,000, and not exceeding 40,000, two members, and so on in that ratio, and that in order to bring out the principle fairly, a census should be taken every five years. This country above all others, requires that representation be based upon population, for this reason, that however great a population there was in the Upper part of the Province or in the Lower taken separately, they had the misfortune to have two distinct races, who do not co-operate. The great object therefore of the government in this country ought to be, by every system of legislation in their power, to prevent to the utmost any irritating influences such as had manifested themselves of late years, in consequence of having people of two distinct origins in the same country. He was of opinion that the people of Lower Canada ought to controul their own affairs, without reference to origin at all, and that the majority ought to rule.¹⁷² Upper Canada should be government by its majority, and Lower Canada by its majority. The majority should govern.¹⁷³ The papers have taken that view of it. Where one part of the population asserts its rights to have the greater number of representatives, and the other cries it has not got a fair number, it becomes an exceedingly delicate point properly to divide that portion. As now intended to be divided, there will be 61 French representatives and 14 English. Such is stated in some of the papers, and it is exceedingly unpleasant to see such remarks in the papers. In introducing a measure for the representation of the Lower Province, it would be necessary to wipe out that imaginary line which has separated the Province, and not talk of having 75 members for U. Canada, and 75 for L. Canada, but 150 for Canada.¹⁷⁴ The present was a favorable opportunity for doing so.¹⁷⁵ He had asked for information as to how the various localities might be apportioned, and, in order to see whether the bill was based upon any principle at all, that information was refused; and now they were called upon to record their votes for the second reading of this bill when they did not know whether a member is given to a county of 5,000, or whether two may; or whether a population of 20,000 have any member at all.¹⁷⁶ They were legislating in the dark.¹⁷⁷ In Upper Canada many of the proposed Counties were very unequal. Waterloo, with a population of 41,000, was to have two representatives, and several others with one half that number were to have two members. In an agricultural country like this, there were no distinct classes to represent, and that was a reason for basing the representation on population. If the present bill were to pass he held that it could never be altered under our constitution--one of the worst ever given to a free people--for it would require a two-thirds vote, and the French population would have such a preponderance that they would be able to prevent any future alteration of the representation.¹⁷⁸ It would be fixed for all time to come. He did not wish to impute corrupt or improper motives.¹⁷⁹ He had heard no reason at all for the increase of representation, and he had urged the following reasons against a measure on such a basis, 1st--That the people do not demand it. 2nd--That it would double the expense of the legislature, while

they were endeavouring to carry on a cheap government by aiming at retrenchment. 3rd.--That this bill is likely to perpetuate a division where no division should exist, by preventing that harmony which is so necessary in one Province. And lastly,--because the bill seems to be based on no principle at all.¹⁸⁰ He would vote against the second reading.¹⁸¹

MR. PAPINEAU said, last year the mind of every one of the members of the House was fully made up upon this subject, and, therefore, he would not prolong the debate by entering into details of which every one was perfectly aware. The distribution of the representation is altogether disproportionate to the requirements of each locality. It is an attempt to apply, with a¹⁸² mean and servile imitation¹⁸³, a system which has existed many centuries in England. It is a continuation of the mean and suspicious and unjust measures imposed upon this country by the wily acts of the crafty Lord Sydenham. Lord Durham stamped it with the most merited censure, as deserving not only the detestation of England, but that of the United States, as well as every constitutional country, to force upon Canada, an artificial system of representation by which they attempt to make the majority submit to the dictation of the minority. It is well known that the constitution of England has been formed very much at haphazard. There is no man of any weight or of any reputation in England, but says that, if it were possible, without too keenly affecting the vested interest, to produce a change in the representation it ought to be effected. The whole of the United States have adopted as the basis of their representation the proportion of population. The whole of France, Holland, Belgium, and¹⁸⁴ the reformed States of Germany¹⁸⁵ adopt as the basis of their representation the proportion of population.¹⁸⁶ This he believed the proper basis; it was founded on the principle of free and equal rights.¹⁸⁷ The honorable member here alluded to the representation of England and said, that it was not for the interest of this country that an analogous system should prevail here.¹⁸⁸ In England they saw a small seaport town return the same number of members as the populous town of Manchester. He condemned this principle.¹⁸⁹ To increase the representation, under the present system, was only to render corruption more necessary; to put temptation in the way.¹⁹⁰ If they had passed a bill to prevent members from obtaining offices while they had seats in the House, they would have stopped the disgraceful system of corruption which was at present carried on; and the pollution of the Bench by placing on it the servile tools of the ministry.¹⁹¹ For twenty years in the assembly of Lower Canada, they had brought forward measures for increasing the representation, and they were always framed upon the principle of apportioning the representation according to the population.¹⁹² They had never gone on any other, or avowed any other principle than that of population.¹⁹³ After rejecting their measure for twelve years, the legislative council fell into the trap they had laid for the other house. Having explained the plans of representation, on the basis of population in the United States, Mr. Papineau proceeded to argue against the union of the two provinces; pointing out the evils arising from the ignorance of the people and representatives of one section, of the condition and wants of the other section.¹⁹⁴ The present population of the Province is estimated at one million and a half, and taking that supposition as correct, what is more proper than to say that every 15,000 persons should return one member, we should thus have the representation increased to 300, based upon the principle of population. This would be sound; it would be wise; it would be moral; it would endure for ever, because consistent with morality. This rule once laid down, let a census be taken every 10 years, as in every constitutional country, and let the representation be apportioned to the wants of each locality¹⁹⁵, on a ratio to be established. He considered that a very poor reason which had been advanced by the Attorney General that because the representation before the Union had been 90 members and that of Upper Canada 60, that the

present should be the same.¹⁹⁶ There were two modes of fixing the representation in order that the legislative body might not become too unwiedly (sic) so as to retard business, but to suppose that the increased representation should be 86 for Lower Canada and 64 for Upper Canada would be absurd and would prevent any further increase. The unjust circumstances which forced the union of the Provinces against the wishes of the inhabitants, occasions that confused legislation which takes place here. There was need to make a representation so unwiedly (sic) as it would be if carried to 150 members, which, though not large for two Provinces was much too large for one. In this proportion for Canada the State of New York ought to have 300, it has only 130, and it manages all its interests with great success. The hon. member then exposed what he termed the preposterous idea of the hon. Attorney General who introduced the measure, thinking thereby to equalise the balance of power between the two ends of the Province.¹⁹⁷ The Attorney-General East had declared, that when Upper Canada should have the greater population it should be subjected to the same injustice that Lower Canada had long been subjected to; that he would consider them (Upper Canadians) bound in honor to submit to that injustice. The measure was so full of errors and vices, as to the proposed divisions of the counties that, if it passed, it would entail the most serious evils upon the country,¹⁹⁸ but it was enough that it was not founded on the basis of representation for him to vote against it. If he believed that it would pass its second reading he would make some more objections to its details; but he did not think that it would, and he would not occupy time. His objection was that it was not founded on the laws of immutable justice.¹⁹⁹

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS MERRITT said, the chief argument used by hon. members against this bill was, that it was not based upon a sound principle, and that instead of the present measure the increase should be according to the proportion of population.--He would admit that that was a sound principle--(hear, hear)--although at the same time he asked himself, is it prudent for Canada to resist the measure²⁰⁰ which would be advantageous to the country²⁰¹ because not based upon that principle--(hear, Hear,)--because the constitution of our country is not the same as other countries.²⁰² The question was whether this measure should be rejected because it was not perfect. As we had accepted the Union Act, not because it was a perfect measure, but because it was the best we could get.²⁰³ They wanted the Union for an opening to the ocean; they had got it, if not on precisely the terms they desired. It was desirable to increase the representation to be a check on the government.²⁰⁴ As to the argument against giving an equal number of representatives to the two Provinces, the objection that had been urged was based on a false assumption.²⁰⁵ Before the Union there was equal representation between the two Provinces. Why was such a thing agreed to at the Union?--because no better measure could be got at the time. Now, although he would admit that he preferred the other mode of representation, yet he could see no harm in adopting the present bill. The hon. member for Norfolk had said that by the present measure there would be 61 French representatives and 14 English representatives.²⁰⁶

MR. BOULTON said, the newspapers said so.²⁰⁷

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS MERRITT--It is no matter what newspapers say. Would it have that effect upon the representation. He thought the reverse ratio would be nearer the truth.²⁰⁸ There would be 75 English in Upper Canada and 14 in Lower Canada, and these could not be voted down by the French. Then as to towns and boroughs they saw that almost every town of Massachusetts returned a member, as also in Vermont and some other States. If they wanted to give force to the democratic principle,²⁰⁹ if ... ((the representatives from))--Upper Canada are sincerely in favor of an increased representation (although from the thinness of the

House it would appear a matter of little interest) he would say that the people of the country feel a great interest in having increased representation²¹⁰, and they would be much disappointed if it did not pass.²¹¹ They feel that their wishes will be more fully represented, and that they will be able to come here to state their opinions. Now, if they wished to extend that democratic principle--increase the representation. (Hear, hear.) He could not see why any man would vote against the increase of the representation, if he had at heart the interests of the country. If the question came up for an increase according to population, he would vote for it; but this is not the case, and he was prepared to vote for it as it is.²¹²

MR. H. BOULTON (Norfolk,) did not believe a word of what had been said in reference to the measure²¹³ by the hon. gentleman who had just sat down²¹⁴, it was all based on a fallacy.²¹⁵ That hon. gentleman had said we agreed to the Union Act. The truth was we had nothing to say in the matter, which was all contrived and executed by Lord Sydenham²¹⁶, without their consent, and it was fixed upon the apparent equality simply because Lord Sydenham thought (he hoped against hope) that the English population of the two provinces would join together as one man, as the French population in Lower Canada had done, that they would most unjustly swamp the Lower Canadians, and do them every means of injustice and put them down. This was a false principle in philosophy, and it is clear that Lord Sydenham did not take a proper view of human nature, because if he had done so he would have seen that the Anglo-Saxon race is not held together by the same motives which induce the French Canadians to keep together as one man. The Anglo-Saxons were a people split up, from peculiar causes, into different political parties. They were of various denominations, and came from various countries, but the French Canadians were altogether of one nation. And it was the more necessary that they should adhere together while they feel that the Anglo-Saxon race are disposed to crush them. He did not blame them for that. He had no doubt that they acted upon that principle, from the feeling of having protection against superior members. It was unfortunate for this country to perpetuate such a feeling.²¹⁷ Why should a distinction be drawn between the French and English population? In the West there were whole townships of Germans and no such distinction was made with reference to them. The object of the Reform Bill in England, was to get rid of the small towns having a distinct representation. But²¹⁸ now, the hon. member for Lincoln says we ought to perpetuate that²¹⁹ very evil that that measure was intended to do away with.²²⁰ But I am certain he does not speak his real sentiments, but what is for the political interest of the day.²²¹

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS MERRITT.--I did not want to perpetuate it.²²²

MR. H. BOULTON proceeded--Why, then, should they not all be thrown together as one homogeneous race?²²³

MR. RICHARDS.--Why did you not argue that way last session. (Hear, hear.)²²⁴

MR. H. BOULTON.--The member for Leeds ought to recollect that last year, he (Mr. B.) had stated that as distinctly as now--although last year, because it was introduced for the first time, (Hear, hear, and interruption.) The hon. member appealed to the Speaker for protection, as he considered that it was disreputable in those who endeavored to interrupt him. He could assure them that it would not have the effect. He would not be put down. The proceedings of last year he was willing to refer to. When it came forward last year, he said, he was quite willing to let it go into committee for the purpose of having it amended. He voted upon the address against the administration on this very question--this very principle of representation--which was moved by the hon. member for St. Maurice, and he would defy any gentleman upon the floor of that House to appeal

to the journals of Parliament, and to say there was any contradiction in his course of conduct. He always considered that it was not the way to conciliate the Anglo-Saxon race. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He always understood that French people were polite, at least they were considered so before the last French revolution at any rate. (Hear, hear.)--It was said by the honorable member for Lincoln, that there would be fourteen English members. How does he know? Have they been so careful in concocting this measure, and so discussed it in private as to know how many Frenchmen and how many Anglo-Saxons will be returned?²²⁵

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS MERRITT.--I only assumed the position of the hon. member for Toronto.²²⁶

MR. H. BOULTON resumed.--He was convinced that the matter must have been very well canvassed to arrive at that conclusion, because he perfectly well knew that the hon. member for Lincoln has no correct knowledge of Lower Canada, and it must have been the subject of discussion in private to enable him to arrive as (sic) so minute a calculation. Mr. B. proceeded at some length, amidst varied interruptions²²⁷. Small towns were to be intitled to a separate (sic) representation. In the West the population of the counties was fast increasing, and Victoria, Wellington, Kent, Essex,²²⁸ Haldimand²²⁹, Brandt and Lampton were to have only one member each²³⁰, with no provision made for their increase²³¹. How long was that to last. Their populations would soon be very large. He contended that it would be far more difficult to base the population on a sound principle at a future time²³² when there would be 150 members²³³ than at present. As the measure was based on a false principle, he would vote against it; his time was short, he was far advanced in life, and he would never vote for a false principle if he should never be returned to the House again. He was convinced that if we now augmented the number of representatives to 150, we should never be able to have a less number afterwards; and he thought that was too many under all circumstances 120 would be quite enough. He did not believe that seven years would pass before we should have an elective Upper House; and then there would be an opportunity of electing 150 members for the two Houses. With regard to the argument that an increase of representation would prevent bribery; he would not venture to say that hon. members were bribed. He did not desire to disfranchise the small towns, but a part of the neighbouring county might be added to these; the township in which they are situated might be added. A scale of representation ought to be adopted, by which the representation would keep pace with the increase of population; to every county having a population of 10,000, he would give one representative. The counties of Lampton, Kent, Brandt and Victoria, would not always be tied down to the proposed representation; the population was increasing much faster than that of Lower Canada, and they would not remain satisfied with the inequalities that would spring up. He would warn hon. members for Lower Canada that if their object was to perpetuate themselves as a distinct race on this continent, against 25,000,000 of Anglo Saxons, it was a hopeless task.²³⁴ ((He)) reiterated the ideas of the previous speakers in reference to the basis of the principle, and number of members required, upon a comparative view of the States of the American Union²³⁵. He proposed to offer a resolution in amendment that the Bill be now read a second time, but that it be resolved, that any increase in the Representation of the People in Parliament should be based upon the gradual increase of population, and in accordance with this principle, that every Town, County, Riding, and City now represented, with a population of not more than 20,000, shall be represented by one member; and if more than 20,000, and less than 30,000, by two members, and if containing more than 40,000, then by three members.²³⁶

(107)

The Honorable Mr. Boulton moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Hopkins, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out,

in order to insert the words, "any increase in the Representation of the People in Parliament should be based upon the gradual increase of Population, and in accordance with this principle, that every Town, County, Riding, and City now represented with a Population of not more than twenty thousand, shall be represented by one Member, and if more than twenty thousand and less than thirty thousand, by two Members, and if containing more than forty thousand, then by three Members;"

MR. HOLMES would give the reasons why he would vote for the Bill. He did not support the Bill on the ground that the representation should be based upon population, but upon equity.²³⁷ He could not divest himself of the idea that any increase of representation according to the increase of population would be unjust to Lower Canada.²³⁸ That arrangement was a condition of the union.²³⁹ The people of Lower Canada were broken into different sects, with different religious opinions, and therefore he felt that such a measure would subject them to an absolute injustice, which would be sure to meet with a violent opposition. They had evidence enough before their eyes of the injustice with which Ireland was governed in consequence of²⁴⁰ her small proportionate representation in the English Parliament.²⁴¹ And he would assure them that the same would be the case here, however much the idea might be deprecated by hon. gentlemen opposite--and for that reason and for no other, he would sustain the Attorney General's Bill. To hear hon. gentlemen on the opposite side--who pride themselves on biege the advocates of liberal principles--depart on the present instance from their own principles--to hear these gentlemen advocate democracy in plain and distinct terms--as plain as he himself was willing to advocate--and yet when a plain democratic principle comes forward, they start off from the very principles they have stood for, but two days before. Gentlemen were very fond to go to the United States for examples,²⁴² and he liked to refer to them too.²⁴³ In the United States the representation was not based on population alone.²⁴⁴ He saw there that small states such as Delaware, Rhode Island, and other small states sent the same number of members to congress²⁴⁵, as the large State of New York²⁴⁶, one branch of the Legislature at least.²⁴⁷ That was caused by necessity, and it was just.²⁴⁸ We were called united Provinces, but he held that we were no more than a confederacy of two²⁴⁹ separate provinces, and for similar reasons to those he had stated, he would support the hon. Attorney General's bill. Gentlemen who opposed the bill admitted that there should be an increase of representation: but it was frequently seen that those who were the loudest to speak in favor of democratic principles ran off at right angles when any practical measure was brought up. He concluded by speaking in favor of the bill because it would be a check against corruption.²⁵⁰ It would be more difficult to corrupt a large number than a small one; the means of corruption would not increase with the representation.²⁵¹ The administration could not multiply offices indefinitely (sic), and for this reason he thought the bill should be supported.²⁵²

MR. CAUCHON was willing to believe that, according to his own showing, there was no man ((who)) had more knowledge, more wisdom, more experience, and more consistency than the hon. member for Norfolk. He was assured that the French population must go shoulder and shoulder for their fellow countrymen. And why was it? Because, they were afraid the Anglo-Saxons would deprive them of their rights. The Saxons divide among themselves but the French Canadians feel it their interest to keep to one another. He explains the position as he understands it. But he (Mr. C.) would inform the hon. member for Norfolk that they are actuated by a higher principle. The hon. member for Norfolk talks of Anglo-Saxons, but if every man was to get up to prove his origin, he would find it a very difficult matter to do so. Mr. C. went into some historic details in reference to the origin of Anglo-Saxons, and the names given to the first inhabitants of England, and considered that every man should boast rather of being a citizen of the world, that

the principle of fraternity with all mankind, should be the standard of every man.²⁵³ But he would express his great admiration of the English race. He thought it was worthy of the glory that was awarded to it.²⁵⁴ Mr. C. then referred to several motions which the hon'ble member for Norfolk had given, voting at one time for a motion to show his consistency, and voting at another time against the same motion, all with a view to show his consistency; so that he believed in the hon. gentleman's own statement, "that he was the only man who could prove his consistency." He (Mr. C.) was of opinion that they ought to vote for the measure, because it was a step to other things, it would enlarge the representation, and give more power to the popular will, and would be the means of promoting the best interest of the community.²⁵⁵

MR. ROBINSON was not aware that the people of Montreal and Quebec were in favour of the present Bill as the hon. member for Montreal asserted, but he would tell the House what he would tell the House what he heard they required. If the cities were to be represented by three members each, they wished to have the cities divided into electoral wards in such a manner, as to express fully the opinions of the electors. That was what they would call equity. Why not follow the example of the city of London which was divided into electoral wards.²⁵⁶

MR. HOLMES knew the city of Montreal as well as the hon. member. It was true that a small party desired that the city should be divided into wards, but that party by no means formed a majority²⁵⁷, two thirds of them were against it.²⁵⁸

MR. ROBINSON--Well, the party as the hon. gentleman called it was sufficiently strong to deserve the consideration of the House, and to entitle to some degree of respect the request they made, which would enable them to send a member to the House who would thoroughly represent their views. Not that he meant to undervalue the services of Mr. Holmes, than whom no one could be better fitted to represent a city of merchants. But he would ask what was the use of giving three members to Montreal or Quebec if they were all to be returned by the same constituency? It could not be supposed that the whole population would be favourably represented under that system. What was the fact? Why, he and other U. C. members were in the habit of receiving letters from Quebec daily, requesting them to support this measure or oppose that. That would not be the case if they had a representative who could thoroughly carry out their views.²⁵⁹

MR. METHOT could not understand what the hon. gentleman meant. He received the votes at his election of the wholesale dealers and shipowners of Quebec. (Hear, hear.)²⁶⁰

MR. ROBINSON had no wish to depreciate the services of the hon. gentleman, who would no doubt, be selected even if the division into wards were made. The objection he made was to the city being governed or swamped by the population in the environs.²⁶¹ He believed that the bill did an injustice to some of the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada. He believed that Toronto should be also divided into electoral divisions, though the reasons might not be so strong. It was done in London, and he did not see why it should not be done here.²⁶² For himself, he could not see the necessity of this bill. Look at the time of the Union. The representatives of the two Provinces were then 154, and yet, although the population was rapidly increasing, it was admitted on all sides that 84 members were quite sufficient, and the number was consequently reduced to 84. If that were the case then, he could not conceive what good reason could be urged in favour of an increase now, and he believed that if the electors were asked whether they desired seventy more members to be added to those who already had seats in the House, they would say that on the contrary they wanted the present number reduced to fifty. It was a very poor compliment either to them or their represen-

tatives, and a very poor argument, besides, to insinuate that the government could corrupt a small House. If they could do that they could corrupt a larger House, the only difference being that it would be rather more expensive. The country did not want any additional expense. It wanted practical measures, and it would be better for those hon. gentlemen who talked so much about retrenching the expenses of government to set about it, than to take up their time in discussing questions which were intended to add to the public burdens.²⁶³

MR. CARTIER said that every democrat, every friend to democracy in the House, ought to support the bill. As for those who had all their lives opposed democracy, it was to be expected they would oppose the bill; but he was surprised to see in the same ranks not only those who always made profession of democracy, but the new converts to it also. These hon. gentlemen had stated several objections. Some said they opposed the bill because it retained the principle embodied in the Union Act of granting to each section of the Province an equal number of representatives. That was a very bad reason.--Supposing this bill to become the law of the land to-morrow, it was not final; there was nothing to prevent any person who wished to have representation based on population, from bringing in a bill hereafter to carry out his views. Every democrat would, no doubt, wish to see that principle put into operation, but he ought, in the present instance to support this bill, as it was the only democratic measure at all practicable at this moment. There is another objection based on the cry for retrenchment, that this bill would involve a very heavy expense. That was also a very feeble objection. Before the union the Provinces were represented by 154 members. The Attorney-General proposes to fix the number now at 150--four less than before the union; and the fact should not be lost sight of, that since that time the population had increased about one half, certainly one-third--a strong argument for those who wished to have the representation based on population. Well, every one of the 84 members who now sit in the House, receive a pound a day--reduce their salary to ten shillings or twelve-and-sixpence and the balance would be sufficient to pay the increased number.²⁶⁴

MR. ROBINSON--That would be no saving.²⁶⁵

MR. CARTIER--Yes, it would, for there would be a greater amount of work and less talking done. At present a great deal of time is wasted in the Committee on retrenchment, by hon. gentlemen, who make long speeches on the constitution, and neglect the real object for which they meet together. That was another proof of the fact, that when a large number of persons were gathered together, very few would be found sufficiently hardy to address them--whilst in a small body every man was a talker. That was a fact known to every one, and he argued from it, that a good many of those who now occupy a great deal of time, would be perfectly silent if the house were enlarged. He would, however, return to the doctrine preached by veteran democrats, that representation should be based on population. They say they never preached anything else; but if any one would look back, it would be found that they have acted on the very principle of this Bill. What was the system in Lower Canada? Was it based on population then? No. It was far worse than at present. With the exception of two or three places, it was almost absurd to say that the elective principle existed there at all. There was only one polling place in a county, and as very few people wished to travel fifty or sixty miles in order to poll a vote, the chief man was generally elected without any opposition, by some twenty or thirty of his neighbors, on a mere show of hands. Well, since the union, more polling places have been opened, the population has improved, the elections are now conducted with spirit, and the people are convinced that they really enjoy elective institutions, which certainly was not the case formerly. He would next say a few words to the new convert to Democracy, the hon. member for Toronto, who has suddenly become so true a demo-

crat, that he will not accept the present Bill because it is not based on population. He would tell the hon. gentleman that no democracy on the face of the earth has reached perfection yet; and that in the constitution of the eminently democratic United States, there were such glaring faults, that it was in the power of the minority to elect the representatives to Congress, the Senate, and even the President. There was also another great fault: the number of representatives did not increase in proportion of the population. Each State was entitled to send a representative for 70,000 electors; and although there might be as many as 30,000 electors over the 70,000, yet they were not represented. Therefore it was impossible to say that their democratic system was perfect, and the hon. gentleman ought to vote for this measure, which was an advance towards that perfection he advocated.²⁶⁶

MR. RICHARDS was surprised that the hon. member for Norfolk should see anything in this Bill to induce him to take a different course from that which he took last year. He was equally surprised at the arguments used by that hon. gentleman, but he appeared to have a new light on the subject from some source altogether peculiar to himself. Now, when he heard hon. gentlemen opposing the Bill, say that the people of Upper Canada were not in favour of it, he doubted their sincerity or their means of getting information. Did hon. gentlemen mean to say that the people of Upper Canada desired that eight towns should still return nine members, while two counties possessing a much larger population should only return two? He should think not. He should think the present Bill which gave those counties eight members, and thus afforded them the means of expressing their views, was more in accordance with their views. If hon. gentlemen opposite really believed that the present number is sufficient for practical purposes, were they prepared to cut off the small towns and give a fair representation to the counties? If so, he had never heard anything of it. The fact was, that while they raised all sorts of objections, and talked of the injustice the Bill would inflict on the English population of Lower Canada, their principal object was to prevent a fair expression of opinion in Upper Canada. (Hear.)²⁶⁷ It was not for the sake of Lower Canada, that hon. gentlemen from Upper Canada opposed the bill, but because they knew that the voice of Upper Canada would be against them; it even was now.²⁶⁸ They were well aware that gross injustice had been done to the people of Upper Canada, on more than one occasion, that it had happened more than once that a minority of the people had returned a majority of members to that House. It was for the purpose of remedying that injustice that the Ministry brought in that measure, and it was the duty of every honest man to support it.²⁶⁹ The member for Montreal ... had put the question of an equal division of representatives for the two sections of the Provinces on the proper ground. The two Provinces were united on the principle of a Federal union; and this appointment of representatives was the only means of "State rights."²⁷⁰ The hon. member for St. Maurice said that it was not based on population. Was that principle carried out in the project of the hon. member for Norfolk? He proposed that each county of 40,000 inhabitants should return three members--but suppose a county had 80,000--did he provide for the odd 40,000--not at all--he gave 40,000 three representatives and the other 40,000 he left unrepresented, shewing the difficulty experienced by that hon. gentleman in carrying out the principle. Another objection was that the population of Upper Canada was increasing so rapidly that in a few years it would be much larger than the population of the other section of the Province, and would not be fairly represented under the provisions of this Bill.--Well see what they do on the other side of line 45--when they find that the apportionment is wrong, they set to work and make another, and he could not see why the same thing should not be done here. We are not bound down by any final settlement, nor would the provisions of the Bill be so binding that it could never be changed hereafter. He wished to say, that at this moment an

equality of representation cannot do Upper Canada any injustice, and if they think some years hence that they require an increased number of representatives there is nothing in the Bill to prevent them from getting it. Some change was absolutely necessary, and if hon. gentlemen did not support the only practicable measure that could be devised, he would very much doubt their sincerity when they talked of their desire that popular influence should be felt in Parliament. The country also would doubt their sincerity, for it was notorious that a gross injustice was done to Upper Canada by the establishment of the rotten borough system, of which the effect had been felt more than once.²⁷¹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS could not allow the absurdity of the hon. member for Norfolk's proposition ... to pass unnoticed²⁷², ((and)) was surprised at the hon. member for Halton seconding the amendment of the member for Norfolk.²⁷³ These gentlemen were the leaders of the Clear Grits,²⁷⁴ and he would just show what the "clear grit" proposition that was just put forth as preferable to all other schemes amounted to.²⁷⁵ Their panacea for the ills of the country was well worthy of attention. It would be found that out of 63 members for Upper Canada, they proposed that²⁷⁶ no less than nineteen²⁷⁷ should be returned by the²⁷⁸ little towns²⁷⁹ and villages, some of them scarcely containing any electors.--That was a Clear Grit idea of fair and equal representation. The County of York, with 80,000 inhabitants, which now returns four members to Parliament should be reduced to three, while the County of Middlesex with 40,000, would just return the same number.²⁸⁰

MR. BOULTON explained that Mr. Hincks misunderstood the intended effect of the resolution.²⁸¹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS--Well then it would make the number of representatives about equal to that proposed by the Bill.²⁸² He would let the resolution speak for itself as it was a good example of the facility with which the hon. member for Norfolk could draw up a Constitution in five minutes. No doubt it would be said that the Attorney-General's bill was imperfect in two respects. In the first place, because the two sections of the Province would send an equal number of representatives; but he would not add a word on that subject as it had been fully answered already. The next objection was, that it was not based on population. He could only say that no plan emanating from the other side of the House was calculated to obtain a free and fair representation of public opinion. In fact, the example of New York showed how difficult it was to base representation exactly in proportion to population, and they must only endeavor to approach it as nearly as possible. For that purpose the scheme before the house was the only one that could be carried out. Hon. gentlemen had said that public opinion was not in favour of it. Did they mean to assert that Middlesex was content with one representative, when a town with 3,000 inhabitants was equally well represented? Did they think that other counties were more contented than Middlesex? It was well known that a strong feeling in favour of the bill existed throughout the country; and, judging from the means of information in his power, he was led to believe that it was looked on as the great measure of the Session.²⁸³ It was just one of those questions on which the House was not required to be asked for action.²⁸⁴ But he was not surprised at the opposition it met with from some members, or with the opposition of the hon. member for Toronto, who had introduced so many democratic measures, as he had never any confidence in his opinions. Other hon. gentlemen he was surprised at--and no doubt their constituents would let them know in rather an unpleasant manner that they were also. The hon. member for Simcoe, wished for the division of Montreal and Quebec into Electoral Wards, intimating that the City of London was divided in that manner. That was a mistake. London returned four members to Parliament; the boroughs in the vicinity also returned members it was true, but no analogy existed, as those

boroughs had individually a right to return members, and had only become a part of London in progress of time.--The member for Norfolk wished to make it appear that a desire existed on the ministerial side of the house to keep up distinctions of race. The course pursued by the hon. member himself was best calculated for that purpose. He ought to bear in mind one great fact which was constantly staring him in the face, the people of Canada are not a homogeneous race. There is a great mass of population in Lower Canada whose laws, whose institutions--to which they are fondly attached--differ materially from ours. Now we hear a great deal of the Anglo-Saxon race and of Anglo-Saxon institutions, but we do not find the Anglo-Saxon lowyers of Lower Canada particularly anxious to change their laws. On the contrary, they did not appear desirous of any change in those laws.--It would then be a monstrous thing to alter or abolish them without their consent, and in roder to guard against the adoption of the same system with regard to them that has been pursued in Ireland, it was advisable not to put it in the power of any Upper Canadian majority to do so--the most effectual safeguard was equal representation of the two sections of the Province. The opposition of the hon. member for St. Maurice was in accordance with the object he appeared to have in view,²⁸⁵ to make the union so impracticable that it would have to be broken up; or a separation from the mother country take place.²⁸⁶ But he (Mr. H.) would give Lower Canada members the same advice he had frequently repeated--to be very certain of what they were going to get in exchange before they resolved on overthrowing the present constitution.²⁸⁷ They were fairly represented both in the Legislature and in the Government.²⁸⁸

MR. W. BOULTON (Toronto) enquired whether the report was correct that the clause of the Union Act, requiring two-thirds of the House to carry a measure of this kind, was to be repealed.²⁸⁹

MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE replied that he had no reason to believe it would be repealed, until the hon. gentleman's new constitution became law. (Laughter.)²⁹⁰

MR. BADGLEY²⁹¹ complained that the proportion of members to the District of Montreal, which contained a population equal to two-thirds of the whole of the Lower Province was unjust, as it only had the same number of representatives as the other Districts.²⁹² If it were really desired to base the representation on population, then the District of Montreal ought to return a much larger number of representatives that the District of Quebec.²⁹³ In 20 or 30 years the population of the District of Montreal would be double what it is at present, while the other districts in that section of the Province would not increase one tenth. This being the case, he objected that the bill contained no provision for meeting this altered state of things.²⁹⁴ ((He)) found no principle carried out in the Bill, except the arbitrary one of a certain number of representatives to a certain number of counties²⁹⁵, that might be altered by any future government.²⁹⁶ Respecting the possible interference of an Upper Canada majority with the laws of Lower Canada; he said that the criminal and commercial laws of Lower Canada were exactly the same as the criminal and commercial laws of Upper Canada--the whole system of jurisprudence is the same in the two sections of the Province, with the exception of the law of primogeniture, and every Session shows how these laws are interfered with by the whole body of the House. In reply to the argument of the hon. member for Vercheres, in favor of an increased representation--that in a large house there would be less talking than in a small house--he said that during the present session of the Imperial Parliament, there were more complaints on that very subject than had ever been made before, & what was the reason? Every member desired to let his constituents know he had addressed the house on a certain subject, and he would talk whether the house was large or small. As the Bill was founded on no principle, the government of to-morrow could just as well increase the number of members to 200, as the Government of to-day could increase them to 150.²⁹⁷

MR. HOPKINS said he believed that the people of Upper Canada were of opinion that the present number of representatives was large enough;²⁹⁸ but there are a few speculating persons who agitate for this increase in the hope that they may be the favored ones returned to the house.²⁹⁹ On this ground he³⁰⁰ would therefore oppose the Bill, and support the amendment of the member for Norfolk.³⁰¹

MR. H. BOULTON (Norfolk) altered his amendment, so as to meet the views of the Inspector General.³⁰²

MR. PAPINEAU would oppose the amendment, as it was a mere arbitrary principle, similar to that proposed by the Government.³⁰³

MR. SANBORN was uncertain as to how he should vote. The bill was objectionable in its details, at least so far as it related to his part of the province. It was also objectionable for the reason mentioned by the Hon. Member for Missisquoi³⁰⁴, not being based on any solid principle. But he was not prepared to say whether he would finally vote against it.³⁰⁵ On general ground, he did not mean to oppose it but would vote for the second reading--not pledging himself³⁰⁶ finally to vote for the measure.³⁰⁷

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS hoped that notice would be taken of what Mr. Hopkins said--that he was opposed to any increase in the representation.³⁰⁸

(107)

Mr. Boulton of Toronto moved in amendment to the said proposed Amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Robinson, That all the words after "increase of Population" to the end of the Question be left out;

COL. GUGY said that as he desired to hear all the responsibility of the vote he was about to give, he should³⁰⁹ follow the example of the hon. member for Sherbrooke, and give an explanation of his vote.³¹⁰ To prove how spontaneous that vote was he would mention that he had not been called on to state his views until within the last five minutes, by an hon. member of the opposition with whom he³¹¹ had been on intimate terms throughout his life³¹², and to him he had declared he would give his hearty support to the Bill brought in by the Attorney General. He was perfectly ready to assume the responsibility of the Act whatever might be its consequences, for there was but one opinion among enlightened,³¹³ intelligent³¹⁴ men of all parties--that an increase of representation was necessary, and he had no reluctance to say that he was also of that opinion.³¹⁵ He should, therefore, vote for the present bill³¹⁶. The next question was, how should that increase be effected?³¹⁷ He thought the hon. gentleman who had brought forward this bill had taken the best course that could be taken to secure that object.³¹⁸ He had ... looked into the bill and approved of it.³¹⁹ He would go a step further, and say it was not perfectly satisfactory in the details, and he hoped that such a modification would be made as to render it acceptable to those with whom he was resolved to share weal and woe.³²⁰ He would vote for its second reading.³²¹

(107)

And the Question being put, That those words be left out; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cayley, Christie, Cryslar, Dickson, Hopkins, Johnson, Sir Allan N. MacNab, McConnell, McLean, Meyers, Prince, Robinson, Seymour, Stevenson, and Thompson.--(19.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Bouthillier, Burritt, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Davignon, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond,

Duchesnay, Dumas, Fergusson, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Gugy, Guillet, Hall, Hincks, Holmes, Jobin, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, Marquis, Merritt, Méthot, Mongenais, Morrison, Nelson, Notman, Papineau, Polette, Price, Richards, Ross, Sanborn, Sauvageau, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, Viger, Watts, and Wilson.--(51.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being put on the Amendment to the Original Question; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of NORFOLK, Christie, Dickson, Hopkins, Sir Allan N. MacNab, McConnell, McLean, Meyers, and Prince.--(10.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Boulton of TORONTO, Bouthillier, Burritt, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Crysler, Davignon, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Duchesnay, Dumas, Fergusson, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Gugy, Guillet, Hall, Hincks, Holmes, Jobin, Johnson, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, Malloch, Marquis, Merritt, Méthot, Mongenais, Morrison, Nelson, Notman, Papineau, Polette, Price, Richards, Robinson, Ross, Sanborn, Sauvageau, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Seymour, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stevenson, Taché, Thompson, Viger, Watts, and Wilson.--(61.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Bouthillier, Burritt, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Davignon, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Duchesnay, Dumas, Fergusson, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Gugy, Guillet, Hall, Hincks, Holmes, Jobin, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, Marquis, Merritt, Méthot, Mongenais, Morrison, Nelson, Notman, Polette, Price, Richards, Ross, Sanborn, Sauvageau, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, Thompson, Viger, Watts, and Wilson.--(51.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cayley, Christie, Crysler, Dickson, Hopkins, Johnson, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, McConnell, McLean, Meyers, Papineau, Prince, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood of TORONTO, and Stevenson.--(21.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

Orders
deferred.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until Monday next.

Then, on motion of Mr. Malloch, seconded by Mr. Boulton of Toronto,
The House adjourned until Monday next.

APPENDIX: 28 JUNE 1850

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: WETENHALL'S DEATH.))³²²

MR. H. BOULTON (Norfolk) inquired of the ministry whether it were true, as stated in the public prints that the late Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, John Wetenhall, Esquire, deceased, was stabbed by one of the lunatics confined in the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, and whether such injury had any influence in hastening the lamented death of that unfortunate gentleman, and whether any inquest was held by the Coroner of the County to inquire into the causes of his death?³²³

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS, in answer to Mr. Boulton said, that some time ago the late Mr. Wetenhall had been in company with a keeper of the Lunatic Asylum, when a maniac, who had a concealed knife, stabbed him in the arm³²⁴, and had inflicted a slight wound³²⁵. At that time erysipelas was rife in the Asylum, and, as it was well known that wounds rendered the party wounded more susceptible to that complaint, so, in this case, Mr. Wetenhall was attacked by it.³²⁶ His nearest relations were immediately sent for by telegraph.³²⁷ After having been some days under the influence of this disease, during which he was apparently improving, he suddenly died³²⁸. It was the opinion of the medical gentlemen, who had the best means of knowing, that Mr. Wetenhall had not died of this disease; but of a general prostration of his mental energies. The medical superintendent had suggested a post mortem examination, but this had been declined by the brother of the deceased, who was satisfied that the cause of his death had been general mental prostration.³²⁹

FOOTNOTES: 28 JUNE 1850.

1. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in identical accounts: PILOT, 4 July 1850, BATHURST COURIER, 13 July 1850; NORTH AMERICAN, 2 July 1850, BRITISH COLONIST, 2 July 1850, and EXAMINER, 3 July 1850. The debate was also reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850.
2. PILOT, 4 July 1850.
3. NORTH AMERICAN, 2 July 1850.
4. PILOT, 4 July 1850.
5. NORTH AMERICAN, 2 July 1850.
6. PILOT, 4 July 1850.
7. NORTH AMERICAN, 2 July 1850.
8. IBID.
9. IBID.
10. PILOT, 4 July 1850.
11. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in identical accounts: NORTH AMERICAN, 2 July 1850, BRITISH COLONIST, 2 July 1850, and EXAMINER, 3 July 1850. The debate was also reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850, GLOBE, 2 July 1850, and PILOT, 2 July 1850. A commentary appeared in PILOT, 2 July 1850.
12. NORTH AMERICAN, 2 July 1850.
13. PILOT, 2 July 1850.
14. IBID.
15. GLOBE, 2 July 1850.
16. NORTH AMERICAN, 2 July 1850.
17. GLOBE, 2 July 1850.
18. NORTH AMERICAN, 2 July 1850.
19. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850.
20. IBID.
21. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in identical accounts: PILOT, 4 July 1850, and PACKET, 13 July 1850. The following papers reported the debate in partially identical accounts: NORTH AMERICAN, 2 July 1850, BRITISH COLONIST, 2 July 1850, and EXAMINER, 3 July 1850. The debate was also reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850; PILOT, 2 July 1850; and GLOBE, 2 July 1850.
22. GLOBE, 2 July 1850.
23. NORTH AMERICAN, 2 July 1850.
24. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850.
25. PILOT, 4 July 1850.
26. GLOBE, 2 July 1850.
27. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850.
28. GLOBE, 2 July 1850.
29. PILOT, 4 July 1850.
30. NORTH AMERICAN, 2 July 1850.
31. PILOT, 4 July 1850.
32. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850.
33. GLOBE, 2 July 1850.
34. NORTH AMERICAN, 2 July 1850.
35. BRITISH COLONIST, 2 July 1850.
36. PILOT, 4 July 1850.
37. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850.
38. PILOT, 4 July 1850.
39. IBID.
40. NORTH AERMICAN, 2 July 1850.
41. IBID.

42. PILOT, 4 July 1850.
43. NORTH AMERICAN, 2 July 1850.
44. IBID.
45. GLOBE, 2 July 1850.
46. IBID.
47. IBID.
48. NORTH AMERICAN, 2 July 1850.
49. GLOBE, 2 July 1850.
50. PILOT, 4 July 1850.
51. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850.
52. IBID.
53. PILOT, 4 July 1850.
54. NORTH AMERICAN, 2 July 1850.
55. GLOBE, 2 July 1850.
56. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850.
57. GLOBE, 2 July 1850.
58. PILOT, 4 July 1850.
59. GLOBE, 2 July 1850.
60. PILOT, 4 July 1850.
61. GLOBE, 2 July 1850.
62. PILOT, 4 July 1850.
63. GLOBE, 2 July 1850.
64. PILOT, 4 July 1850.
65. BRITISH COLONIST, 2 July 1850.
66. GLOBE, 2 July 1850.
67. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850.
68. BRITISH COLONIST, 2 July 1850.
69. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850.
70. GLOBE, 2 July 1850.
71. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850.
72. GLOBE, 2 July 1850.
73. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850.
74. IBID.
75. BRITISH COLONIST, 2 July 1850.
76. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850.
77. GLOBE, 2 July 1850.
78. BRITISH COLONIST, 2 July 1850.
79. GLOBE, 2 July 1850.
80. BRITISH COLONIST, 2 July 1850.
81. GLOBE, 2 July 1850.
82. BRITISH COLONIST, 2 July 1850.
83. EXAMINER, 3 July 1850.
84. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850.
85. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in identical accounts:
PILOT, 4 July 1850, and PACKET, 13 July 1850. The debate was also reported by:
GLOBE, 2 July 1850; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850; and EXAMINER, 3 July 1850.
86. EXAMINER, 3 July 1850.
87. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850.
88. EXAMINER, 3 July 1850.
89. IBID.
90. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850.
91. IBID.
92. EXAMINER, 3 July 1850.
93. IBID.
94. IBID.

95. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850.
96. EXAMINER, 3 July 1850.
97. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850.
98. IBID.
99. The MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850, noted that "Mr. Baldwin voted against his motion."
100. The following papers reported the debate on this matter: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850; and GLOBE, 2 July 1850. Commentaries appeared in: PILOT, 2 July 1850; and PACKET, 6 July 1850.
101. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850.
102. IBID.
103. IBID.
104. IBID.
105. IBID.
106. IBID.
107. GLOBE, 2 July 1850.
108. IBID.
109. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850.
110. IBID.
111. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in identical accounts: BRITISH COLONIST, 2 July 1850, NORTH AMERICAN, 2 July 1850, EXAMINER, 3 July 1850, BATHURST COURIER, 12 July 1850; PILOT, 4 July 1850, BATHURST COURIER, 13 July 1850; HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850, PILOT, 6 July 1850, copied from GLOBE, 2 July 1850, and LA MINERVE, 11 July 1850. The debate was also reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850. Commentaries appeared in the following papers: PILOT, 2, 4 July 1850, PACKET, 6 July 1850, HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 3, 19 July 1850. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 3 July 1850, noted: "We had a pretty farce in the House last night, on the motion for the second reading of the Representation Bill."
112. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
113. NORTH AMERICAN, 2 July 1850.
114. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
115. NORTH AMERICAN, 2 July 1850.
116. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
117. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850. According to PILOT, 4 July 1850, "The debate which followed is so imperfectly reported in the papers we have yet seen, that we do not think it worth while to copy from them. In fact, our own Correspondent designates the debate as "uninteresting and stupid"."
118. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850.
119. IBID.
120. IBID.
121. IBID.
122. IBID.
123. IBID.
124. IBID.
125. IBID.
126. IBID.
127. IBID.
128. IBID.
129. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
130. NORTH AMERICAN, 2 July 1850.
131. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
132. NORTH AMERICAN, 2 July 1850.
133. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
134. NORTH AMERICAN, 2 July 1850.

135. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
136. NORTH AMERICAN, 2 July 1850.
137. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
138. NORTH AMERICAN, 2 July 1850.
139. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
140. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850.
141. NORTH AMERICAN, 2 July 1850.
142. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850.
143. NORTH AMERICAN, 2 July 1850.
144. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850.
145. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
146. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850.
147. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
148. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850.
149. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
150. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850.
151. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
152. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850.
153. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
154. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850.
155. IBID.
156. IBID.
157. IBID.
158. IBID.
159. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
160. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850.
161. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
162. NORTH AMERICAN, 2 July 1850.
163. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
164. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850.
165. NORTH AMERICAN, 2 July 1850.
166. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850.
167. NORTH AMERICAN, 2 July 1850.
168. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
169. NORTH AMERICAN, 2 July 1850.
170. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
171. NORTH AMERICAN, 2 July 1850.
172. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
173. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850.
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209. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850.
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- 253. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
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- 255. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
- 256. IBID.
- 257. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850.
- 258. NORTH AMERICAN, 2 July 1850.
- 259. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
- 260. IBID.
- 261. IBID.
- 262. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850.
- 263. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
- 264. IBID.
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- 267. IBID.
- 268. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850.
- 269. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
- 270. NORTH AMERICAN, 2 July 1850.
- 271. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
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- 280. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
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- 282. IBID.
- 283. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
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- 286. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850.
- 287. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
- 288. NORTH AMERICAN, 2 July 1850.
- 289. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
- 290. IBID.
- 291. NORTH AMERICAN, 2 July 1850.
- 292. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850.
- 293. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
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- 299. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.

300. NORTH AMERICAN, 2 July 1850.
301. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
302. IBID.
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304. IBID.
305. NORTH AMERICAN, 2 July 1850.
306. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
307. NORTH AMERICAN, 2 July 1850.
308. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
309. PILOT, 4 July 1850.
310. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850.
311. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
312. PILOT, 4 July 1850.
313. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
314. NORTH AMERICAN, 2 July 1850.
315. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
316. PILOT, 4 July 1850.
317. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
318. NORTH AMERICAN, 2 July 1850.
319. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850.
320. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
321. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850.
322. The following papers reported the exchange on this question in identical accounts: PILOT, 4 July 1850, and BATHURST COURIER, 13 July 1850. The following papers reported the exchange in partially identical accounts: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850, HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 3 July 1850, and EXAMINER, 3 July 1850. The exchange was also reported by: PILOT, 2 July 1850.
323. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850.
324. PILOT, 4 July 1850.
325. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850.
326. PILOT, 4 July 1850.
327. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850.
328. PILOT, 4 July 1850.
329. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850.

MONDAY, 1 JULY 1850.

(107)

Canada Life Assurance Company.

MR. SPEAKER laid before the House, a Statement of the Affairs of the Canada Life Assurance Company, for the year ending 30th April, 1849.

Appendix (H.)

For the said Statement, see Appendix (H.)

Distribution of the Statutes.

Also, Statement of the distribution of the Statutes of Canada, in Upper and Lower Canada, for the year 1849, as required by the Act 8 Vic. c.68.

Appendix (T.)

For the said Statement, see Appendix (T.)

Education Report (L.C.)

And also, Report of the Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, for the year 1849.

Appendix (U.)

For the said Report, see Appendix (U.)

Petitions brought up.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Malloch,--The Petition of John MacKinnon and others, of Bytown, Stockholders in the Montreal and Bytown Telegraph Company; and the Petition of the Municipality of the Township of Osgoode.

By Mr. Hopkins,--The Petition of Thomas Rich and others, of the Township of Dumfries; the Petition of James Henderson and others, of the west section of the Township of Beverley; the Petition of Andrew Elliott and others, of the Town of Galt; and the Petition of the Municipality of the Township of Dumfries.

By Mr. Christie,--The Petition of the Reverend George Milne, M.A., Minister, and others, Church Wardens and members of the Church of England at New Carlisle and parts adjacent, Lower Canada.

By the Honorable Mr. Badgley,--The Petition of the Reverend A. Digby Campbell, M.A., Minister, and others, Church Wardens and members of the Church of England, at Montreal.

By Mr. Méthot,--The Petition of John Ryan, of the City of Quebec; and the Petition of Jeffrey Hale, Esquire, and others, the President and members of the

(108)

Quebec British and Canadian School Society.

By Mr. Johnson,--Two Petitions of the Municipal Council of the united Counties of Prescott and Russell.

By Mr. Taché,--The Petition of the Reverend E.G.W. Ross and others, of Rivière du Loup, County of Rimouski; and the Petition of J.P.H. Chamberland and others, of the Parish of St. Patrice de la Rivière du Loup, County of Rimouski.

By Mr. Hall,--Two Petitions of the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough; and the Petition of the Town Council of the Town of Peterborough.

Petitions read.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of Abraham Welch and others, of the Township and vicinity of Westminster; and of John Thomas and others, of the Town of London; praying for the passing of an Act to enable Joseph J. Lancaster legally to practise Homoeopathy in that part of this Province formerly called Upper Canada.

Of Henry R. Archer and others, of the County of Middlesex and certain Townships formerly belonging to the Western District; praying that the former application for setting apart a certain portion of the District of London be not granted, but that Durwick, Aldborough, Oxford, and certain other Townships be erected into a separate County, to be called the County of Kincardine.

Of Matthew Colovin and others, of the Town of London; praying that measures be

adopted to abolish all labor on the Sabbath in the Postal Department of the Public Service.

Of James Robertson and others, of St. Vincent, Collingwood, and other Townships; and of Peter Lenfesty and others, of the Township of Derby, County of Waterloo; praying that certain Townships, unsurveyed Lands, and Indian Territory in the Counties of Waterloo, Simcoe, and Huron, be erected into a junior County to be attached to Waterloo as the senior County.

Of John Meyers and others, Councillors of the Township of Woolwich; praying that a new County be erected which shall include the southern portion of the said Township.

Of the Municipality of the united Townships of Garafraxa, Amaranth, and Melanthon; praying that no division be made of the County of Waterloo except for purposes of Representation.

Of the Municipality of the Township of Erin; praying that the said Township may remain attached to the County of Waterloo, and that no division be made of the said County, except for electoral purposes, unless in so far as regards the Owen's Sound Tract.

Of the Municipality of the Township of Wellesley; praying that a new County be erected including the said Township, and leaving the Township of Puslinch in the old County of Waterloo.

Of the Reverend W.T. Leach, D.C.L., and others, the Ministers, Church Wardens and Congregation of St. George's Chapel, Montreal; and of the Reverend Edward J. Sutton, Minister, and others, of St. Jean Chrysostôme; praying that measures be adopted for the abolition of all labor on the Lord's Day in the Postal Department of the Public Service.

Of Job Hughes and others, of the Township of East Gwillimbury; praying that measures be adopted for appropriating the funds accruing from the Clergy Reserves and Rectories to purposes of general education.

Of Joshua Wakefield and others, of the seven north concessions of the Township of Blenheim; praying that the said Township be attached to the proposed new County of Waterloo, with Galt as the County Town thereof.

Of W. Dickson and others, of the Township of Blenheim, County of Oxford; praying the adoption of certain measures for appropriating the funds accruing from the Clergy Reserves and Rectories to purposes of general Education.

Ordered, That the Petition of the Reverend Louis Proulx and others, in behalf of La Société Ecclésiastique de St. Michel, be now read; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

And the said Petition was read; praying for the passing of an Act authorizing the said Society to hold real estate and property producing a certain annual income.

Petition of
Dr. Donnelly
and others;

Resolved, That the Petition of P.T. Donnelly, M.D., and others, of the Township of Moore, County of Lambton, be referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Prince, the Honorable Mr. Cameron of Kent, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Notman, and Mr. Christie, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Of W. Turnbull
and others;

Ordered, That the Petition of William Turnbull and others, of the Township of Moore, County of Lambton, be referred to the said Committee.

Of L.A. DeRome,
and others;

Ordered, That the Petition of L.A. DeRome and others, of the Parishes of St. Paul of the Townships of Kildare, and St. Antoine de Lavaltrie, District of Montreal, be referred to the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of P.U. Archambault and

others, of the County of Leinster.

Of Robert Lachlan;

Resolved, That the Petition of Robert Lachlan, of Colchester, County of Essex, Esquire, be referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Prince, the Honorable Mr. Cameron of Kent, Mr. Notman, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Christie, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Ordered, That the said Petition be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Of the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, referred.

Resolved, That the Petition of the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company be referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. McFarland, the Honorable Mr. Price, the Honorable Mr. Hincks, Mr. Morrison, and Mr. Stevenson, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons,

papers, and records.

Petition of L. Guérard, and others.

Mr. Chauveau moved, seconded by Mr. Lemieux, and the Question being put, That the Rule of this House which requires two months public notice of an application for a Private Bill, be suspended as regards the Petition of Jean Guérard and

others, of the City of Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate the Ship Carpenters of the District of Quebec;

The House divided:

Yeas, 26.

Nays, 5.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Badgley, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Robinson,
Private Bills.

Resolved, That the time for receiving Private Bills and Reports of Select and Standing Committees on Private Bills, be further extended for fifteen days from this date.

(109)

Petition of H. Smith.

Ordered, That the Petition of Henry Smith, Esquire, late Warden of the Provincial Penitentiary of Canada, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Education Report (L.C.)

Ordered, That the Report of the Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, for the year 1849, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Message from the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--
Mr. Speaker,

Grimsby Harbour Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to prolong the time for the completion of the Grimsby Breakwater, Pier, and Harbour," to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

Ameliastburgh Survey Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to confirm a certain Survey of the Township of Ameliastburgh in Upper Canada," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

Grimsby Har-

An engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled,

bour Bill.

first time.

"An Act to prolong the time for the completion of the Grimsby Breakwater, Pier, and Harbour," was read for the

Ameliasburgh
Survey Bill.

An engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to confirm a certain Survey of the Township of Ameliasburgh in Upper Canada," was read for the first time.

On motion of Mr. Stevenson, seconded by Mr. Malloch,

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Geological
Survey.

The Honorable Mr. Price, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,--Reports of Progress of the Geological Survey of Canada, for the years 1848-49 and 1849-50.

Appendix (V.)

For the said Reports, see Appendix (V.)

Commutations
of Tenure.

And also, Returns of Commutations effected within the Censives of Quebec, from the 29th October, 1849, to 14th May, 1850, and from the 1st January, 1849, to 1st May, 1850,--of the late Order of Jesuits in the Districts of Quebec, Montreal, and Three Rivers,--and of the Seigniority of Lauzon, from the 1st January, 1849, to the 1st May, 1850, pursuant to the directions of the Provincial Act 10 & 11 Vic. c.111.

Appendix (W.)

For the said Returns, see Appendix (W.)

Imprisonment
for debt Bill.

The Honorable Mr. Boulton reported from the Special Committee on the Bill for abolishing imprisonment for debt, with an Instruction to the said Committee, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Thursday next.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Report on Pe-
tition of J.
McMicking
and others;

Mr. McFarland, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of John McMicking, Esquire, and others, of the Village and neighbourhood of Stamford, County of Welland, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have taken into their serious consideration the Petition referred to them, and are of opinion, that a Law should be passed to place private Lunatic Asylums in Upper Canada under the control and supervision of the respective Municipal Councils, and that Licenses to keep such Lunatic Asylums should be granted by such Municipal Councils under such regulations and restrictions as they shall think proper.

Leave of
Absence.

Ordered, That Mr. Duchesnay have leave to absent himself from this House, for the remainder of the Session, on important business.

Notes of hand
&c., Negotia-
tion Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Holmes have leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate the negotiation of Notes of hand and Bills of Exchange, and to relieve the same under certain limitations from the operation of the Usury Laws.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr. Méthot, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Chabot,

Quebec Trinity
House Act.

Resolved, That this House will, on Thursday next, resolve itself into a Committee, to consider the expediency of amending the Quebec Trinity House Act, and of changing the Tonnage Duties on certain Shipping.

Bill relating to
the swearing of
Experts and
others, (L.C.)

Ordered, That Mr. Lemieux have leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate the swearing of Experts and Arbitrators appointed by the Courts of Justice in Lower Canada, and of Witnesses and others to be heard before them.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Thursday next.¹

MR. CHRISTIE moved that the Petition of H. Bouthillier and others of the District of Gaspé be referred to a committee of the whole House.²

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said he should oppose a resolution, exempting articles used in the fisheries generally from duty. It was the intention of government, he said, to propose the remission of that on salt. The subject had been brought under the notice of the home government; and when he (Mr. H.) was in England, he was applied to for information; and the views he entertained coincided with those of the Secretary of State. The House having refused to exempt articles generally last year, it was not probable it would not reverse its decision; but had the proposal been then limited to salt, it would not have been opposed by the government.³ It was better to take the sense of the House on going into committee, than to go into committee on the question.⁴

MR. CHRISTIE said, if it was the intention of the government to remove the duty on salt, and to oppose the exemption on other articles, he would strike out salt in the resolution he was about to submit, and take the sense of the Committee⁵ on all the other articles used in the fisheries.⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS had then no objection that the rest should go into committee.⁷

(109)

On motion of Mr. Christie, seconded by Mr. DeWitt,

Fisheries.

Ordered, That the Petition of Horatio LeBoutillier and others, Merchants, Fishermen, Tradesmen and Landholders, of the District of Gaspé, and the Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General relating to the Fisheries carried on from the District of Gaspé or other parts in this Province, laid before the House on the twentieth of June last, be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Watts took the Chair of the Committee;

MR. CHRISTIE, in moving that salt and certain other articles indispensable to the fisheries be exempted from duties, stated⁸ with the understanding of what are the intentions of government, he would not occupy the attention of the Committee, but would merely state some particulars connected with the Gaspé fisheries to show their utility to the Province.⁹ It appeared by statistical returns recently laid before the House by His Excellency's command, that the number of boats employed in the District of Gaspé amounted to about 2000, employing upwards of 6000 individuals during the period of fishery each season.¹⁰ The product of the whole industry of the District at the fisheries he found stated by the same returns at 100,000 quintals each season on an average, valued at least at £100,000 sterling, and he even

thought this statement was rather under than over the mark. He stated that the withdrawal of the exemptions on articles necessary to the fisheries last session had been exceedingly injurious to those concerned in the fisheries. Salt had invariably been exempted by the Legislature of Lower Canada from duty.¹¹ ((He)) requested a correspondence and petition to the Governor General might be read.¹² The province by affording the exemptions now asked, would, by the encouragement it would afford the fisheries, actually at the long run be the gainer. It would enable our fisheries to compete with the American fishermen, and French in foreign markets, which our people could not do at present, owing to the national encouragement the French and American Governments afforded their subjects carrying on the cod fishery in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which they did with great success. The Gulf of St. Lawrence swarmed with American fishermen. He had himself counted from Point Peter in the course of a forenoon upwards of a hundred sail in the offing¹³, lying off banking, as it is termed, in the Gulph (sic) of St. Lawrence.--The fact was, that these fisheries are a great source of wealth to the Americans.¹⁴ All engaged in the bank fishery. He regretted to find at the last session that the Upper Canada members were against assisting the fisheries.--This he apprehended was owing to a misunderstanding on the subject. The prosperity of the fisheries was inseparably connected with that of the Upper Canada farmers, among whose best customers for flour and pork the fishermen of Gaspé certainly were. He could not precisely state the quantity of flour that was annually consumed in the fisheries, but it amounted to some thousand barrels¹⁵, and a great proportion of West India produce used in the province was paid for with the proceeds (sic) of those fisheries.¹⁶

A question ... was put to him.¹⁷

MR. CHRISTIE continued: The loss or diminution which the revenue would experience by granting the exemption¹⁸ from the payment of which it was proposed to exempt the Gaspé fishermen,¹⁹ would scarcely be felt,--it²⁰ did not exceed from fifteen hundred to two thousand pounds annually; and which was returned to the Province in many different ways²¹, an inconsiderable sum when considered that it was to encourage so important a branch of national industry as the fisheries. The House afforded last session, at the instance of the Government, encouragement to various branches of industry, but discouraged the Fisheries. This he deemed most unjust and impolitic, and he trusted the House would now repair the injustice.²² Mr. Christie then moved that it ((was)) expedient to exempt from duty salt, molasses, cordage, pitch, tar, turpentine, leather, fishermen's clothing, Hosiery, fishing craft utensils, &c., and provisions of all kinds used in the Gaspé Fisheries.²³

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS thought nothing was more clear than that salt should be exempted. With reference to other articles, he did not see why the people of Gaspé should be placed on a footing different from those in the other parts of the Province. The same exemption which was sought for the fisheries, could be claimed, he said, by every other interest--the lumbering and shipping interest he said, would apply; and it would be difficult to draw a line of distinction. With salt, which was used for the purpose of curing fish, however, it was different. He should move as an amendment to leave out all articles in the resolution except salt.²⁴

MR. BADGLEY made some remark as to the amount of duty which would be lost to the Province if the resolution passed.²⁵

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said, this was a question of principle, not the amount of duty which was involved. The duty on salt was fifty per cent, and was imposed for revenue.²⁶ This might be found oppressive and he would consent to take it off.²⁷ On the other articles referred to in the resolution, it was only twelve and a half per cent ad valorem; he did not think this duty was very oppressive, or that the people were likely to suffer much from its payment.²⁸ It was for prin-

ciple ... that he refused to allow the duty to be taken off.²⁹

MR. DEWITT thought some of the other articles mentioned in the resolutions might also be exempted from duty.³⁰

MR. THOMPSON did not understand upon what principle the measure was brought forward; the merchant, shipbuilder and agriculturist had equally claims for a similar exemption; and agricultural instruments were equally entitled to exemption from duty. If one class were thus favored, they must all be. He should be sorry to see the duty on salt used in the fisheries removed; the farmer was equally entitled to that exemption with the fisherman.³¹ Besides, we had fisheries on Lake Huron, and he could not see why a difference should be made between them and the fisheries of Gaspé.³²

MR. HOLMES would vote against the remission of duty on even the article of salt.³³ He considered the principle wrong.³⁴ What was the object? To encourage domestic manufactures; and yet there was a clause in the despatch, which said that England would not allow us artificially to encourage the production of particular branches of manufacture. So this could not be done without it suited the manufacturers of Glasgow and Manchester.³⁵

MR. CHRISTIE replied by contending that it had been the custom of the government to protect particular interests.³⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said the principles avowed by the member for Montreal were sound in the abstract, but it had been the policy of the government to lay lower duties on raw materials than on other articles³⁷, and stated that last session the hon. member for Montreal had contended for a reduced duty on mess pork because it was used by the lumbermen.³⁸ As to the complaint of the interference of the home government in our regulations of commerce, it was just one of those things in which, so long as the connexion continued, they must be expected to interfere. It was perfectly preposterous to suppose that England would continue to protect us if we levied high duties on her manufactures for the purpose of protecting domestic manufactures. To attempt to do so was equal to trying to cut the connexion. But the member for Montreal being a free-trader, would of course never support any proposal for protecting Canadian manufactures.³⁹

MR. H. BOULTON, of Norfolk, spoke in favor of protecting the fisheries.⁴⁰ The fishermen were peculiarly situated and subject to great hardships.⁴¹

MR. CHABOT spoke to the same effect. He considered the fisheries an exhaustless mine, and if not quite so brilliant as the mines of California, still it was one that merited the attention of the country. He supported the motion.⁴²

DR. LATERRIERE made some remarks.⁴³

MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE stated in answer, that he had learned last year, that Nova Scotia and New Brunswick⁴⁴ who had much more extensive fisheries than we had, were ready to throw them open to the Americans, on condition that the latter would grant these Provinces reciprocal free trade in raw products.⁴⁵ It had been found that it did not do to build steamers to protect them. He believed that the people of Gaspé would be quite willing to do the same thing.⁴⁶

MR. CHAUVEAU made a few remarks which were nearly inaudible in the reporters box. He was understood to say that similar bounties or exemptions were made in the States, and that he would support the motion of the hon. member for Gaspé.⁴⁷

MR. CHABOT made a few more remarks in favor of the motion.⁴⁸

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said there were so many opinions in the House that he would withdraw his amendment in order to allow the sense of the House to be taken on the original resolutions. If the resolutions were rejected he would then move

that the article of salt be exempt from duty.⁴⁹

The question on the resolutions was then put and lost--Yeas,23; Nays,25.⁵⁰

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS then moved that the article of salt, when used for the Gaspé fisheries, should be exempted from duty under such restrictions as might be found necessary to guard against fraud⁵¹.

Carried unanimously.⁵²

(109)

and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Watts reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

His Excellency
appoints to
be attended.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, rose in his place, and acquainted Mr. Speaker and the House, that His Excellency the Governor General will receive the House with its Addresses on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, and on the proposed changes in the Constitution of this Province, to-morrow, at three o'clock, P.M. at the Government House.

Adjournment.

Resolved, That when this House doth adjourn, it will adjourn until to-morrow at a quarter to three o'clock, P.M.

St. Lawrence
and Ottawa
Railroad Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Cartier have leave to bring in a Bill to continue and extend the Montreal and Lachine Railroad, and to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Grand

(110)

Junction Railroad Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Thursday next.

Montreal Ad-
vocates Li-
brary Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Cartier have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Ordinance incorporating the Advocates' Library of Montreal.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Thursday next.

Agricultural
abuses Act.
(L.C.)

Resolved, That a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Watts, Mr. Bouthillier, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Gugy, and Mr. Polette, be appointed to enquire into the expediency of amending the Act of Lower Canada relating to abuses prejudicial to Agriculture, to report thereon with all convenient speed, by Bill or otherwise; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

On motion of Mr. Chauveau, seconded by Mr. Taché,

Communication
between Rivers
St. Lawrence
and St. John.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Correspondence between the Executive Government of New Brunswick and the Government of this Province, in relation to the project of a communication either by Canal or Railroad between the River St. Lawrence and the River St. John, and also, a copy of all Correspondence on the same subject between the Executive Government and any party in Lower Canada or in New Brunswick.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Presbyterian
Congregation
of York Loan
Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Morrison have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act 4th Geo. IV. cap. 34, to enable the Presbyterian Congregation of York to effect a Loan upon the Real Estate of the said Congregation.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday, the tenth instant.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Sherwood, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Robinson,

University of
King's College.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to direct the proper officer to lay before this House, a detailed Statement of the amount expended towards defraying the expenses of the Commission of Enquiry into the affairs of the University of King's College appointed under a Statute of the University, and also, a Statement of the progress which has been made under such Commission up to the present time.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Vaughan
Road Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Price have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Vaughan Road Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Thursday next.

On motion of Mr. Boulton of Toronto, seconded by Mr. Seymour,
Constituencies.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying him to cause to be laid before this House, a Statement shewing the Population of the various Constituencies intended to be formed under the Representation Bill before this House.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Irving's Index
to the Statutes
of Canada.

Mr. Boulton of Toronto moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, and the Question being proposed, That the Clerk be authorized to purchase for the use of this House, fifty copies of Irving's Index to the Statutes of

Canada.

Mr. Wilson moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Hopkins, That the word "fifty" be left out, and the word "ten" inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Bell, Bouthillier, Cartier, Cauchon, DeWitt, Dumas, Fortier, Fournier, Guillet, Holmes, Hopkins, Johnson, Lacoste, Laurin, Lemieux, Marquis, McConnell, McLean, Méthot, Mongenais, Morrison, Nelson, Notman, Papineau, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Smith of WENTWORTH, and Wilson.--(28.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Cameron of CORNWALL, Christie, Solicitor General Drummond, Fergusson, Fourquin, Gugy, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Lyon, Solicitor General Macdonald, Malloch, Price, Robinson, Seymour, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stevenson, and Viger. (21.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk be authorized to purchase for the use of this House, ten copies of Irving's Index to the Statutes of Canada.

Elgin Association Bill. Ordered, That Mr. Holmes have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Elgin Association for the settlement and moral improvement of the colored population of Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday, the tenth instant.

On motion of Mr. Gugy, seconded by Mr. McConnell,

Sheriffs of Montreal. Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying him to be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, copies of any Papers transmitted by the Sheriffs of Montreal in reference to the charges against them.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Bill relating to work done on Roads (L.C.) Ordered, That Mr. Gugy have leave to bring in a Bill to remove doubts as to the right of parties to recover the value of work done on Roads in Lower Canada under Acts

(111)

which have since expired.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Expenses of the Legislature and Civil Government. The Order of the day being read, for resuming the further consideration of the Question which was proposed on Tuesday the twenty-eighth of May last, That it is expedient to reduce the expenses of the Legislature, of the Civil List, and generally of the Civil Government of the Province, so as not to impair its efficiency:

Salaries in lieu of Fees. That it is expedient to fund all fees of office amounting annually to £ or upwards, and to allow fixed salaries in lieu thereof to the Incumbents:

Governor General's Salary. That it is expedient humbly to address Her Majesty, praying that the salary to Her Majesty's Representative in this Province be defrayed from the Imperial Treasury:

Attornies General. That it is expedient to withdraw the Attornies General from the political business of the (Executive) Government, and to restrict them to their official duties as (principal) Law Officers of the Crown:

Elective Principle. That it is expedient to introduce the elective principle into the constitution of the Legislative Council, (and gener-

erally into all appointments to office under the Government of this Province;) Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until Monday the fifteenth instant.

Bill relating to Upton Township. The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to separate certain concessions of the Township of Upton from the District of Three Rivers, and to unite them for Judicial purposes to the District of Montreal and to the St. Hyacinthe Circuit, and for Municipal purposes to the Parish of St. Hugues in the last named District, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Thursday next.

Real property Registration Bill. The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Ordinance which provides for the Registration of Titles to and Incumbrances on Real Property, being read;
Mr. Laurin moved, seconded by Mr. Dumas, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

MR. LAURIN: Le but l'objet était d'amender la loi de l'enregistrement. Telle qu'est maintenant la loi, "la femme ne peut s'engager que comme commune en bien," et conséquemment (sic) tout contrat signé par elle conjointement avec son mari, est nul en ce qui la regarde elle et ses propres. M. Laurin croyant que c'était là une injustice faite aux créanciers du mari, proposa la mesure en question⁵³.

((11)) fut principalement supportée par MM. DUMAS et LACOSTE, qui affirmèrent que dans bien des cas, des maries, au moyen de cette garantie conjointe, à moitié appuyée sur les propres des épouses, avaient réussi à faire des fortunes considérables dont leurs épouses avaient profité comme eux, ou à sortir d'une banqueroute prochaine avec le moyen honorable de faire vivre leurs familles marchant, sans cela, vers la ruine et la privation.⁵⁴

Ceux qui repoussaient la mesure, et parmi eux se trouvaient MM. VIGER, CARTIER, et PAPINEAU, disaient au contraire: "si vous faites disparaître cette clause protectrice de l'acte d'enregistrement, au lieu d'une ruine vous en faites deux, celle du mari d'abord et celle de la femme ensuite, et des enfants. C'est mal raisonner que de prétendre que parce que la loi est immorale au point de donner à la femme le pouvoir de trafiquer le bien de ses enfants, le doire, il faille encore l'assujéter à être pressurée par des créanciers sans entrailles, qui se montreront moins durs envers le mari s'ils savent que la loi ne peut atteindre les biens de la femme."⁵⁵

((111))

Mr. Cartier moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Badgley, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Boulton of TORONTO, Bouthillier, Burritt, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Flint, Fortier, Hincks, Holmes, Jobin, Attorney General LaFontaine, Lemieux, Malloch, Marquis, McConnell, McFarland, Mongenais, Morrison, Nelson, Papineau, Price, Prince, Richards, Sanborn, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Seymour, Taché, Thompson, and Viger.--(37.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Dumas, Fournier, Guillet, Lacoste, Laurin, Polette, Sauvageau, and

Watts.--(8.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, this day six months.

Court of
Chancery Pro-
ceedings Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to confirm Decrees and Orders and other proceedings of the Court of Chancery of Upper Canada, in certain cases, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Tuesday, the ninth instant.

Municipal
Law (L.C.)
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Municipal Law of Lower Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Law of Evidence
(L.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to improve the Law of Evidence in Lower Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Chambly
Turnpike
Road Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Ordinance relating to the Longueuil and Chambly Turnpike Road, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said

Committee.

Mr. Malloch took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Division
Courts (U.C.)
Bill. (No. 1.)

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend, consolidate, and reduce into one Act, the several Laws now in force referring to Division Courts in Upper Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Monday next.

Road Laws
(L.C.) Re-
print Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the reprinting of the Acts and Ordinances in force in Lower Canada relative to Highways and Bridges, and for other purposes, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Shipping of
Seamen Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal the Act for regulating the shipping of Seamen, and for other purposes therein mentioned, being read;

Mr. Méthot moved, seconded by Mr. Cauchon, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;⁵⁶

MR. HOLMES said if this bill were to pass it would inflict serious injury on the shipping interests of the country. He held in his hand a letter from one of the greatest shipowners in the country, stating that a petition⁵⁷ signed by every shipowner, and those interested in the trade in Quebec,⁵⁸ was in circulation against any alteration of the present law⁵⁹, which it was asserted worked to their entire satisfaction. He should, therefore, move that the bill for its repeal should be read that day six months.⁶⁰

MR. CHRISTIE said the bill appeared to have been framed to subserve the interests of certain parties in Quebec, as he was satisfied that it would be prejudicial to the shipping interests of the country.⁶¹

(111)

Mr. Christie moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Badgley, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added instead thereof;

MR. CAUCHON supported the original motion, but was willing that it should be referred to a select committee to consist of Mr. Badgley, Mr. Hincks, Mr. Wilson, Col. Prince, Mr. H. Sherwood.⁶² ((He)) said there was no market for sailors at Quebec. They deserted from the ships to the number of hundreds in a season, to New York, where they get higher wages. The only way to prevent crimping and deserting of seamen at Quebec, was to pass an address to the Home Government praying them to repeal that part of the Imperial Act that compels captains of vessels to engage seamen at Liverpool for both the outward and return voyage, and permit them to engage seamen for the outward voyage only, and to engage others at Quebec for the return voyage.⁶³

A long discussion followed; from which it appeared that the existing law is favorable to the shipping interests.⁶⁴

MR. CHABOT opposed the amendment.⁶⁵

(111)

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Burritt, Christie, Chrysler, Hall, Hincks, Holmes, Hopkins, Johnson, Attorney General LaFontaine, Lijer, Solicitor General Macdonald, Malloch, McDermott, Morrison, Papineau, Price, Prince, Richards, Sanborn, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Seymour, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stevenson, Thompson, Watts, and Wilson.--(32.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Bouthillier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, DeWitt, Dumas, Fortier, Gauthier, Guillet, John, Lacoste, Laurin, Lemieux, Marquis, McFarland, Méthot, Mongenais, Nelson, Polette, Sauvageau, Taché, and Viger.--(23.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, this day six months.

(112)

*Bill relating to
British Plantation
Vessels.*

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend an Act to secure the right of property in British Plantation Vessels navigating the inland waters of this Province, and not registered under the Act of the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom passed in the third and fourth years of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, "An Act for the registering of British Vessels, and to facilitate transfers of the same, and to prevent the fraudulent assignment of any property in such vessels," being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Thursday next.

*Court Houses
and Gaols
(L.C.) Bill.*

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the building of Court Houses and Gaols in the Judiciary Circuits of Lower Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, to-morrow.

*Registry of
Vessels Bill.*

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal the Act relative to the registering of Vessels em-

ployed solely in navigating the inland waters of this Province, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, to-morrow.

Post Office
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the transfer of the management of the Inland Posts to the Provincial Government, and for the regulation of the said Department, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, to-morrow.

Kingston Fire
and Marine In-
surance Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Kingston Fire and Marine Insurance Company, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Bankrupts
Relief Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to afford relief to Bankrupts in certain cases, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Thursday next.

Promissory
Notes and
Bills of Ex-
change Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend and explain the Acts therein mentioned relative to Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

L. Comte's
Relief Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to enable Louis Comte to recover a certain amount due to him by the Parish of St. Edouard, in the District of Montreal,

being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Thursday next.

Flour and
Meal Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend and consolidate the Laws regulating the inspection of Flour and Meal, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Boulton of Toronto took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Boulton of Toronto reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Walpole and
Woodhouse
Boundary
Line Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to enable the Commissioners for defining the boundary line between the Townships of Walpole and Woodhouse to perform the duty assigned to them by the Act in that behalf provided, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

Mr. Thompson moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Price, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole House;

The House divided:

Yeas, 19.

Nays, 9.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Crysler took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Crysler reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Crysler reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed; and read the third time on Wednesday next.

Registry Law *The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill*
(U.C.) Bill. *to amend the Registry Law of Upper Canada, being read;*

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Thursday next.

Edwards- *The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill*
burgh Side *to determine the mode in which the side lines in certain con-*
Lines Bill. *cessions in the Township of Edwardsburgh shall be run, being*
 read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Scott of Two Mountains took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Scott of Two Mountains reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be engrossed; and read the third time on Thursday next.

Huntingdon *The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill*
Registry Bill. *to divide the County of Huntingdon into two Districts for*
 the registration of deeds, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time on Thursday next.

Guardian's ap- *The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill*
pointment *to provide for the appointment of Guardians to restrain the*
(U.C.) Bill. *improvidence of persons incompetent to manage their own pro-*
 perty in Upper Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Monday next.

Quebec and *The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill*
Richmond *to incorporate Peter Patterson, Esquire, and others, under*
Railway Bill. *the name of the Quebec and Richmond Railway Company, being*
 read;

(113)

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph lines.

Coroner's Bill. *The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the*
 Bill to amend the Law respecting the office of Coroner,
being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until Thursday next.

Quebec Workmen's Benevolent Society Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Quebec Workmen's Benevolent Society, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Married Women's Protection Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the protection of married Women in the enjoyment of their own properties, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Thursday next.

Building Societies (U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act to encourage the establishment of certain Societies, commonly called Building Societies, in that part of the Province of Canada formerly constituting Upper Canada,

being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Bell, the Honorable Mr. Sherwood, Mr. Burritt, Mr. Richards, and Mr. Wilson, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Deceased Persons Estates Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Law relating to the administration of the Estates of deceased persons, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Medical Profession (U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Members of the Medical Profession in Upper Canada, and to regulate the practice of Physic and Surgery therein, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Bill. (No. 1.)

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Wednesday, the tenth instant.

Joint Stock Companies Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to provide for the formation of incorporated Joint Stock Companies for manufacturing, mining, mechanical, or chemical purposes," being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until Wednesday next.

Land Scrip Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to limit the time for redeeming Land Scrip, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until Friday next.

Emigrant Encouragement Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to encourage Emigrants from Europe to the United States to use the St. Lawrence route, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until to-morrow.

Rimouski Registry Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to explain and amend the Act dividing the County of Rimouski into two Districts for the registration of deeds, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed, and

read the third time on Thursday next.

Interest of
Money Laws
Amendment
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend and simplify the Laws relating to the Interest of Money," being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Thursday next.

St. John's
Academy Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the St. John's Academy, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Quebec and
St. Andrew's
Railway Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Quebec and St. Andrew's Railway Company, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines.

Joint Stock
Road Companies
(L.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act for establishing Joint Stock Companies for constructing Roads and other Works in Lower Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Thursday next.

Contingencies.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the First Report of the Standing Committee on Contingencies,

being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until Thursday next.

Mill Owners'
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for the protection of Mill Owners in Upper Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Cataraqui
Cemetery Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Cataraqui Cemetery Company, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Thursday next.

Capital Pun-
ishment Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Criminal Law in relation to Capital Punishment, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Monday next.

Winter Roads
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal the Acts and Ordinances in force in Lower Canada relative to Winter Roads, and to make the said Roads of uniform breadth throughout this Province, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be discharged.

Guelph and
Dundas Road
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend an Act, intituled, "An Act to incorporate certain persons as the Guelph and Dundas Road Company," being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Monday next.

(114)

Law Practice

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill

Improvement
Bill.

for the improvement of the Practice of the Law, and for limiting the amount of Costs to be taxed and recovered in certain Courts in Upper Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Thursday next.

Local Taxes
(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to enable Collectors of local Taxes in Upper Canada, for the several years between 1836 and 1848, both inclusive, to recover Taxes accrued in such years respectively, and remaining due, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until Thursday next.

Industry and
Rawdon Rail-
road Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate a Company for making a Railroad from the Village of Industry to the Township of Rawdon, in Lower Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Thursday next.

Niagara and
Detroit Rivers
Railroad Bill.
(No. 2.)

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for the incorporation of a Company to construct a Railroad between the Niagara and Detroit Rivers, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph

Lines.

Fees to Just-
ices of the
Peace, (U.C.)

The Order of the day for the House in Committee to consider the expediency of regulating Fees to Justices of the Peace in Upper Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until Thursday next.

Osgoode Side
Lines Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend and explain the Act relative to the side lines in the Township of Osgoode, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time on Thursday next.

Mortgages
(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to alter and amend the Act requiring Mortgages on personal property in Upper Canada to be filed, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Seymour, Mr. Solicitor General Macdonald, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Richards, and the Honorable Mr. Robinson, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Three Rivers
Common Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to transfer to the Municipal Council of the Municipality of the Town of Three Rivers the administration of the Common of the said Town, and for other purposes, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Champlain and
St. Lawrence
Railroad Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to authorize the Company of Proprietors of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad to extend the said Road, and for other purposes, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Fortier took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Fortier reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and

made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Agricultural
Society (L.
C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Lower Canada Agricultural Society, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time on Thursday next.

Stationery
for Public
Departments.

The Honorable Mr. Hincks, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, the following Return:--

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 29th May, 1850, for a Return of the expense incurred for Stationery during the year ending 31st December, 1849, and distributed to the various Public Departments.

By Command.

J. LESLIE,

Secretary.

Secretary's Office.

Toronto, 1st July, 1850.

Return of the expense incurred for Stationery, during the year ended the 31st December, 1849, and distributed to the various Public Departments; prepared in conformity to an Address of the Honorable Legislative Assembly, dated the 29th May, 1850.

Departments.	Amount Currency.		
	£	s.	d.
Governor's Secretary's Office	69	14	7½
Provincial Secretary's do	374	14	3
Registrar's do	80	14	0
Receiver General's do	102	4	2
Inspector General's do	91	6	6½
Executive Council	201	19	9
Emigrant Agent	11	2	2
Superintendent of Education, Canada West . .	45	14	6
do do do East.	94	2	11
Customs' Branch, Inspector General's Office .	59	15	1
Adjutants General of Militia Department . .	24	14	8
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	7	12	4
Crown Law Department	45	9	4½
	1207	4	4½
Add--Crown Land Department	456	7	11
Department of Public Works	92	16	0
Total	£1756	8	3½

NOTE.--Each Department procures its own Stationery, and payment is made to the party furnishing on Accounts produced.

JOS. CARY,

Dep. Insp. Genl.

Inspector General's Office,
Toronto, 19th June, 1850.

Orders
deferred.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed
until to-morrow.

Then, on motion of Mr. DeWitt, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Robinson,
The House adjourned.

APPENDIX: 1 JULY 1850.

((WITHDRAWN MOTION RE: RULES OF PRACTICE AND TARIFF.))⁶⁶

COL. GUGY: He said, that by an act passed five years ago, which acknowledged the insufficiency of the then existing rules and practice of the courts, the Judges were allowed 12 months to prepare a different set of rules and a new tariff. They have neglected the performance of that duty, and the very last day of the period assigned by law for the execution of this work, they declared that the rules previously existing and the tariff, should continue--that is, they failed to obey the law. But as the law has ascribed to them a certain period for the performance, the question is, whether the duty assigned them could be nullified? Up to the present hour, the same rules are acted upon by the profession and the same tariff is in force. This tariff is very oppressive and prejudicial to the poorer classes of the community, in consequence of the delay occasioned before any case can be decided. It was due to these claims that they be protected, otherwise no man who is unable to pay ready money to his Counsel, can secure the attendance of Counsel on any important case.⁶⁷ To elucidate which, the learned gentleman mentioned a case in which he was engaged professionally, when he was not only obliged to pay the expense incurred in going to Quebec, and during twenty days which he remained there, his client being a poor man--but also, what was incurred during the last ten days, while he was waiting merely for the Judge to sign the judgment, and who, he conceived, was to be governed by law, and was bound to administer justice to the best of his ability, throughout the country.⁶⁸ The Court sits at one time at Montreal, at another time at Quebec, and although the rich man has means to pay his expenses, it is not so with the poor man. He was exceedingly desirous to ascertain whether any steps had been taken to remove those burdens which were so prejudicial to the interests of the community.⁶⁹ He did not act in the present instance merely as an individual, but as the member of a profession, whose duty it is to protect the poor and the weak, against the rich and the strong. With that view, he should move for an Address to the Governor General, for the purpose of ascertaining what alteration has been made by the Judges in the rules of practice.⁷⁰

MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE begged the hon. member to withdraw his motion.⁷¹ He thought it would lead to better results. He perfectly concurred in what had fallen from him relative to the delay and repugnance manifested by the judges with reference to the rules of practice under the new act;--however,⁷² the Judges had got 12 months to make out a new tariff; only six months had passed, and they have yet six months to complete it--so that the motion could not be answered until the time had arrived.⁷³ If any application were made at the present moment, the reply would be, that the period prescribed had not elapsed.⁷⁴ He hoped, however, that the mention of the circumstance in the House, would remind their Honours, if that were necessary, of the requirements of the law.⁷⁵

COL. GUGY was glad to find, that the learned Attorney General East, agreed with him on the subject⁷⁶. ((He)) was only desirous that these functionaries should learn that it is their duty to obey the law, as well as the duty of the humblest member of society, and in the hope that what he had said would be productive of a salutary lesson, he would withdraw his motion for the present. But he could not do so without pledging himself in the most emphatic manner, that at the end of the period laid down by law, if these gentlemen forgot that they were the mere expounders of the law, and are called upon to obey the law as well as the poorest in the realm, he would again bring forward his motion.⁷⁷

The motion was accordingly withdrawn.⁷⁸

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: ADJOURNMENT.))⁷⁹

MR. THOMPSON enquired of the ministry whether it would not be advisable, under existing circumstances, to adjourn to over sometime in November next? The heat was very great, and the House badly ventilated besides it was a very inconvenient season of the year, and he had seen no measure of sufficient importance to render it necessary to continue the sitting now.⁸⁰

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN replied that it was not expedient.⁸¹

MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND said the hon. member had spoken of the heat, but his question was a very cool one.⁸²

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: PORT HOPE.))⁸³

MR. W. BOULTON asked if Ministers intended making an appropriation for making Port Hope Harbour, a harbour of refuge.⁸⁴

MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE stated, ... that it was not the intention of the Ministry to make an appropriation for the Port Hope Harbour, with a view of making it a Harbour of Refuge.⁸⁵

MR. W. BOULTON was very glad to hear it.⁸⁶

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: MOUNTED POLICE.))⁸⁷

MR. THOMPSON ((made)) an enquiry.⁸⁸

MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE in answer ... stated that the Montreal Mounted Police were raised under authority of an ordinance of the Special Council of 1838, that they were raised for the purpose of preserving the peace, and that it is intended to continue the same for another year, but on foot.⁸⁹

FOOTNOTES: 1 JULY, 1850.

1. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: EXAMINER, 3 July 1850, PILOT, 6 July 1850, and PACKET, 13 July 1850; HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850, and GLOBE, 4 July 1850. The debate was also reported by: BRITISH COLONIST, 2 July 1850; NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July, 1850; and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1850. A commentary appeared in the MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 9 July 1850.
2. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1850.
3. NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850.
4. PILOT, 6 July 1850.
5. NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850.
6. PILOT, 6 July 1850.
7. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1850.
8. IBID.
9. NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850.
10. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1850. The NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850, put the number of fishermen at "ten to twelve thousand."
11. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1850.
12. NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850.
13. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1850.
14. NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850.
15. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1850. The NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850, put this fish consumption at "not less than from ten to twelve thousand barrels."
16. NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850.
17. IBID.
18. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1850.
19. NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850.
20. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1850.
21. NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850.
22. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1850.
23. PILOT, 6 July 1850.
24. NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850.
25. IBID.
26. IBID.
27. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1850.
28. NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850.
29. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1850.
30. PILOT, 6 July 1850.
31. NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850.
32. PILOT, 6 July 1850.
33. IBID.
34. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1850.
35. PILOT, 6 July 1850.
36. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1850.
37. PILOT, 6 July 1850.
38. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1850.
39. PILOT, 6 July 1850.
40. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1850.
41. EXAMINER, 3 July 1850.
42. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1850.
43. IBID.
44. IBID.
45. PILOT, 6 July 1850.
46. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1850.

47. IBID.
48. IBID.
49. PILOT, 6 July 1850.
50. IBID.
51. NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850.
52. PILOT, 6 July 1850.
53. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 13 July 1850.
54. IBID.
55. IBID.
56. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in identical accounts: EXAMINER, 3 July 1850, PILOT, 6 July 1850, and PACKET, 13 July 1850. The debate was also reported by the BRITISH COLONIST, 2 July 1850.
57. PACKET, 13 July 1850.
58. BRITISH COLONIST, 2 July 1850.
59. PACKET, 13 July 1850.
60. BRITISH COLONIST, 2 July 1850.
61. PACKET, 13 July 1850.
62. BRITISH COLONIST, 2 July 1850.
63. PACKET, 13 July 1850.
64. IBID.
65. BRITISH COLONIST, 2 July 1850.
66. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in identical accounts: HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850, and GLOBE, 4 July 1850. The debate was also reported by: BRITISH COLONIST, 2 July 1850; NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850; and MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 9 July 1850.
67. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
68. NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850.
69. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
70. NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850.
71. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
72. NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850.
73. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
74. NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850.
75. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 9 July 1850.
76. NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850.
77. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
78. IBID.
79. The following papers reported the exchange on this question in identical accounts: PILOT, 2 July 1850, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850, BRITISH WHIG, 2 July 1850, and MORNING CHRONICLE, 3 July 1850. The exchange was also reported by: BRITISH COLONIST, 2, 5 July 1850; EXAMINER, 3 July 1850; and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1850.
80. EXAMINER, 3 July 1850.
81. IBID.
82. IBID.
83. The following papers reported the exchange on this question in identical accounts: EXAMINER, 3 July 1850, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1850, PILOT, 6 July 1850, and PACKET, 13 July 1850. The exchange was also reported by the BRITISH COLONIST, 2, 5 July 1850.
84. BRITISH COLONIST, 2 July 1850.
85. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1850.
86. BRITISH COLONIST, 2 July 1850.
87. The following papers reported the exchange on this question in identical accounts: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 2 July 1850, and MORNING CHRONICLE, 3 July 1850. The following papers reported the exchange in partially identical accounts: BRITISH WHIG, 2 July 1850, BRITISH COLONIST, 2 July 1850, EXAMINER, 3 July

1850, PILOT, 6 July 1850, and PACKET, 13 July 1850. The exchange was also reported by: PILOT, 2 July 1850; and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 July 1850.

88. PILOT, 6 July 1850.

89. IBID.

TUESDAY, 2 JULY 1850.

(115)

The House at-
tend His Ex-
cellency with
their Addresses.

AT the hour appointed, Mr. Speaker and the House attended upon His Excellency the Governor General, with their Addresses, of Friday last, to Her Majesty, and to His Excellency, on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, and certain proposed changes in the Constitution of this

Province.

And being returned.

Mr. Speaker reported, That the House had attended upon His Excellency with their Address to Her Majesty on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, and their Address to His Excellency praying that he would be pleased to transmit the same to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies to be laid at the foot of the Throne; to which His Excellency was pleased to make the following Answer.

His Excel-
lency's answer.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,

I shall not fail to transmit your Address to the Queen on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, to the Secretary of State, to be laid at the foot of the Throne for Her Majesty's gracious consideration.

Mr. Speaker also reported, That the House had attended upon His Excellency with their Address to Her Majesty on the subject of certain proposed changes in the Constitution of this Province, and their Address to His Excellency praying that he would be pleased to transmit the same to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of the State for the Colonies to be laid at the foot of the Throne; to which His Excellency was pleased to make the following Answer:

His Excel-
lency's Answer.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,

I shall have much pleasure in transmitting to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, with a view to its being laid before the Queen, your loyal and dutiful Address to Her Majesty on the subject of certain proposed changes in the Constitution of this Province.

Petitions
brought up.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By the Honorable Mr. Attorney General LaFontaine,--The Petition of the Montreal Board of Trade.

By Mr. Boulton of Toronto,--The Petition of Charles Berezy, Esquire, and others, of the City of Toronto.

By the Honorable Mr. Badgley,--The Petition of A.M. P. Christie and others, of the Parish of St. Athanase, County of Rouville.

By Mr. Jobin,--The Petition of Joseph Daout and others, of the Parish of Pointe Claire, in the Island of Montreal.

By Mr. Armstrong,--The Petition of Xavier Desrosiers and others, of the Parish of St. Joseph de Lanoraie, County of Berthier.

By the Honorable Mr. Merritt,--The Petition of C. March and others, shareholders of the Neepigon Mining Company.

Third Report
of Committee
on Railroads
and Telegraph
Lines.

The Honorable Mr. Robinson, from the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill to amend an Act

to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, and other Acts relating to said Company, and to extend the powers of said Company, referred to them, and have agreed to report the same with an amendment.

St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Bill.

on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Notarial Profession organization Bill.

thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended, be reprinted for the use of the Members of this House.

Petition of Revd. L. Proulx and others, referred.

Ordered, That the Petition of the Reverend Louis Proulx and others, in behalf of La Société Ecclésiastique de St. Michel, be referred to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

Election Petitions Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin have leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the several Acts of the Parliaments of Lower and Upper Canada now in force for the trial of Controverted Parliamentary Elections in the two sections of the Province respectively, and to provide by one general Act for the trial of all Parliamentary Election Petitions.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday, the twelfth instant.¹

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN asked leave to introduce a bill to repeal the acts in force for the trial of contested elections in the two sections of the province, and to provide by one general act for the trial of all election petitions. The laws for trying contested elections were different in the two sections of the Province, and this alone was sufficient to call for the introduction of this bill. But, in addition, the Lower Canada Law was an exceedingly troublesome one, and that of Upper Canada also required many amendments, among which was a provision for looking to the real merits of a question at issue, more than mere technical points. The bill was very similar to one lately introduced into the Imperial Parliament by Sir Robert Peel, being only altered to suit the peculiar circumstances of the Province.²

COL. PRINCE was generally opposed to the Government, and hoped to continue so, but as an honest representative he was bound to support this bill, which he believed, from what the honorable member had said, was what was required.³

(115)

Official Oaths Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin have leave to bring in a Bill for making one uniform provision respecting certain Official and other Oaths

to be taken in this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday, the tenth instant.

Sessional Orders.

Resolved, That a Select Committee, composed of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, Sir Allan N. MacNab, the Honorable Mr. Cameron of Cornwall, the Honorable Mr. Price, and Mr. Bouthillier, be appointed to examine and report to this House such of the Sessional Orders of the Imperial House of Commons, and of this House, as have usually been acted upon by this House, or which, in the opinion of such Committee, it is necessary or desirable should be acted upon by the House, with such alterations in their forms as may adopt them to the practice of this House and the proceedings thereof; and to report to this House the practice of the House of Commons with respect to their Sessional Orders, with a view to its adoption by this House; and that the said Committee do introduce into the form of such Sessional Orders any alterations that in their opinion it may be desirable to adopt in them, or any of them, for the better accomplishment of the purpose for which they are respectively intended.

Message from the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--
Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment; viz.:--

Slander and Libel Law Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Law relating to Slander and Libel:"

(116)

Berthier Municipalities Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to remedy an error in the Act dividing the County of Berthier into two Municipalities:"
And also,

Counter's Patent Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable John Counter to obtain a Patent for making Stoves of a new pattern, and on a new principle;" to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

Counter's Patent Bill.

An engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to enable John Counter to obtain a Patent for making Stoves of a new pattern, and on a new principle," was read for the first time.⁴

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS moved for leave to bring in a bill⁵ of which he had given notice on a preceding day,⁶ to provide for the admission of foreign reprints of British Copy-right works⁷ into the province⁸. He stated that a Bill had formerly past (sic) for extending the copy-right to works reprinted in this Province; but which did not receive the royal assent.⁹ There was a very general demand by the people, and those engaged in the trade, for the admission of these works at a fixed rate of duty¹⁰ and ... that the law as it exists at present, whereby all copyright works when reprinted in a foreign country, by which from the similarity of language is meant the United States, are prohibited, should no longer continue. In the other Provinces a law has been passed, and is in operation, by which these works can be introduced¹¹ and had given satisfaction to all parties¹² but in this Province, he said, no step had been taken for their

admission. It was intended that by this bill the duty should not exceed twenty per cent., to be determined by the Governor General in Council. The reason for this proviso was, that it was hoped¹³ that the Home Government might consent to their being admitted at 12 or 15 per cent duty¹⁴ and no inconvenience could arise from the duty not being fixed definitively.¹⁵ The question opened up a wide field for discussion into which he should not at present enter. He believed¹⁶ the opinion ... was very prevalent in England¹⁷ that the right of the author, no matter where the book was originally printed, should be held sacred, and that there should be an international¹⁸ copyright treaty or law upon the subject¹⁹. The British Government had endeavored to effect that object so far as the United States was concerned,²⁰ where the works of British authors are reprinted and sold at a low rate²¹ but had failed to accomplish it; whilst the United States refused that act of justice, he did not think it was fair²² to authors, if they are printed and sold in this way, ... that, having been thus pirated, they should be introduced into the British Provinces without any restriction whatever.²³ The question was now whether they were to be excluded altogether, or admitted at a rate of duty, the proceeds of which would be paid to the English author.²⁴ With these observations, he should move that the bill be read a first time.²⁵

MR. CAYLEY was almost inaudible; he was understood to say that he was informed while in England last year, that we were quite at liberty to deal with the matter as we pleased.²⁶

MR. J. CAMERON (of Cornwall) saw no reason why there should not exist the same facility here, for reprinting the works of British authors as prevailed in the United States, where the reprints of American works are continually going on. He was for trying if something could not be done, and was for passing the measure.²⁷ In consequence of retaliation by English publishers on American authors, negotiations had recently been re-opened with a view to the passage of an international copy-right law.²⁸ He would ask the members of the Government, if they were in possession of information, which went to prove that the Act of 1847 would not be acceptable now?²⁹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS replied, that there was nothing to induce the Government, in this Province, to suppose that there was any prospect of the copy-right Bill formerly passed in this Province, or any other measure that had been adopted by the other colonies, being³⁰ speedily³¹ assented to.³² It would be better to pass this bill at all events in the mean time.³³ Nothing he said, could be worse than the present state of the law by which reprints are excluded.³⁴ He did not think that we would be permitted to admit these works except on the same terms as the other Colonies.³⁵

COL. PRINCE had but a few words to say on the subject; as he was anxious to have the business of legislation finished, that members might return home. It had been said, that knowledge is power; and he would go on that ground. Let the people here have knowledge, and allow them to become acquainted with the literature, the erudition and the language, whether poetical or prose, of England. He cheerfully went for the Bill, and would vote for it; and trusted there would be no opposition.³⁶

(116)

Foreign Re-
prints Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the admission into this Province of Foreign Reprints of British Copyright Works.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS³⁷ asked leave to introduce a bill³⁸ for making certain alterations in the territorial divisions of Upper Canada.³⁹ It was certainly desirable to make as few changes as possible in the Municipal divisions of the Province, but⁴⁰ as the Representation Bill had not passed, he said, it had become necessary that the Municipal and judicial powers should be increased in certain counties; particularly in Waterloo and Middlesex⁴¹ where the rapid increase in population render a division absolutely essential to the comfort and convenience of the people.⁴² It was not necessary, at that stage of the Bill, to go into details. The Government thought it advisable to come down with some general measure⁴³ to embrace all the divisions required, in one bill instead of their being brought in separately by individual members⁴⁴. When the Bill came up for discussion in committee, the members of Government would be glad to obtain any information which it did not possess, from gentlemen belonging to that part of the Province which is more immediately interested⁴⁵ ((and)) to refer it to a committee composed of members representing those portions of the Province interested in the bill⁴⁶. He trusted a measure would be adopted that would give general satisfaction.⁴⁷

COL. PRINCE said he should vote with the ministry on this occasion also; and would go for the Bill; as he expected, with their assistance⁴⁸ to enable the County of Essex to regain possession of the Township of West Tilbury, of which it had been most unjustly⁴⁹ robbed.⁵⁰

(116)

Territorial
Divisions
(U.C.) Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks have leave to bring in a Bill to make certain alterations in the Territorial Divisions of Upper Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

MR. COM. CR. LANDS PRICE⁵¹ moved that 500 copies of the Report of the Geological Surveyors for 1848-9 and 1850 should be printed, and that a new French translation should be made.⁵²

MR. CHAUVEAU thought that the report should be translated by persons acquainted with the technical forms employed in the science of Geology; the former one had contained many errors, in consequence of the persons, who were good translators for ordinary purposes, not understanding these phrases. The work had been quoted by many scientific journals, and it was hurtful to our national reputation, as well as very annoying to Mr. Logan, who had laboured so earnestly in the preparation of the work, that such errors should have been committed.⁵³

MR. ROBINSON spoke highly in praise of the ability and earnestness which Mr. Logan had displayed in the execution of his labors.⁵⁴

A few words ((ensued)) from MESSRS. AT. GEN. BALDWIN and COM. CR. LANDS PRICE in a similar strain⁵⁵.

(116)

Geological
Survey.

Ordered, That Five hundred copies of the Reports of the Progress made in the Geological Survey of the Province, for the years 1848-49 and 1849-50, be printed in pamphlet form in each of the English and French languages, for the use of the Members of this House; and that the said Report be translated by a person specially appointed for that purpose.

Fisheries.

Mr. Watts, from the Committee on the Petition of

Horatio LeBoutillier and others, Merchants, Fishermen, Tradesmen and Landholders, of the District of Gaspé, and the Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General relating to the Fisheries carried on from the District of Gaspé or other parts in this Province, laid before the House on the twentieth of June last, reported a Resolution; which was read, as followeth:--

Resolved, That it is expedient to exempt from duty the article of Salt imported into the District of Gaspé for the use of the Fisheries in that District, under such restrictions as may be found necessary to prevent fraud.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Flour and
Meal Bill.

Mr. Boulton of Toronto reported the Bill to amend and consolidate the Laws regulating the inspection of Flour and Meal; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time on Thursday next.

Champlain
and St. Law-
rence Rail-
road Bill.

Mr. Fortier reported the Bill to authorize the Company of Proprietors of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad to extend the said Road, and for other purposes; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time on Thursday next.

Crown Re-
covery of
Costs Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to remove doubts as to the right of the Crown to recover Costs in certain cases, in Lower Canada, being read;

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General LaFontaine moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read a second time; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time on Friday next.

Court Houses
and Gaols
(L.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the building of Court Houses and Gaols in the Judiciary Circuits of Lower Canada, being read;⁵⁶

MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE moved that the bill to provide for the construction of Court Houses and Gaols in the judiciary circuits in Lower Canada be read a second time. He stated in explanation that the bill was based on the Lower Canada act of 1832, having the same object, but that there were some differences of details in the present bill. The Registrar in the Council, or if there be more than one, either of them on letter to that effect from the Secretary of the Province, is to call a meeting of the householders within the circuit, at which he is to preside by himself or deputy thereto appointed. The meeting must not consist of less than twenty-five landed proprietors, and they are to choose three Syndics. Should the meeting fail twice, the Registrar is to name the three Syndics. In either case he is to be a Syndic ex officio--to preside at their subsequent meetings--and have a casting vote. The Syndics at their subsequent meeting shall deliberate on the necessity of constructing a Court house and Gaol or either of them; the probable cost, which shall not exceed _____; the site; and terms of payment which shall be made annually or semi-annually. The proces verbal of their proceedings to be transmitted to the Governor General, and when approved by him shall be binding. The more to modify the determination of Syndics must not fix the cost of erection at a sum exceeding _____. The Syndics are to value the property throughout the circuit, and levy such an

assessment as shall provide the whole amount required. Commissioners are to be appointed to superintend the erection of the buildings, two by Syndics, one by Registrar, and who may be removed by Registrar or Syndics; and a Treasurer and Secretary--or they may require the Clerk of the Circuit Court to act as Secretary.--Buildings to be constructed according to plan, provided by Public Works. Tenders to be advertised for during two months, but no contract to be made without the approbation of the Governor General. The assessment for Court houses, &c., is to be levied by instalments. A commission is to be granted to the Syndics for collecting it.⁵⁷

MR. BADGLEY was well pleased with the general principle of the bill; but he had objection to the whole amount of the assessment or taxation⁵⁸ for the erection of Court Houses and Jails⁵⁹ falling on real estate⁶⁰ exclusively⁶¹ while personal property was exempted.⁶² He thought the assessment ought to extend to personal property also⁶³ especially as a large proportion of the cases tried in the Courts arose from disputes concerning personal property.⁶⁴ He thought this an additional reason why the whole cost should not fall on real estate. It was for a similar reason that he approved of the principle of the assessment bill for Upper Canada, introduced by the hon. Inspector General. He asked why real estate should be obliged to pay the whole assessment? This was his principal objection to the bill, but he had some other objections to some of its details. He hoped the principle of the bill would be extended to the administration of justice.⁶⁵ As to the principle of the different counties erecting their own Court Houses, it had been acted upon in Upper Canada, and regarding it as a just one he hoped to see it extended to the administration of justice.⁶⁶

MR. FOURNIER spoke in French against the bill.⁶⁷ He did not think that they should be forced to be taxed for the building of court houses and gaols. They had formerly done those things of their own accord.⁶⁸

MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE said a few words in answer to this gentleman, as well as to Mr. Badgley. With reference to the remarks of the latter, he stated that he had no objection to the principle of taxing personal property for the purposes of the bill⁶⁹. It was a sound principle⁷⁰ but ((he)) believed it impossible to do so under existing institutions in Lower Canada.⁷¹ As to other details he would have no objections to making alterations in committee.⁷²

(116)

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General LaFontaine moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read a second time;

The House divided:

Yeas, 34.

Nays, 2.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

*Common
Schools
(U.C.) Bill.*

*The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the
Bill for the better establishment and maintenance of Common
Schools in Upper Canada, being read;⁷³*

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS moved the second reading of the "Bill for the better establishment and maintenance of Common Schools in Upper Canada." He said the⁷⁴ amendments in the⁷⁵ present bill ... ((were)) not intended to make any change in the system upon which the schools in Upper Canada had been conducted for several years; but merely to make some practical change in the working of schools. He had taken a great deal of pains to ascertain the views of several persons, intimately

connected with the working of the present system, all of whom entirely disapprove of it, so that the bill is introduced with a view to remedy the evils in the practical working of the present system.⁷⁶

(116)

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Nelson took the Chair of the Committee;

The four first clauses were disposed of.⁷⁷

The fifth clause came before the Committee⁷⁸.

MR. SEYMOUR said that according to the present Bill, householders would have too extensive power, and would be enabled to⁷⁹ elect Trustees-- ... they might be able to impose the⁸⁰ enormous⁸¹ burthen of school taxation on the Land-holders. He was in favor of a school rate.⁸² He thought the bill was no improvement on the law of 1846, which had worked very well. He decidedly objected to giving householders the power to elect Trustees; and⁸³ he therefore suggested that the word "freeholders" should be inserted in the clause⁸⁴ for householders⁸⁵. It was rather unfortunate that it was found necessary to introduce so many school Bills. This was the fourth introduced since 1840, and parties had scarcely had time to become acquainted with the provisions of one, before it was changed.⁸⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS replied to the objection. He held that it would be better to adhere to the course marked out in the Bill.⁸⁷

MR. STEVENSON suggested, that "householders" should be struck out of the clause objected to by Mr. Seymour, and that the word "rate payers" should be substituted.⁸⁸

MR. H. SMITH took the same view as Mr. Seymour.⁸⁹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS assented.⁹⁰

The clause amended then passed.⁹¹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS moved the adoption of the tenth clause.⁹²

MR. J. CAMERON (Cornwall) opposed the clause⁹³ which taxed the property of non-resident free-holders for the support of schools⁹⁴. He would take the sense of the Committee on the proposition to insert the words "resident free-holders or landlords" instead of "landholders," as he thought it was opposed to all acknowledged principles, to tax non-residents⁹⁵ unable to derive any benefit from the tax for the support of Schools⁹⁶ when they had no right to vote⁹⁷ for the election of Trustees.⁹⁸

MR. RICHARDS was in favour of the clause as it then stood.⁹⁹

MR. H. SMITH of Frontenac ... took a similar view.¹⁰⁰

MR. H. BOULTON (Norfolk) said it would be a gross injustice to tax a person who resided in this County to support a school in the next although it was impossible to send his children to that school.¹⁰¹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS could not understand why so much objection had been raised against the clause in question, while non-residents were taxed for all other purposes.¹⁰² The hon. member for Norfolk was a great admirer of all the laws in force of (sic) New York, and he would find that by the school law there, the Trustees had the right to tax non-resident freeholders. The hon. member for Norfolk had a great deal of property scattered all over the country, and the consequence was that he looked on this question in rather a stronger light than might possibly be the case otherwise.¹⁰³

MR. H. BOULTON (Norfolk) repeated his objection, on the ground that non-residents being unable to derive any benefit from the tax, it would be therefore unjust to make them contribute to it.¹⁰⁴

The tenth clause was then amended by striking out the word "resident," the effect of which will enable non-residents as well as resident free-holders to vote for the election of school Trustees.¹⁰⁵

Several other clauses were passed without debate¹⁰⁶.

A good deal of discussion ensued on the 12th clause, the 16th subdivision which says, "That it shall be the duty of the Trustees of each School Section, to be personally responsible for the fulfilment (sic) of any contract or agreement made by them, unless they can prove that they have exerted all the corporative powers vested in them by this act for the fulfilment (sic) of such contract or agreement."¹⁰⁷

MR. J. CAMERON (Cornwall) could not understand whether that clause made the Trustees responsible in their individual capacity or as a corporation.¹⁰⁸

MR. H. BOULTON (Norfolk) said that a great deal of money had been expended in legal proceedings, by not giving a correct view in Acts of Parliament, and they should be framed in that distinct way, which would prevent any misunderstanding, so that he who runs may read. He would move that the clause read: "that the Trustees shall be personally responsible for the fulfilment (sic) of any contract made by them in their corporative capacity."¹⁰⁹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--The hon. member seems dissatisfied that the clause is not cumbered with that legal jargon, which so many of the bills contained. Now the very absence of these legal technicalities and jargon, had given the greatest satisfaction to the majority of persons in the country who had read it, because it was so much more easily understood. The hon. member for Norfolk says if the clause remains as it is, it would be inoperative, he could not see it in that light. The persons by whom the bill had been prepared had a perfect knowledge of the working of the system which the bill had been produced to remedy, and it would be much better to let it stand as at present.¹¹⁰

COL. PRINCE did not admire the taste of the hon. member for Norfolk. He talked about the person who framed the bill, as not being versed in legal phraseology, but this was contrary to his own ideas of responsible government. The Government is responsible for the Bill and not the person who might frame it. He considered the Bill a wise and vast improvement upon the old school Bill, and the country was very much indebted to the Rev. gentleman who had devised the Bill. If there was any little deficiency, let that rest with the ministry, and not with the Rev. gentleman who had drawn it up.¹¹¹

MR. SOL. GEN. MACDONALD suggested that instead of the Trustees being made personally responsible, the clause should read--only when it shall be made to appear that they have wilfully neglected to exert all the powers vested in them.¹¹²

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said it was found necessary to make the Trustees personally liable to carry out the law, because in many places it had been held that these Trustees are not responsible for any neglect in the performance of their duties.¹¹³

MR. H. SHERWOOD (Toronto) did not see that they ought to be responsible, but if it is their duty to be responsible for the non-performance of duty the act should say so distinctly. It should read--That the said Trustees so appointed shall be personally bound for the fulfilment (sic) of any contract made by them.

There had (sic) so many difficulties arisen out of Acts of Parliament--the Municipal Act, the University Act, and various others, that it was necessary to be very explicit in the wording of any clause.¹¹⁴

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN suggested that it might read:--It is the duty of the Trustees to exercise all the proper powers vested in them by this Act, and in default of which, they be held personally liable.¹¹⁵

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said he was desirous to meet the views of hon. members and had altered the phraseology to read:--It shall be the duty of the Trustees to exercise all the corporate powers vested in them by this Act, for the fulfilment (sic) of any contract or agreement made therein, and they shall be personally responsible for the fulfilment (sic) of such contract or agreement.¹¹⁶

MR. H. SHERWOOD (Toronto) objected to making the Trustees personally responsible under any circumstances whatever. They were elected by the people to carry out the Act, and it was wrong to make them responsible for any error they may commit in carrying out the Act. The Inspector General, the Receiver General and such persons were not personally responsible for anything they did. Now why should these members who do not get the high salaries of the Receiver General and Inspector General and such functionaries, why should they be personally responsible for the non-performance of the duties they may undertake. It was an imposition upon those men, who may be called upon to act as Trustees, that will prevent the working of this bill altogether. And when they did undertake the working of the bill, it would be hard indeed that they should be made personally liable for any contract they may have undertaken with a view to carrying it out. He would test the opinion of the House whether such persons should be personally responsible if they did not perform all the provisions of the Act.¹¹⁷

MR. WILSON said if the hon. gentleman would look at the question, he would not press a division of the House upon it. All that the Trustees were required to do was to carry out the corporate functions of the Act. The act was to give the teacher a remedy against the Trustees if they refused to pay his fees. He was of opinion that it would be a vast deal more injurious to make the Trustees not personally liable.¹¹⁸

MR. SOL. GEN. MACDONALD had seen more injury result to teachers than to trustees from the present practice and was convinced of the necessity of making strict laws for the protection of these honest men. The teacher was sometimes engaged for the year and does not get his pay until he has served his time, sometimes it happens that by the end of his term, a new set of trustees has been appointed who do not consider themselves bound for the acts of their predecessors, and thus the poor man is compelled to wait from day to day to get his small pittance, and is obliged sometimes to get a mandamus before he can effect it. The hon. member for Toronto has said the Inspector General is not responsible--but he was aware that if he does anything wrong he is responsible to this House for it. (Hear, hear.) The clause has been inserted there with a view to protect this class of people from any imposition which might be practised upon them by parties. He would have agreed to it in its first view but as his hon. friend had altered it to meet the views of hon. members he was satisfied with it.¹¹⁹

MR. H. SHERWOOD, Toronto, said, in the first place you compel a person under a penalty to allow himself to be elected a trustee, and then you say if he does not do everything according to the Act, he will be responsible. After compelling him to assume that position you make him personally responsible for any deviation from the law either wilfully or otherwise. He never heard of such a thing before, and he would defy them to point to one single Act of Parliament where that power was exercised by the legislature--first to compel a man to take an office, and

then make him responsible for the fulfilment (sic) of the duty. Is the Inspector General and the Receiver General compelled to take office? There is no penalty forcing him to take it; and it is a perfect piece of absurdity to talk of an appeal to this House if he did anything wrong. The Ministry would collect all their strength and vote down such a measure immediately. He could not consent to such a clause and would divide the House upon it.¹²⁰

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS alluded to the fact that in many cases teachers had been unable to get their money in consequence of this want of responsibility on the part of Trustees. The clause says simply that they shall exercise all the corporate powers vested in them, &c., &c. The hon. gentleman talks about the office being forced upon them. There were many such offices. It was, however, necessary that they should take upon them this duty, and having accepted of it, if they were at liberty to do as they thought proper it would not be for the interests of society. It would be practically impossible for any poor teacher to come to the Attorney-General for a mandamus for any money they had agreed to. The principle hitherto practised towards these teachers had been found very oppressive indeed, and it had been found absolutely necessary to provide a remedy for the future, and the bill has given general satisfaction, because it had been worded so as to make the trustees responsible for the non-performance of their duty.¹²¹

MR. H. SHERWOOD suggested that it might read--"The trustees shall exercise all the powers vested in them by this Act for the fulfilment (sic) of any contract or agreement made therein, and in case any of the trustees shall wilfully refuse to exercise those powers vested in him, he shall be personally responsible."¹²²

This having met the wishes of hon. members, was unanimously agreed to.¹²³

The 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 ((clauses)) were then severally read, and agreed to, after a slight alteration.¹²⁴ The first clause of the 18th section was amended by striking out the word "resident" before householders.¹²⁵ The 19th clause ... ((was)) read--.¹²⁶

COL. PRINCE said it is now past 11 o'clock, and this is the most important section in the bill. He would entreat the Inspector General to proceed no further at present, but to rise and report progress and ask leave to sit again. This clause would bring about a longer debate than all the sections of the Act put together, and there was no reason in the world why it should be hurried through at a late hour. They had sat last night to one o'clock, and it was too late now to enter upon so important a matter. They had gone through 18 clauses, and he agreed with everything that had been done, and he would pray them to give a little time to consider this important clause. There is a very strong feeling upon it in various parts of the country, and he had a great deal to say on it--a great deal in behalf of the blacks, and a great deal about the Roman Catholics. Then, why press the matter forward? There was no difficulty in passing the Bill--he was in favor of it from beginning to end.¹²⁷

MR. SOL. GEN. MACDONALD--What are your objections to it then?¹²⁸

COL. PRINCE--He had many objections to some small parts of it.¹²⁹

MR. SOL. GEN. MACDONALD wished to know what these objections were, in order that they might think on them.¹³⁰

COL. PRINCE did not doubt the hon. gentleman's legal knowledge, his acquaintance with human nature generally was far beyond his, (Mr. Prince's). He was young enough to be his son, but after all he might illuminate his weak mind by throwing light upon that subject. The hon. gentleman wished the objections to be

stated--they are these. The power conferred upon the Municipality at their discretion to set aside schools for the blacks. He would not give them that power. It is not justice to the Roman Catholics to place them in the position in which that clause places them, but it is now half-past 11 o'clock, and it would take him two hours to say all that he had to say in regard to the Roman Catholics, and in regard to the negroes. He would therefore entreat that the Inspector General rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again.¹³¹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS objected to an adjournment; if however, it was the pleasure of the House, he had no objection to pass over this clause in the meantime¹³² and to proceed with the other clauses; leaving that section for future discussion.¹³³

This was agreed to¹³⁴. The 19th clause was then postponed.¹³⁵

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS moved the adoption of the 27th clause.¹³⁶

MR. H. BOULTON (Norfolk) objected to the second section regulating the mode of making the assessment¹³⁷ ((and)) to the power given to the county councils by the 27th section to appoint either county or township superintendants (sic). Every township should have the power to elect its own superintendant (sic).¹³⁸

MR. RICHARDS concurred in the objection of the member for Norfolk.¹³⁹ He wished that none but County Superintendents should be appointed.¹⁴⁰

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS had corresponded with a great many persons, and he found more real difficulty on this very question of Superintendents than on any other involved in the bill. He therefore proposed, as the best mode of settling the difficulties that the County Councils should have the right of electing County or Township Superintendents as they pleased. Under the present law, dissatisfaction was given to many counties in consequence of the Superintendent being unable, from the extent of the county, to perform the duties thoroughly.¹⁴¹ The county of York was an instance of this; and the effect of this had been to render the old Bill unpopular.¹⁴² In others, the law was very popular. The most certain way of giving general satisfaction was to give the County Councils the power of appointing County or Township Superintendents as they thought best, providing that no Superintendent should have more than one hundred schools, it was of no importance whether it was raised by County or Township Councils, as they could only assess at a certain fixed rate.¹⁴³

The Clause was then passed.¹⁴⁴

The 29th clause¹⁴⁵--

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS moved an amendment. As it then stood, no person, who was not a naturalized subject, could teach a common school. He had been spoken to by several individuals on the subject and he now proposed that aliens, under certain restrictions, should be allowed to¹⁴⁶ become Common School Teachers.¹⁴⁷

MR. H. SMITH (Frontenac)--keep it as it is.¹⁴⁸

MR. H. BOULTON (Norfolk) said there were a great many Germans and other foreigners in the Province whom it would be highly impolitic to exclude from the right of becoming School teachers.¹⁴⁹

MR. RICHARDS spoke in favor of admitting foreigners to become School teachers.¹⁵⁰ Hon. gentlemen had passed a law last year permitting aliens to hold property; they had passed laws to encourage foreigners to come into the country, to settle in it and improve it by their industry and capital. If they were well qualified for teaching schools, why should they not do so?¹⁵¹ What great injury could they do?¹⁵² God knows there was great want of good teachers in both sections

of the Province.¹⁵³

COL. PRINCE was delighted that the hon. gentleman gave him an opportunity of informing the public that he had introduced two Bills into the U. Canada Assembly in different sessions, to enable foreigners to hold lands in free and common soccage. He had been taunted with being a high Tory, he should like to know if that savoured of Toryism. The member for Essex ((was)) a Tory--why the hon. member for Essex was the only man who proposed or carried through those Bills, but unfortunately they were both lost in the Legislative Council.¹⁵⁴

MR. H. BOULTON (Norfolk) did not wish to detract from the merits of the member for Essex, but before he (Mr. B.) had a seat in Parliament, he had drawn up a similar bill, which was given to Mr. John Strachan, of the Council, and was quietly passed through both houses of Parliament.¹⁵⁵

MR. ARMSTRONG interrupted the hon. gentleman. It was contrary to all Parliamentary rules for the hon. gentleman to address the House from the Clerk's table.¹⁵⁶

MR. H. BOULTON insisted on his right to address the chairman in committee at the table.¹⁵⁷

Cries of order--go back to your place.¹⁵⁸

MR. H. BOULTON would call for the Speaker to give his opinion because he (Mr. B.) believed he was not out of order.¹⁵⁹

The chairman, DR. NELSON, being applied to, decided that it was out of order for the hon. gentleman to sit at the table.¹⁶⁰

MR. H. BOULTON would appeal to the Speaker. (Chair, chair.)¹⁶¹

COL. PRINCE said, "Oh Johnny Boulton, do not do so--go back to your seat like an honest man." It was not fair, upon his soul it was not, for Mr. B. to sit at the table to catch the Speaker's eye, so that he might be able to jump up¹⁶² like "Jack in a box"¹⁶³ and speak at any time, before anyone else.¹⁶⁴

MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND would be prepared to move that the hon. gentleman should have leave to get upon the table if that would give him any pleasure. (Laughter.)¹⁶⁵

MR. H. BOULTON would then move that the member for Shefford should be put under the table. (Cheers and laughter.)¹⁶⁶

MR. MORIN the SPEAKER was then called in.¹⁶⁷

DR. NELSON informed him of the facts, and stated that in consequence of the hon. member for Norfolk appealing from his decision in rather a contumacious manner it was rendered necessary to call in him (the Speaker) to decide.¹⁶⁸

MR. H. BOULTON insisted on his right to sit at the table in committee, as it was customary not only in Canada but in the English House of Commons.¹⁶⁹

COL. PRINCE insisted that the hon. gentleman was out of order, and hoped that the Speaker would so decide.¹⁷⁰

MR. H. BOULTON held that he was in order--that he had only followed the practice of the House of Commons when, in committee of the whole.¹⁷¹

MR. MORIN the SPEAKER said it was no doubt customary for hon. gentlemen to sit at the table in Committee, but whenever he was appealed to in a formal manner he must say it was out of order.¹⁷²

The Committee resumed its sitting.¹⁷³

MR. SOL. GEN. MACDONALD was prepared to stand by the clause as it stood. The law required that tavern keepers should be naturalized subjects; and it was surely important that as great precaution should be taken in respect to persons who were to educate the youth of the country. He thought it was proper a man should be a British subject if he was to fill an office where he would be required to teach others the duties of British subjects.¹⁷⁴

MR. H. BOULTON, of Norfolk, thought, on the principle of the Solicitor General West, no man should marry an American wife to instil into his children republican principles.¹⁷⁵

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS' amendment was carried. Yeas, 22--Nays, 10.¹⁷⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS then moved that the blank in the 30th clause be filled up with the word one pound. That was to provide a remuneration for the superintendents who were obliged to visit the schools four times each year.¹⁷⁷

MR. RICHARDS objected to the sum as too much.¹⁷⁸

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said the superintendents would visit the schools four times a year; a superintendant (sic) might altogether make £100, and he believed few would be prepared to say that was too much.¹⁷⁹

MR. SOL. GEN. MACDONALD said there were 3000 schools in Upper Canada, and that would make £3000 for superintendence (sic). He thought it should be left to the municipal authorities to fix the remuneration of the local superintendants(sic).¹⁸⁰

A little further conversation ((ensued))¹⁸¹.

The question was put and carried.--Yeas, 15; nays, 11.¹⁸²

(116)

and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Nelson reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Orders
deferred.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed
until to-morrow.

Then, on motion of Mr. Malloch, seconded by Mr. Cauchon,
The House adjourned.

FOOTNOTES: 2 JULY 1850.

1. The following papers reported this exchange in identical accounts: GLOBE, 4 July 1850, HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850, PILOT, 9 July 1850, and PACKET, 13 July 1850.
2. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
3. IBID.
4. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in identical accounts: NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850, and EXAMINER, 10 July 1850. The following papers reported the debate in partially identical accounts: BRITISH COLONIST, 5 July 1850, GLOBE, 4 July 1850, HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850, PILOT, 9 July 1850, BATHURST COURIER, 12 July 1850, and PACKET, 13 July 1850. The debate was also reported by MONTREAL GAZETTE, 6 July 1850.
5. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 6 July 1850.
6. NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850.
7. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
8. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 6 July 1850.
9. NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850.
10. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
11. NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850.
12. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
13. NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850.
14. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
15. NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850.
16. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
17. NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850.
18. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
19. NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850.
20. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
21. NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850.
22. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
23. NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850.
24. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
25. NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850.
26. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
27. NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850.
28. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
29. NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850.
30. IBID.
31. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
32. NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850.
33. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
34. NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850.
35. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
36. NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850.
37. The exchange on this matter was reported in identical accounts by: GLOBE, 4 July 1850, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850. The exchange was also reported by BRITISH WHIG, 6 July 1850.
38. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
39. BRITISH WHIG, 6 July 1850.
40. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
41. BRITISH WHIG, 6 July 1850.
42. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
43. BRITISH WHIG, 6 July 1850.
44. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.

45. BRITISH WHIG, 6 July 1850.
46. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
47. BRITISH WHIG, 6 July 1850.
48. IBID.
49. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
50. BRITISH WHIG, 6 July 1850.
51. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in identical accounts: GLOBE, 4 July 1850, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
52. GLOBE, 4 July 1850.
53. IBID.
54. IBID.
55. IBID.
56. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in identical accounts: NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850, and EXAMINER, 10 July 1850. The debate was also reported by: MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 July 1850; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 6 July 1850; and GLOBE, 4 July 1850.
57. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 6 July 1850.
58. IBID.
59. NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850.
60. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 6 July 1850.
61. MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 July 1850.
62. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 6 July 1850.
63. NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850.
64. MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 July 1850.
65. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 6 July 1850.
66. NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850.
67. IBID.
68. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 6 July 1850.
69. IBID.
70. NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850.
71. MORNING CHRONICLE, 6 July 1850.
72. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 6 July 1850.
73. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: GLOBE, 4 July 1850, BRITISH COLONIST, 5 July 1850, HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850, PILOT, 9 July 1850, ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 11 July 1850, PACKET, 13 July 1850; NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850, EXAMINER, 10 July 1850, and BATHURST COURIER, 12 July 1850. The debate was also reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 6 July 1850; and BRITISH WHIG, 6 July 1850.
74. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
75. BRITISH WHIG, 6 July 1850.
76. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
77. IBID.
78. IBID.
79. IBID.
80. BRITISH WHIG, 6 July 1850.
81. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
82. BRITISH WHIG, 6 July 1850.
83. NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850.
84. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
85. NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850.
86. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
87. BRITISH WHIG, 6 July 1850.
88. IBID.
89. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
90. IBID.

91. IBID.
92. IBID.
93. IBID.
94. BRITISH WHIG, 6 July 1850.
95. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
96. NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850.
97. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
98. BRITISH WHIG, 6 July 1850.
99. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
100. BRITISH WHIG, 6 July 1850.
101. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
102. BRITISH WHIG, 6 July 1850.
103. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
104. BRITISH WHIG, 6 July 1850.
105. IBID.
106. IBID.
107. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
108. IBID.
109. IBID.
110. IBID.
111. IBID.
112. IBID.
113. IBID.
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121. IBID.
122. IBID.
123. IBID.
124. IBID.
125. NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850.
126. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
127. IBID.
128. IBID.
129. IBID.
130. IBID.
131. IBID.
132. IBID.
133. BRITISH WHIG, 6 July 1850.
134. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
135. NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850.
136. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
137. IBID.
138. NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850.
139. IBID.
140. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
141. IBID.
142. NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850.
143. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
144. IBID.
145. IBID.

146. IBID.
147. NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850.
148. IBID.
149. IBID.
150. IBID.
151. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
152. BRITISH WHIG, 6 July 1850.
153. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
154. IBID.
155. BRITISH WHIG, 6 July 1850.
156. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
157. IBID.
158. IBID.
159. BRITISH WHIG, 6 July 1850.
160. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
161. IBID.
162. BRITISH WHIG, 6 July 1850.
163. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
164. BRITISH WHIG, 6 July 1850.
165. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
166. BRITISH WHIG, 6 July 1850.
167. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
168. IBID.
169. IBID.
170. IBID.
171. BRITISH WHIG, 6 July 1850.
172. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
173. BRITISH WHIG, 6 July 1850.
174. NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850.
175. IBID.
176. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
177. IBID.
178. NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850.
179. IBID.
180. IBID.
181. IBID.
182. IBID.

WEDNESDAY, 3 JULY 1850.

(116)

Streetsville
Plank Road.

MR. SPEAKER laid before the House, a Statement of the Affairs of the Streetsville Plank Road Company, pursuant to Act 10 & 11 Vic. c. 95.

Appendix (G.)

For the said Statement, see Appendix (G.)

Petitions
brought up.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Taché,--The Petition of the Reverend L.S. Malo and others, of the Parish of Trois Pistoles, County of Rimouski.

By Mr. Ross,--The Petition of the Honorable Louis Massue and others, of the City of Quebec.

By the Honorable Mr. Merritt,--The Petition of William Davidson and others, of the first and second concessions of the Township of Caistor, united Counties of Lincoln, Haldimand, and Welland.

(117)

By Mr. Flint,--The Petition of J. McNab and others, of Pembroke, Ernestown, Williamstown, and certain other Townships.

By the Honorable Mr. Attorney General LaFontaine,--The Petition of Isaac Bryen and others, of the Parish of St. Lin, County of Leinster; the Petition of the Reverend P. Lafrance and others, of the Parish of St. Henri de Mascouche, County of Leinster; and the Petition of the Reverend E. Normandin and others, of the Parish of Lachenaie, County of Leinster.

Petitions read.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of the Municipality of the Township of Osgoode; praying that the existing Common School Act may remain in operation, and that the Bill now before the House relating thereto be suspended during the present Session.

Of Thomas Rich and others, of the Township of Dumfries; praying that no division be made of the said Township, and that it be attached to the proposed County of Waterloo.

Of James Henderson and others, of the west section of the Township of Beverly; praying that the north-west section of the said Township be attached to the proposed County of Waterloo.

Of Andrew Elliott and others, of the Town of Galt; praying that no division be made of the Township of Dumfries, and that it be attached to the proposed County of Waterloo.

Of the Municipality of the Township of Dumfries; praying that the said Township, together with Waterloo, Wilmot, Woolwich, and Wellesley, be set apart as a new County, and that the Township of Dumfries be kept entire, and attached to the proposed County of Waterloo.

Of the Reverend George Milne, M.A., Minister, and others, Church Wardens and members of the Church of England at New Carlisle and parts adjacent, Lower Canada; and of the Reverend A. Digby Campbell, M.A., Minister, and others, Church Wardens and members of the Church of England, at Montreal; praying that the privilege of granting Degrees in the Arts and in Divinity be extended to Bishop's College, and the annual grant to the said College so increased as to place it upon an equal footing with similar institutions throughout the Province.

Of John Ryan, of the City of Quebec; praying the loan of a certain sum of money to enable him to complete two Mail Steamers, to be placed under the control of the Post Office Department, for the conveyance of the Mail, free, between Montreal and Quebec.

Of Jeffery Hale, Esquire, and others, the President and members of the Quebec British and Canadian School Society; praying the usual aid in support of the said Institution.

Of the Municipal Council of the united Counties of Prescott and Russell; praying the grant of a certain sum of money, and the appointment of Commissioners to carry into effect the intention of the Imperial Government regarding Canada, with reference to the proposed Industrial Exhibition of all Nations in London.

Of the Reverend E.G.W. Ross and others, of Rivière du Loup, County of Rimouski; praying that measures may be adopted to abolish all labor on the Lord's day in the Postal Department of the Public Service.

Of J.P.H. Chamberland and others, of the Parish of St. Patrice de la Rivière du Loup, County of Rimouski; praying for aid to improve the Temiscouata Portage Road.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough; praying for retrenchment in the expenses of the Government; for an Elective Legislative Council; that the appointment and remuneration of County Officers be placed under the control of Municipal Councils; that Tavern Licenses be placed under the control of Municipalities; for a reduction of Law Costs; the abolition of the Courts of Chancery and Common Pleas, and that an Equity jurisdiction be given to the Court of Queen's Bench; the exemption of certain personal property from execution; and proper international Trade regulations.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough; praying the abolition of the Rectories, and that the Clergy Reserves be sold and the funds therefrom accruing be appropriated to purposes of general education.

Of the Town Council of the Town of Peterborough; praying that the appointment of County Officers be placed under the control of Municipal Councils, and that contested Municipal Elections be decided by such Councils respectively; for extended jurisdiction of Division Courts; Law reform; extension of the Elective Franchise; an elective Legislative Council; to vest certain Licenses and the power of granting them in the several Municipalities; and for retrenchment in the Public Expenditure.

Ordered, That the Petition of John MacKinnon and others, of Bytown, Stockholders in the Montreal and Bytown Telegraph Company, be now read; and that the Rules of this House be suspended as regards the same.

And the said Petition was read; praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate the said Company, or to remove certain doubts as to the legality of their undertaking.

Message from
the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

Great Western
Railroad Stock
Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to empower Municipal and other Corporations to subscribe for Stock of the Great Western Railroad Company, and other Railroad Companies, or otherwise to aid in completing such undertakings," with several Amendments; to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

Bank Proxy
Votes Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to restrain and confine within certain limits the system of Voting by Proxy in Banking Institutions and other incorporated Companies;" to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

Bank Proxy
Votes Bill.

An engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to restrain and confine within certain limits the

system of Voting by Proxy in Banking Institutions and other incorporated Companies," was read for the first time.

Petition of
Quebec Board
of Trade, re-
ferred.

Resolved, That the Petition of the Quebec Board of Trade be referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Ross, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Chauveau, Mr. Laurin, the Honorable Mr. Robinson, Mr. Christie, and Mr. Morrison, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Petition of D.
Cameron.

Mr. Prince moved, seconded by Mr. Christie, and the Question being put, That the Petition of Donald Cameron, of Thorah, praying for the adoption of certain measures to obtain for him and his followers the issue of Deeds of Lands for which they have received Location Tickets, be referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. McLean, Mr. Hall, Mr. Fergusson, Mr. Nelson, and the mover, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send

(118)

for persons, papers, and records;

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Christie, Fortier, Hall, Malloch, McConneil, McLean, Prince, Sanborn, Taché, and Thompson.--(10.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Bouthillier, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, DeWitt, Flint, Fournier, Fourquin, Guillet, Hincks, Holmes, Jobin, Johnson, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Marks, Merritt, Méthot, Mongenais, Notman, Papineau, Polette, Price, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stevenson, and Viger.--(35.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Medical Board
(U.C.)

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, the following

Return:--

Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 24th ultimo, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before the House, a Return of the Members of the Medical Board who have composed their quarterly sittings under the Statute of Upper Canada, during the last four years.

By Command.

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 2nd July, 1850.

Members of the Medical Board of Upper Canada, present at the Quarterly sittings in the years 1846, 47, 48, and 49.

January, 1846.

Present:--Honorable C. Widmer, President,
Walter Telfer, Surgeon,
John King, M.D.,
W. R. Beaumont, Surgeon,
Geo. Herrick, M.D.,

W. B. Nicol, Licentiate, T.M.B.,
Joseph Hamilton, M.D.,
Robert Hornby, M.D.,
William C. Gwynne, B.M.

April, 1846.

W. C. Gwynne, (Acting President,)
Robert Hornby, M.D.,
Joseph Hamilton, M.D.,
W. B. Nicol, Licentiate, T.M.B.,
W. R. Beaumont, Surgeon,
George Herrick, M.D.,
John King, M.D.

July, 1846.

Honorable C. Widmer, President,
W. B. Nicol, Licentiate,
Joseph Hamilton, M.D.,
George Herrick, M.D.,
Robert Hornby, M.D.,
W. R. Beaumont, Surgeon.

October, 1846.

Honorable C. Widmer, President,
Robert Hornby, M.D.,
W. B. Nicol, Licentiate, T.M.B.,
George Herrick, M.D.,
Joseph Hamilton, M.D.,
W. R. Beaumont, Surgeon,
John King, M.D.

January, 1847.

Present:--Honorable C. Widmer, President,
W. R. Beaumont, Surgeon,
W. B. Nicol, Licentiate,
Walter Telfer, Surgeon,
George Herrick, M.D.

April, 1847.

Honorable C. Widmer, President,
Robert Hornby, M.D.,
George Herrick, M.D.,
W. B. Nicol, Licentiate,
Joseph Hamilton, M.D.,
W. R. Beaumont, Surgeon,
W. C. Gwynne, B.M.

July, 1847.

Honorable C. Widmer, President,
Robert Hornby, M.D.,
George Herrick, M.D.,
W. B. Nicol, Licentiate,
Joseph Hamilton, M.D.,
John King, M.D.,
W. R. Beaumont, Surgeon.

October, 1847.

W. C. Gwynne, (Acting President,)
Robert Hornby, M.D.,

W. B. Nicol, Licentiate,
George Herrick, M.D.,
Joseph Hamilton, M.D.,
W. R. Beaumont, Surgeon.

January, 1848.

Honorable C. Widmer, President
Walter Telfer, Surgeon,
George Herrick, M.D.,
W. R. Beaumont, Surgeon,
W. B. Nicol, Licentiate,
Robert Hornby, M.D.

April, 1848.

Honorable C. Widmer, President,
W. C. Gwynne, B.M.,
Robert Hornby, M.D.,
Henry Sullivan, Surgeon,
John King, M.D.,
W. R. Beaumont, Surgeon,
W. B. Nicol, Licentiate,
George Herrick, M.D.

July, 1848.

Honorable C. Widmer, President,
John King, M.D.,
Henry Sullivan, Surgeon,
W. B. Nicol, Licentiate
Robert Hornby, M.D.,
George Herrick, M.D.,
W. R. Beaumont, Surgeon.

October, 1848.

Honorable C. Widmer, President,
George Herrick, M.D.
Robert Hornby, M.D.,
W. B. Nicol, Licentiate,
W. R. Beaumont, Surgeon,
John King, M.D.,
W. C. Gwynne, B.M.

January, 1849.

Honorable C. Widmer, President
W. R. Beaumont, Surgeon,
Robert Hornby, M.D.,
W. B. Nicol, Licentiate,
George Herrick, M.D.

(119)

April, 1849.

Present:--Honorable C. Widmer, President,
John King, M.D.,
W. C. Gwynne, B.M.,
Henry Sullivan, Surgeon,
W. B. Nicol, Licentiate,
W. R. Beaumont, Surgeon,
Robert Hornby, M.D.,
George Herrick, M.D.

July, 1849.

Honorable C. Widmer, President,
John King, M.D.,
W. C. Gwynne, B.M.,
George Herrick, M.D.,
Robert Hornby, M.D.,
Walter Telfer, Surgeon,
W. B. Nicol, Licentiate,
W. R. Beaumont, Surgeon.

October, 1849.

Honorable C. Widmer, President,
Walter Telfer, Surgeon,
Robert Hornby, M.D.,
John King, M.D.,
George Herrick, M.D.,
W. R. Beaumont, Surgeon,
W. B. Nicol, Licentiate.

EDWARD CLARKE,
 Secretary, T.M.B.

Report on Ni-
agara District
Mutual Fire
Insurance
Company Pe-
tition.

Mr. McFarland, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have taken into their serious consideration the Petition of the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, praying that a tax be imposed upon foreign Insurance Companies transacting business in this Province similar to that imposed by the State of New York in like cases, and beg leave to recommend that leave be given to introduce a Bill in conformity with the first, second, and third sections of the said Petition, and that moreover provisions be made for the prohibition of all foreign Mutual Insurance Companies in this Province.

Ordered, That the said Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Petition of J.
MacKinnon
and others, re-
ferred.

Ordered, That the Petition of John MacKinnon and others, of Bytown, Stockholders, in the Montreal and Bytown Telegraph Company, be referred to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

On motion of Mr. Flint, seconded by Mr. DeWitt,

Counter's Pa-
tent Bill.

Ordered, That the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to enable John Counter to obtain a Patent for making Stoves of a new pattern, and on a new principle," be read a second time to-morrow.

Walpole and
Woodhouse
Boundary Line
Bill.

An engrossed Bill to enable the Commissioners for defining the boundary line between the Townships of Walpole and Woodhouse to perform the duty assigned to them by the Act in that behalf provided, was, according to Order, read the third time.

The Honorable Mr. Boulton moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Robinson, and the Question being put, That the following engrossed Clause (A.) be added to the Bill, by way of Rider, and do follow the first Clause:--

Clause (A) "Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend or

be construed to extend to affect the right, title, or possession, of any owner or occupier of lands in either of the said Townships;"

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of NORFOLK, Christie, McLean, Papineau, Prince, Robinson, Sherwood of TORONTO, and Smith of FRONTENAC,--(9.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Cartier, Chabot, Chauveau, Solicitor General Drummond, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Hincks, Holmes, Jobin, Johnson, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, Marquis, McConnell, McFarland, Merritt, Méthot, Morrison, Nelson, Price, Richards, Sanborn, Stevenson, Thompson, and Viger,--(31.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Mr. Thompson moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Price, and the Question being put, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to enable the Commissioners for defining the boundary line between the Townships of Walpole and Woodhouse to perform the duty assigned to them by the Act in that behalf provided;"

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Bell, Cartier, Chabot, Chauveau, Solicitor General Drummond, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Holmes, Jobin, Johnson, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, Marquis, McConnell, McFarland, Méthot, Mongenais, Morrison, Nelson, Price, Richards, Sanborn, Stevenson, Thompson, and Viger,--(29.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Christie, McLean, Papineau, Prince, Robinson, Sherwood of TORONTO, and Smith of FRONTENAC,--(11.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Thompson do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Division
Courts (U.C.)
Bill. (No.2.)

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend and consolidate the several Acts now in force regulating the practice of Division Courts in Upper Canada, and to extend the Jurisdiction thereof, being read;¹

MR. SOL. GEN. MACDONALD, Glengarry, moved that the Bill to consolidate the laws regulating the practice of the Division Courts in Upper Canada be read a second time.² ((He)) said, it was his intention, the consequence of suggestions that had been made, to move to refer to consolidate the laws regulating the practice of the Division Courts in Upper Canada, to a select committee.³

MR. H. SMITH (Frontenac) asked if it were intended to reprint the bill seeing that it was so imperfect.⁴ ((He)) called the attention of the Attorney General to the effect which would be produced by extending the jurisdiction of the County Courts. He had amused himself that day in looking over the files in the Clerk's Office, and found that nine-tenths of all the suits in the Court of Queen's Bench, were for sums under £100. If the Legislature went on increasing the jurisdiction of the County Court, and necessarily altered that of the others, it would be found, he said, that there was one Court too many. The question had been agitated, he said, whether it would not be advisable to give the Courts of Queen's Bench and

Common Pleas, concurrent jurisdiction, in cases similar to those which are tried in the County Court, with reduced tariff. With regard to another proposition, he said he wished briefly to remark; he meant the increased work which is imposed upon the Judges of the Division Courts; where the business had been so multiplied, that it was almost impossible to do justice.--They had to hold numerous courts, and to be occupied in chambers when not otherwise engaged; they had also to give their assistance to the clerks of Common Pleas, with reference to the new tariff; and in this way more duty was imposed upon them than they could possibly attend to. He should take another opportunity, he said, to make some farther observations.⁵

MR. H. SHERWOOD (Toronto) did not rise to oppose⁶ the second reading of the Bill⁷ but because he was desirous of making some explanation which he considered was due to himself with reference to the Bill. In 1848, he had drawn up a measure which he submitted to the Legislature, and was desirous of carrying through; but which the Attorney General West, whom he consulted on the subject, was desirous, owing to want of time for its perusal, should be over. In 1849 he again brought in the Bill. It had cost him much trouble, and he thought he had brought together measures which would produce a good working system. Before it was printed, however, a member of the Government proposed to take his Bill and bring it in as a government measure; and he (Mr. S.) allowed him to proceed with it. The Bill he said had cost him considerable labor, and trouble; then why⁸ now when the country had become interested in the measure⁹, take it out of his hands, and use every clause which it contained, with a few additions and then send it forth as a measure of the administration?¹⁰ But this was the uniform practice, the hon. gentlemen at the head of the department sucked the brains out of the opposition, in order to get up Government measures.--The most valuable portions of the Bill had been made to the fact. Several valuable portions had also been taken from the Bill of his friend, Mr. Smith of Durham in order to make this a Government measure. Why should that Bill have been taken out of his hands? It was uncourteous in the extreme.¹¹ He (Mr. S.) chose to be put right with the country upon this subject.¹² He was prepared to vote for it, but was not prepared to let it go to the country as a government measure.¹³ Indications which he had seen that day had convinced him that the ministerial term of office was not destined to be very long.¹⁴

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN recollected having been consulted by the learned member for Toronto as he stated. He had no time to reflect upon the subject; and the attention of the government being occupied with the superior courts, was the reason why the present Bill was not taken up during the last session of Parliament. In England he said, nothing was more common than for the government to take up the measures of individual members¹⁵. So far from being deemed uncourteous to hon. Members ... it was looked to as a mark of respect, hon. members there were continually pressing their bills upon the Ministry to get them taken up, and the fact of their being taken up evinced that the labour spent on these bills had not been lost. It satisfied the country that these men had been labouring for its interests, and it convinced themselves that their talents were appreciated by those who for the time swayed the destinies of the country.¹⁶ The subject of the bill was referred to by the representative of the Sovereign, in his speech at the opening of the present session; and he would assure his learned friend from Toronto that there was no desire to detract from his merits by the course which had been pursued, and which in point of fact was a mark of respect, as it showed a disposition to take up and accord his views.--Whatever might be the political position of members of the House, there was no desire on the part of those composing the government to do other than perform their duty, irrespective of other considerable items.¹⁷

MR. SOL. GEN. MACDONALD of Glengarry said the first step was to take by the Provincial and English laws, as the learned member for Toronto had done; and he had inserted more clauses which he (Mr. S.) had omitted, and retained all that he had inserted.¹⁸ The subject of the Bill had been alluded to by his Excellency in his Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Session, and being so, it was understood that it should be introduced by the Government.¹⁹ Before he (Mr. MacDonald) had returned, after a short absence, he found that the learned member for Toronto had brought in his Bill; notwithstanding he was aware of what were the intentions of the Government.²⁰ He had no desire whatever to deprive the hon. gentleman of the credit due to his exertions in framing his bill. He did not wish to suck out the brains of any hon. member. He had stated when taking the bill that he had done so with a view to make such amendments on it as he thought proper, and that the hon. member's portion of it should be put within brackets that the country might see he did not wish to appropriate it as his own. He held in his hand a bundle of communications containing suggestions from several learned Judges in reference to the bill,²¹ which would benefit the country, by carrying the administration of justice to different localities, which had hitherto been limited to county towns.²² And it was due to the country, that the government should avail itself of every suggestion which was calculated to render the bill acceptable to the country. In the meantime,²³ the Bill would be referred to a Select Committee, of which the learned member for Toronto would be one²⁴. The hon. member will find, that notwithstanding the care and attention he has devoted to it, very great improvements will be made upon it before it leaves the hands of the Committee.²⁵

(119)

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Solicitor General Macdonald, the Honorable Mr. Sherwood, Mr. Richards, Mr. Fergusson, Mr. Seymour, Mr. Flint, and Mr. Thompson, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Common
Schools (U.C)
Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill for the better establishment and maintenance of Common Schools in Upper Canada, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

*Mr. Nelson took the Chair of the Committee;*²⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS proposed that the first blank in the 34th clause, for the salary of the chief Superintendent, be filled up with £500²⁷, such being the salary of the Superintendent of Education in Lower Canada, and it being invidious to make any distinction between the two.²⁸ He thought that it was little enough, considering the duties of the Superintendent, and the heavy travelling expenses he was obliged to incur.²⁹

MR. J. SMITH (Durham) thought £500 was too high a rate of remuneration for the Superintendent³⁰, and moved in amendment that the blank be filled up with £400.³¹

Some discussion arose on this clause.³²

MR. CAUCHON said, if one were reduced, then the other must be reduced.³³ ((He)) thought it but fair that the salaries of the Superintendents in Upper and Lower Canada should be the same.³⁴

MR. W. BOULTON was satisfied that the salary in Upper Canada should be the same as it is in Lower Canada. It must be admitted that if there was an officer whose duties were of more importance to the country than those of another, it

was the Superintendent of Common Schools.³⁵ ((He)) recommended the member for Durham to bring in an amendment to put the Superintendent of both sections of the Province on the same footing.³⁶

MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE said the salary of the Superintendent in Lower Canada was raised by the late Administration to £500 per year, and in 1847 they proposed to raise it to £600. He had opposed the project then because he was of opinion that £500 was enough for the office; and he would oppose any reduction, because it was not too much. Whether these are days of retrenchment or not, he would assert that every public office ought to be paid in proportion to the services expected from him.³⁷

MR. BADGLEY was not acquainted with the services performed by the Superintendent of Schools in Upper Canada, but considered £500 as not more than a fair remuneration for the arduous duties which are performed by that officer in Lower Canada.³⁸

MR. J. SMITH of Durham thought £400 would be a fair remuneration, particularly as it was taken from the fund set apart for education, and that the Superintendent employs two clerks.³⁹

MR. WILSON thought £400 would be sufficient remuneration for the services of the Superintendent.⁴⁰

MR. RICHARDS was opposed to the salary of £500. If the Superintendent in Lower Canada received too much, that was surely no reason why the Superintendent in Upper Canada should also be overpaid.⁴¹

MR. J. CAMERON of Cornwall, did not understand why the salary of the Superintendent should be less than that which is enjoyed by the Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands⁴², as surely his duties were quite as responsible.⁴³ The retrenchment committee was preparing extensive reductions--and he, (Mr. C.) would go as far as is practicable, but he would not reduce one salary and not another, as a uniformed system should be adopted.⁴⁴

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said, whatever might be the difference of opinion entertained as to the amount of the salary of the Superintendent,⁴⁵ he did not believe there was any general desire to place the Superintendent on a worse footing than the same officer in Lower Canada. Now, he was not prepared with a proposition to reduce the salary of the Lower Canada Superintendent, and he thought it but justice to put both on the same footing. At the same time he thought it was but justice to this gentleman to say, that although he (Mr. H.) had⁴⁶ been in constant communication with him, and was mainly indebted to him for the Bill as yet, he said,⁴⁷ he had never received a single communication from him on the subject of salary.⁴⁸

MR. W. BOULTON (Toronto) was surprised to hear the hon. Inspector General recommend an increased salary to the Superintendent of Education⁴⁹, without that officer asking for it⁵⁰. It looked as if the hon. member was desirous of currying favor with the gentleman.⁵¹ ((He)) asked if it were consistent with reason or common sense, that salaries should be increased at the very time the people were crying out for retrenchment.⁵² The country would look upon this as a test vote.⁵³ The proposition of the Insp. General would, in fact, have the effect of giving the superintendent £75 a year more than he received at this moment.⁵⁴ He believed that he (Mr. Ryerson) would perform the duties of his office as well for £400,⁵⁵ as he would for £500.⁵⁷

MR. JOHNSON was in favor of putting the offices in both sections of the Province, on the same footing, and leaving it to the committee on retrenchment to decide whether the salaries should be reduced throughout.⁵⁸

MR. MERRISON said, hon. gentlemen who knew anything about the duties of the Superintendent's office, and the heavy travelling expenses caused by his numerous visits, could not believe that £500 a year was too much for the Superintendent. That sum was considered a fair remuneration for the Superintendent of Lower Canada, where there were only 1,800 schools, while in U. Canada there were 2,800, and the duties were consequently far heavier; but this fact was lost sight of altogether by hon. gentlemen who contended for a reduction. It was customary for many of them, who knew nothing whatever about the subject, to sit perfectly silent when a school bill was introduced, but the moment they came to the consideration of details, to raise cavils at every clause. The truth was, that the hon. member for Toronto, who seized every opportunity to repeat his cry of retrenchment, was afraid to face his constituents, and was making bunkum speeches, in the hope of getting a little political capital.⁵⁹ He (Mr. Morrison) was sure that Mr. Boulton would not accept the appointment at a salary of £500, allowing that he was even competent to fill it.⁶⁰

In reply, MR. W. BOULTON stated, that when he was Mayor of Toronto, he refused to accept more in virtue of his office than was provided by law--£100--although £350 had been voted him by the Corporation.⁶¹ ((He)) was not a whit more afraid to meet his constituents than the hon. gentleman himself, who was very much mistaken if he conceived he was ever going to return to the House after the present Parliament.⁶²

MR. SOL. GEN. MACDONALD could not conceive that £500 was too much for the Chief Superintendent; if a local or county Superintendent were to receive £170 or £180, he did not think £500 too much,⁶³ when the arduous duties of the Superintendent were taken into consideration, and the efforts he had made to benefit the cause of education by adding an educational journal⁶⁴. The cry of retrenchment had been raised by those who were never in favor of retrenchment before. It was a mere hobby horse to ride into power upon. He was prepared to vote for the highest sum.⁶⁵

MR. ARMSTRONG was prepared to vote for £500, in order that no invidious distinctions should be made between Upper and Lower Canada.⁶⁶

MR. ROSS hoped the House would not give way so far to a surreptitious cry of retrenchment, got up by some designing individuals, as to deprive a worthy officer of the salary justly due to him for his services. The duty of the House was to do justice to every man, without regard to any momentary clamour. Instead of that, some hon. gentlemen acted as though an election were close at hand, and they felt rather uneasy about the probability of returning again.⁶⁷

MR. CAUCHON spoke in support of the motion⁶⁸.

MR. CARTIER thought it would be a gross injustice to the gentleman who now filled the highly important office of Chief Superintendent of Education in Upper Canada, to give him a smaller amount of remuneration than his talents and zeal in the performance of his duties fairly entitled him to.⁶⁹ He had no desire to treat the duties of the Superintendent as mere mechanical labour, similar to that of a carpenter or a blacksmith.⁷⁰

MR. THOMPSON... was opposed to the motion, and in favour of the amendment.⁷¹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS wished to correct an error which the House might be led into by the hon. member for Toronto, who wished to make it appear that the Ministry designed to increase the salary of the Superintendent. The Act passed while the last Administration was in office, fixed £500 as the maximum of his salary. Since that time the population had increased rapidly, as the census would show, and the duties of his office had increased in a corresponding degree. He wished that hon. gentlemen would divest themselves of all personal or political

feelings on this subject, as he had done. No person ought to permit himself to be actuated by any reflections as to the party who filled the situation, but resolve to do justice to the individual who showed so much talent and ability in performing its duties.⁷²

The House divided on the motion. Ayes 21. Nays 5.⁷³

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS amended his motion by striking out the words £500 and framing it in such a manner as to express the wish of the Committee that the salaries of the Superintendent of Upper and Lower Canada should be on the same footing.⁷⁴ In place of any specified time, the blank should be filled up with the words of "the same amount as provided by law, for the Superintendent of Education in Lower Canada."⁷⁵ Mr. Hincks then moved that the second blank in the clause should be filled up. It was for the purpose of fixing the salaries of the two clerks in the Education Office. He proposed that they should be put on the same footing as the clerks of the Education Office in Lower Canada. He wished to avoid if possible, any question about particular salaries, as every part of the public expenditure would necessarily come before the Retrenchment Committee. If there (sic) salaries were too high, then they had it in their power to reduce them. A general proposition of that kind would give more general satisfaction, and leave less ground for complaint, than the action of the House on any particular case. His advice was to let them all stand or fall together, and not to make any particular effort at retrenchment.⁷⁶

MR. W. BOULTON (Toronto) objected to this, and contended that the Blank should be filled up with a specific amount. He believed the sum of £225 too high.⁷⁷

MR. WILSON wished for a distinct vote on the salary to be awarded to the Clerks. He therefore proposed that the blank should be filled up with £175 to the first clerk, and £150 to the second.⁷⁸

MR. COM. CR. LANDS PRICE said that the sum was not too much for the appearance of the first Clerk in the Educational Department.⁷⁹ ((He)) had heard it repeated over and over again that the officers in the Public Departments were overpaid. The truth was that they were not overpaid, and that a man on £150 or £175 a-year could scarcely support a wife and family.⁸⁰ An instance had come to his knowledge yesterday,⁸¹ when the public offices were removed from Montreal⁸², of a Clerk who was reduced to the last extremity on a salary of £175 a year; and many of the Clerks did not know one day how they were to supply the necessities of the next.⁸³ He would rather that any son of his should chop wood than fill such a situation As regarded the cry of Retrenchment, he (Mr. Price) had learned, by experience, that the very men of both political parties, who are the foremost in uttering it are the first to complain of being badly paid, as soon as they get into office.⁸⁴ He would advise the committee not to proceed recklessly in cutting down all salaries, but to dismiss the drones, the useless clerks, pay the others well,⁸⁵ by which means, the services of good and efficient men would at all times be secured⁸⁶, and they would get their work done better and cheaper.⁸⁷

MR. THOMPSON was of opinion that £175 was as much as a clerk ought to receive. If the gentlemen were not willing to accept that, the superintendent could get another who would. He had found by experience, that if a man were well paid, the work was badly done, but if he were ill paid, the work was well done.⁸⁸

MR. SANBORN said, the duties of a clerk in the Education office were merely those of a copyist, and as such, £150 a-year would be quite sufficient.⁸⁹ There were many professional men in the country living on £150 a year, and who supported

themselves in a very respectable manner.⁹⁰ They must accede to the wishes of the people for retrenchment, for it was not a mere popular clamour, as some member would make it appear, but a deep seated feeling that had acquired strength by degrees. The people would have it, and the sooner a remedy is administered, so much the more readily will they be satisfied.⁹¹

MR. W. BOULTON (Toronto) said that £150 was quite sufficient for any of these Clerks.⁹² ((He)) urged that because able professional gentlemen realized but small salaries, individuals in public situations should not be remunerated on a large scale.⁹³ There were persons in this city who had received University Educations living on £150 a year--ministers of the Churches of England and Rome.⁹⁴

MR. BOULTON ... referred to a conversation he had with Mr. Morrison--I think it was Mr. Morrison--in which that gentleman said that the salaries throughout all the Government departments, from the highest to the lowest, were too high, and ought to be reduced.⁹⁵

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS reverted to a conversation that had taken place between Mr. Boulton and himself, in which that gentleman had broached the design of reducing all salaries to such a low estimate as would deter any man of talent from devoting his energies to the public service--a plan from which he (Mr. Hincks) wholly dissented.⁹⁶ ((He)) had been informed it would be a very difficult matter to replace the clerk in the Education office. His duties could only be performed by a man of a great deal of talent and assiduity, and if the salary were reduced too low, it would be impossible to get them performed properly.⁹⁷ How was it possible, asked the Inspector General, that a gentleman, capable of performing the duties of first Clerk, could maintain a position of respectability; in accordance with such a situation, in a City like Toronto, where living was so expensive, at a lower salary than £225?⁹⁸ The scale of salaries proposed by the hon. member for Toronto, would have the effect of driving every man of ability out of the public service, as he appeared to admit, when he said that no man of ability would accept office in Massachusetts or New York.⁹⁹

MR. W. BOULTON (Toronto) set the Inspector General right.¹⁰⁰ ((He)) contended that everything was equally dear in Albany, the Seat of Government for the State of New York, where the salaries of the subordinate clerks ranged from \$600 to \$700.¹⁰¹ He held that Toronto was not a dear place to live in, but one of the cheapest in the world.¹⁰² He had said that in consequence of the low salaries attached to public offices in Massachusetts, men of the highest ability did not educate their children for those offices. He had not asserted that men of ability would not accept them.¹⁰³

MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND hoped they would never reach that point when all the talent of the country was directed to the working of spinning jennies and machinery, and when men of influence would keep their sons away from the affairs of the country. He trusted that young men would aspire to take a share in the government and legislature of the country, and that they will not devote their time to the manufacture of hammers and adzes--these things which an hon. member thinks proper to exhibit here as of more importance than the government of the country. He thought hon. members ought to inquire in reference to the amount of salary which men of such capacity generally receive in other departments. Now, he thought that to fulfil the office of first clerk in the educational department it would require as much capacity as to fulfil the office of a good book-keeper in a manufacturing establishment.¹⁰⁴ He (Mr. Drummond) knew that the services of a good book-keeper could not be obtained in Montreal for less than £225, and he took it for granted that it was the same here. He had even known as much as three, four, and £500 paid annually in the shape of salary for services of the kind.¹⁰⁵ And he thought to fill the office of Clerk in the

Educational department required more energy than to be a good book-keeper.--The gentleman who fills this office at present, has acquired great knowledge of the affairs he has taken in hand.¹⁰⁶ It had been said, in this case, that the gentleman who filled the situation of first Clerk, had gone to Ireland to be educated for it.--Such was not the fact.¹⁰⁷ He went to Dublin for the purpose of making himself master of the system of education taught there, and he came to this country qualified to perform his duties in a manner in which no other person in this country, except perhaps the Superintendent himself, could perform them. And taking into consideration the fact that offices in other establishments, requiring less talent to fill, received higher salaries; he could not see why hon. members should object to the sum mentioned in the Bill.¹⁰⁸

MR. H. SHERWOOD (Toronto) did not rise to oppose the proposition before the House; but it did appear to him that the hon. member of the Administration had not reflected upon the position in which the House was placed, or he would refrain from fixing salaries altogether at this period, until the Retrenchment Committee have reviewed the whole matter of salaries, and reported to the House. While a committee is sitting discussing the various salaries in all departments of the Administration, a bill was brought in, not to fix a salary at what it was before, but to¹⁰⁹ grant an increase of salary to the Education Superintendent and his chief Clerk,¹¹⁰ from £400 to £500. Were the Government in earnest when they appointed the Retrenchment Committee? Was the Governor General in earnest, when he declared it as his desire that the subject of salaries should be taken up? Are the Government in earnest, when they know that a committee of 21 members have been sitting day after day with the greatest anxiety to discharge their duty on a question which has taken fast hold of the public mind? Are they in earnest in allowing that committee to go on with their labors, and then come forward with a proposition to increase the salary of both superintendent and clerks, much beyond what it was before? He was constrained to say, that the intentions of the Government were not to carry out this retrenchment in the true spirit in which it had been asked; but rather to take such a course by means of their committee, as to throw a blind over the public, and to carry out their own principles, irrespective of the wishes or the opinions of that committee. When that Government came here to appoint a committee for the purpose of investigating into the expenditure of the revenue, with a view to make those retrenchments which will best meet the wishes of the people, consistent with the efficiency of the public services, and while that committee is engaged in that labour, to come down and raise salaries, before that committee had had time to report to the House, convinced him that the appointment of that committee was merely to silence a little clamour out of doors, without any desire to produce anything beneficial to the interests of the country. He had now come to the conclusion that Government are determined to thwart this committee; he was satisfied that committee may be disposed to establish proper remunerating salaries, and however anxious they may be to meet the views of the inhabitants of the country who have expressed themselves warmly upon that subject--his own opinion was that they have got that committee so constituted that they can prevent any interference. He was satisfied from what took place to-day in the committee-room, when the highest salary, which called for the most important consideration of that committee--the salary of the Governor General--¹¹¹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS rose to order. Was the hon. gentleman in order, in discussing the business of the Finance Committee.¹¹²

MR. H. SHERWOOD contended that he was in order. He was discussing the salaries which were moved to be fixed, while there was a committee sitting, for the purpose of fixing salaries--but that committee was a mere sham. Now, he would

say if they were to attack salaries, do not attack the salary of the Clerk of the House, or the salary of the Speaker, or the salary of one of the subordinate officers of the Government, but begin at--113

DR. NELSON, Chairman of Committee, said the speaker was not in order.¹¹⁴

MR. H. SHERWOOD--You have no business to call me to order. If I am out of order, call the Speaker to the chair.¹¹⁵

DR. NELSON announced that the hon. gentleman had been out of order, that the subject of discussion was the salary of the Clerk of Education, and that the hon. gentleman had commenced a discussion on the Governor's salary.¹¹⁶

MR. H. SHERWOOD stated his views of the case, and appealed to the Speaker if he was out of order.¹¹⁷

MR. MORIN the SPEAKER said had he been in the chair at the time, he would not have allowed a general discussion upon salaries; but if the subject of salaries was before the House it might lead to the mention of other salaries not before the House, but these salaries must not form a subject of discussion.¹¹⁸

MR. H. SHERWOOD again proceeded--His allusion to other salaries was merely to show that the House should not hastily settle the matter before the committee had reported on salaries¹¹⁹, and not forestall their opinions by means of the majority which they commanded in the House.¹²⁰ When he spoke of the Governor General's salary, he spoke not in reference to himself, but to the salary allowed to the individual who filled that station.¹²¹ He never had supported the individual who now occupied that situation; but it was the salary of the office he alluded to not the incumbent¹²², and when he saw that that salary was more by ten thousand dollars than was paid to the President of the United States, a country second only to Great Britain, and when he found members of government determined to keep up that salary, beyond what the assessment will enable them to pay, consistently with carrying out those improvements which the country requires at their hands, when he saw the officials of the government try to keep up that salary he was convinced that there was no sort of sincerity in the expressions which had been made before all their constituencies, in reference to economy in carrying on the government of the country.¹²³ Ministers knew the Retrenchment Committee was all sham--mere sham--to lull and comfort the country; and yet they would not consent to refer the salaries of the Superintendent and Clerks of Education, to this sham committee, but, forsooth, must come down to the House and propose an increase of salaries--¹²⁴ He did not mean to say that the salary of the Superintendent of Education should not be raised to £500; all he stated was, that if this salary was raised and fixed at £500, it would nullify the whole proceedings of the committee, and would show that the government are determined to maintain the principle upon which they have been acting, independent of any suggestion which the committee might make. Why does the hon. gentleman come forward and forestall the business of that committee, by increasing salaries which have been protested against. Allow the salary to remain as it was, and there would not be one word against it. But the honorable member, with his majority in the House, comes forward to increase that salary, before it has been determined whether it is too much or too little by that committee, especially appointed for that purpose. He did not say that the salary allowed to the Superintendent of Education was too much¹²⁵. He thought that the salaries might be fixed at the same amount as in Lower Canada. He was not prepared to say they were too high.¹²⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said, that the present salary of the Superintendent was fixed by the former administration, of which the member for Toronto was a member.¹²⁷

MR. H. SHERWOOD,--Yes, but had he not a right to alter his mind¹²⁸. Although

he voted that the salary of the Governor General should be £7000¹²⁹, ((and)) had voted for £1250 for the Chancellor last year,¹³⁰ and other enormous salaries¹³¹, he had found out from the opinions of the people, expressed through the public press, that it was considered too much, and was he forever to adhere to that vote which he had given at a time when he was not so well informed as to the resources of the country, as he was now? Did they mean to tell him that because on one single occasion he had voted for the fixing of the salary of one of the public officers, that he was for ever after to be prevented from giving an opinion upon that salary. If he found that he had done wrong, he had a right to vote according to his altered views when the question came up again. He was certain that every member in the House held views at one time which he saw necessary to change, therefore whatever vote he may have given in fixing the salary of the Governor General, or the Judges, or any other public officer, he was now at perfect liberty, when the matter was brought before the House by requisitions of people from all directions, and by the speech from the Governor General himself at the opening of Parliament, to vote for a reduction of these salaries. With this view the government had appointed that committee.¹³² He asked if the Government intended to assume the responsibility of increasing these salaries in the face of the committee they had appointed. If so, it was simply saying they intended to treat all their reports as a dead letter.¹³³ Did the hon. gentleman think that by putting his name upon that committee than any vote which he had previously given in reference to salary, he was not at liberty to erase. The hon. gentleman made a great mistake if he thought so. What the country has demanded by an expression of opinion so general, ((is)) that a reduction should be made in the salaries of public officers; did the government intend to persist in increasing the salaries, even before the committee had reported to the House any of their proceedings. If they were desirous to extend this courtesy to the committee which their exertions demand, they would refrain from fixing any salary, until that committee have given the result of their labors. Now recurring again to the Governor-General's salary, it was perfect nonsense to talk of reducing the salary of subordinate officers when the Government now proposed that their salary shall not be reduced unless the Imperial government shall think it too much. The home government is called upon to say what they think upon the subject. Now, the Home Government is Lord Grey, who is paramount authority in reference to colonial matters in England¹³⁴, who had already in his place in the House of Lords¹³⁵, at his speech on the civil list¹³⁶, declared that, in his opinion,¹³⁷ £7000 is too little for the Governor of this country--and yet, the gentlemen who profess themselves in favor of retrenchment, refer the matter back to the man who has already said it is too little. (Hear, hear.)¹³⁸ Was it not a farce and mockery?¹³⁹ The step taken to-day was dictated by the ingenuity of the Inspector General. He has not troubled the committee very much with his pleasant countenance; but his coming down to-day destroyed all their exertions for several weeks past, by carrying that amendment to refer the governor's salary to the Home Government--that is to say--Lord Grey--who in his speech in the House of Commons, declared the salary was too small.¹⁴⁰

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS--The hon. member seems to labor under very great annoyance by what took place to-day. This is the first time that an hon. member has discussed the proceedings which have taken place in committee, and made such representations as the hon. gentleman has made in reference to the business of that committee.--He would take good care to have his vote put on record, that it might be known how he had voted. He was not in the least afraid to bring his conduct before his constituents; and as regarded the amendment which he had made, he was not in the least ashamed of the contents of that amendment, nor was he afraid that the country would not bear him out. Now, what is the fact? The hon. member a few years ago--but yesterday as it were--comes forward and after duly canvassing the salaries of the government, proposes that the salary of the person filling

the office of Governor General shall be so-and-so, and now he comes forward and declares that it is most monstrous that he should have such a salary. (Hear, hear.) He did not object to the discussion, but he did think that that salary, being voted as it was, but a few years ago, and considering the peculiar nature of their position, it was not asking too much of the people of this country, to say that so great an interference should not take place without any reference whatever to the Imperial Government. He had placed his vote upon record, and he was not afraid to stand to the opinion there expressed. At the present he did not think it convenient to say any more upon the subject, because he did not think it a fit time. Now, with what did the hon. gentleman charge the Government? He says they want to forestall the judgment of this committee. He thought it the duty of this committee to examine into every salary of every official in the country, and endeavor to ascertain, by taking into consideration, the talent necessary to discharge the respective duties, whether these salaries are too much, or whether it is necessary or would be expedient to retrench them and report there (sic) anent to the House. If the committee decide that certain salaries are proper to be attached to the office of Superintendent, and to that of clerks and other officials, it shall be the duty of the Government and this House to consider that report, and make such alterations upon it as shall be deemed expedient. But as a matter of course, the various offices in the Educational department in Upper Canada shall stand in the same position as those of Lower Canada. He thought the hon. gentleman wanted to forestall the opinion of that committee, because he wished to fix now what the salaries should be. If the Government determined now, the House would be called upon to reduce the salaries attached to the same offices in Lower Canada. If that was not forestalling he did not know what was. The clause provides; With regard to clerks, that they are to receive the same salaries as those attached to similar offices in Lower Canada. It is left this way in the Act. And after the finance committee will have considered the whole subject, and after due enquiry fixed the various salaries, it will be the business of the House to consider that report, and if proper, fix these salaries accordingly. There was but one way in which an individual in the position he was now placed in, could come to any correct view in reference to these salaries, and that was by getting information from persons acquainted with the duties of the officers, and the talent necessary to fulfil such duties.--Then and then only could any approximation be made to the amount necessary to fix the various offices. He did not profess to be able to say whether £200 or £250 was the sum which should be proposed to the office under consideration. The proper course to take was simply to declare on the Bill that the salaries shall be put on the same footing as those in Lower Canada; by this means it would be left open to the finance committee to declare what that shall be, and the House will take into consideration that report.¹⁴¹

MR. ROSS said the cry for retrenchment was a surreptitious cry.¹⁴²

MR. WILSON said the Inspector General, instead of meeting the question, had satisfied himself with making some invidious distinctions. It was unfair to do so¹⁴³. ((He)) contended that the salaries should be fixed on some principle.¹⁴⁴ Whether these salaries should be fixed at £175 and £225 must depend upon the respective merits. Now he would say there was no talent required in that office which £175 would not readily command. All that is urged for the Superintendent getting £500 is that it requires great talent to fulfil the duties of the office. If this is the case, there will be no difficulty in perceiving that if this talent is secured to the chief department of the office, it does not require so much in the subordinate offices.¹⁴⁵ If superior talents and education were required for the chief clerk of the Education Office, he should be happy to pay for it. But he doubted the fact.¹⁴⁶ He would require merely to keep returns and such things

under the superintendence of the principal. It was therefore an office of labour and not one which required great talent.¹⁴⁷ The hon. gentleman contended that a moderately endowed copying clerk would answer every purpose, and that £175 was sufficient remuneration.¹⁴⁸ In employing new clerks, let them do it upon principle, and not let members say it was this government or that government that appointed them. The hon. member for Toronto may be charged with inconsistency for putting the salary established for the Governor General at a smaller sum when he himself fixed it at that rate; but the question is, can you get an efficient clerk for £175 or can you not? He was certain you could, even for less; but as £175 had hitherto been given, he would not take one farthing off it. And if the finance committee think it should be more and have good reasons to show why it should be more, he was sure it would be made more. The members for Lower Canada did not speak of lowering the salaries; the hon. member for Megantic did not know how that surreptitious cry had been raised. It was no surreptitious cry, it was a just cry and he would hear about it yet.¹⁴⁹

Hear, hear, and laughter from the Ministerial benches.¹⁵⁰

MR. WILSON continued: He would like to hear what his hon. friend from Lincoln had to say about these salaries. They would hear what the Attorney General West would say. He will likely say that great talent should be well paid for. (Hear, hear.) But let us see that great talent is needed. He will say, right should be respected. Well, he would respect right, instead of making the salary £150 he would make it £175. The hon. member for Toronto had said that Clergymen in the Church of England were willing to labor for £100. Now, would you be prepared to give a salary to a clerk in that office higher than is usually given to a Clergymen in that Church.¹⁵¹ The country would have no confidence in the sincerity of the government in appointing the committee, when a vote had just been given with reference to the Superintendent's salary that was in direct contradiction to the very principle of Retrenchment.¹⁵² The only thing that shook his faith in the sincerity of the finance committee was their carrying a motion to pass over themselves. (Hear, hear.) He had no faith in their sincerity, while themselves, by vote, had determined that their own salaries were not to be discussed.¹⁵³

SIR A. MACNAB--If the hon. gentleman intended to discuss the questions of that committee, he should have given notice of motion.¹⁵⁴ ((He)) remarked that the member for London, Mr. Wilson, cared nothing about money; and he was sure that he would be very well contented with even two dollars a day, especially if it were Term time! There were some honorable gentlemen, continued Sir Allan, who when the indemnity for members came before the House, always looked to see which way the wind blew; and if they found there was a majority in favor of it, always voted with the Nays! He did not charge the Member for London with doing so, but if he did he was sure he would not deny it.¹⁵⁵ (Hear, hear.)¹⁵⁶

MR. WILSON said he would contradict such an assertion--it was untrue.¹⁵⁷

MR. PAPINEAU said it was a very erroneous thing to proceed to fix any salary before this committee had decided upon anything.¹⁵⁸ The question was not what was paid to other clerks but what would be a fair remuneration to the clerks in question.¹⁵⁹ Instead of looking to the nature of the duties to be discharged, and the talent required to discharge them, an extravagant salary, already existing, became the rule by which to make a similar extravagant appointment. It is thus that the Inspector-General would make good his word before the opening of this Session, "that no important reduction of the public expenditure could take place. That if Government had deemed it possible, they would have effected it without being driven to it by public complaint." To save himself from the responsibility of that rash statement, he had selected a committee on which he shall throw a

burthen which had broken him down had he carried it himself alone--a committee so composed that at any moment, the Government may set aside its determination, and secure that there shall be actually no reform--(hear, hear.)--it is very natural that those who are appointed high honour, high responsibility and higher fees, should find that the Governor who selected (sic) them is not overpaid--who, in their candour, their earnestness to meet the public cry raised against a Governor with a salary higher than the President of the United States; and while they ingratiate themselves in his good will, make out at the same time that they have no concern about the diminution of the public expenditure in the Province. They have allowed the committee to sit unaided by their presence, uninformed by any details in the departments of public business; and when they had taken to themselves credit for forming a committee which could procure all necessary retrenchment, that they should allow that committee to vote in their absence that the salary of the Governor-General should be reduced to £3500--which is still a very high salary--but who were careful to be present and muster their friends, and by their votes expect to throw any responsibility of that salary from themselves. To resolve that the civil list, which had been voted for not long ago, should not be touched at this moment, goes to carry out the ends of the Inspector General. The very House that voted the civil list, was swayed by the consideration of expediency by an Act of Usurpation which is decidedly opposed to the fundamental principles of English law; and to show that we consent to this our degradation the same sums are voted, lest there should be the least reduction in that extravagant salary, they come at a late hour, and overturn the decisions of the committee and say--"leave it to Lord Grey to decide as if he would consent to reduce that which he has formerly declared to be inadequate indemnity for the situation." Is this not trifling with the public?--is it not showing that they understood that that committee would be under their thumb--and that they could at any moment destroy any of its determinations? But though this House had voted that civil list but four years ago, had that vote given satisfaction to the country? Is it only in this House that it is known that that was voted four years ago? No!--the public knew that as well as the House did, and the public complain that they are obliged to pay what is voted by an un-independent (sic) and manacled House. The people ask that there shall be in this House more independence, but they shall not find it--it is well that they should understand that they shall not find it--and the efforts which are being made by a minority of the country are destroyed by the majority when they muster in their strength. (Hear, hear.) Unless hon. members know that the country is satisfied with the present rate of duties, they are not to be swayed by what they have voted at any former time. The healthy position of the country might warrant continuance of such enormous salaries, but the people may rest assured that the Administration and their dependents and their political jobbers, will never fail to look to the highest salaries, and elevate all others in proportion, rather than diminish, when they deem the Governor General's salary not too much for the position he maintains. It is that paltry spirit of adulation--the desire to please whoever is in office at the time, that prevented them acting for the interests of the country, because it is well known that he must be well paid in order to support the splendor attached to that office. It is enough to know that the reduction has been proposed by the committee. The best of talent could be secured for a less sum than that proposed. And there are, among the wealthy of England those who should consider it as a duty to their country to accept of such a situation, rather than it should be said that hon. gentlemen come to it to repair meagre economy while in the colony, that they may be able to live in luxury and affluence when they return to England.¹⁶⁰

MR. ROSS rose to order. The subject was the salary of one of the clerks of Education.¹⁶¹

MR. PAPINEAU.--You have a right to say order, and then stand still after it; you have no right to tell me what the subject is.¹⁶²

MR. DEWITT (Chairman) decided the hon. speaker was in order.¹⁶³ The latitude had been so wide that the hon. gentleman was not so far out of order.¹⁶⁴

MR. PAPINEAU resumed.--He said it was unusual, it was unexampled, that in a committee, called to vote a salary for a particular object, not to have an idea of the nature of the duty which would be required for that salary. But to propose here to raise a salary, without having submitted to the constitutional act, to the universal practice, that additional expenditure should take place without the official responsibility of previous recommendation. There should have been a message from the Executive stating that the salaries of one particular office had been taken into consideration, and that they wished those salaries to be increased. It would be the duty of the committee to inquire into the nature of the talent required to fill each office, and that in their general instructions they should look into every branch of the revenue and expenditure, with a view to diminish every branch as far as they could diminish it. The whole of the proceeding was irregular, and tended only to divest the Ministry of that responsibility which they cannot escape, but also to prevent the committee inquiring freely and fully into the whole.¹⁶⁵

MR. CAYLEY.--It was the maxim of the Empress Catharine of Russia, to place titled blockheads at the head of government departments, with very able subordinates to discharge the duties; in these more enlightened days,¹⁶⁶ the practice was reversed.¹⁶⁷ The principle was to place competent men at the helm of affairs¹⁶⁸. (Laughter.)¹⁶⁹ Witness the hon. gentlemen who sat on the treasury benches, and the Chief Superintendent of Education, which permitted the employment of more than ordinary talent in subordinate situations, at moderate salaries. In his opinion, in proportion as the head of a department was efficient, talent could be dispensed with in the subordinate. He was no advocate for cutting down the hard-earned salaries of those who had grown old in the service, but he was not prepared in three days of retrenchment to advocate large salaries for new offices. It had pleased the hon. Member for London to reflect upon hon. gentlemen on that side of the House, with whom he, the member for London, had formerly for a short time acted. That hon. gentleman was not justified in saying that the late Administration had not advocated and practised economy. The change they had adopted in executive salaries was sufficient proof of this sincerity, and he would quote to the Hon. Member some of the reductions they had effected. The following were the salaries of the Government which preceded them:--

Chief Secretary, R. Rawson	£1,800	0	0	
Private Secretary	360	0	0	
S.B. Harrison, Secretary W.	1,111	2	0	
Daly, Sec. E.	1,111	2	0	4,382 4 0
Receiver General Dunn . . .	1,433	0	0	
Inspector General	1,111	2	0	
President	1,111	2	0	
Attorney General East . . .	2,000	0	0	
" " West . . .	1,400	0	0	
T.C. Aylwin	1,111	0	0	
Jas. C. Small	600	0	0	
<hr/>				
	£13,170	10	0	
	9,011	0	0	
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	£4,169	0	0	

Salaries adopted by the Conservative Government:

Receiver General	£1,000	0	0
Inspector General	1,000	0	0
President	1,000	0	0
(Done away with Jan. 16, 1846, £1,000.)			
Attorney General East	1,360	0	0
" " West	1,350	0	0
Solicitor General East	600	0	0
" " West	600	0	0

£9,011 0 0¹⁷⁰

The Conservative government had effected a reduction of £4169.¹⁷¹ But what had induced the hon. gentleman, on his taking his seat in 1847, to support the late Administration during the last session of their existence, if he condemned their policy? Had it taken him thirty-five years to find out their malpractices; or had he acted upon the shrewd calculation, that in the abdication of power by the one, was involved the disappointed hopes of the other? He should support the main motion, with a slight verbal correction.¹⁷²

MR. LYON moved that the first clerk's salary be £150¹⁷³.

Negatived, 34 to 12.¹⁷⁴

MR. WILSON'S amendment, that the first clerk's salary should be £175, was then put.¹⁷⁵

Yeas 14, nays 29.¹⁷⁶

A discussion then took place in reference to the Finance Committee, between MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS, COL. GUGY and MR. WILSON.¹⁷⁷

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS did not think the clerks in the Lower Canada Education Office were paid too highly, and he was not afraid to say so.¹⁷⁸

SIR A. MACNAB did not think that the Finance Committee had the power to reverse their own votes. The country expected an able report from that Committee. He believed that the rules of the House should apply to the Committee.--There were twelve supporters of the government on the Committee.¹⁷⁹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS, in answer, denied that there was any government party in the Committee.¹⁸⁰

COL. GUGY animadverted on the conduct of the Chairman, (Mr. Wilson,) and said that the observations which had fallen from that hon. gentleman would completely ruin the character of the committee in the estimation of the country. "Give a dog a bad name and hang him," was an old proverb, and it was not just to give the Committee a bad name. The Chairman had said that he had no confidence in the Committee; he could tell the Chairman that henceforth the Committee would have no confidence in him.¹⁸¹

MR. H. BOULTON then entered into the general question of retrenchment¹⁸².

((He)) was interrupted by MR. MORRISON, who asserted that the hon. member for Norfolk had voted against a 10s daily allowance for members. This announcement caused great laughter, which lasted some time.¹⁸³

MR. WILSON regretted that he had lost the confidence of the hon. member for Sherbrooke; he feared the loss was irreparable. If the observations he made on the subject of retrenchment had compromised him as chairman of the committee, he

was sorry--very sorry--but he did not see in what he was to blame. The hon. member for Toronto had alluded to certain subjects which had come before the Committee, other gentlemen had done the same, and he did not know why he should be debarred from exercising the same privilege. However if he had offended he must apologize, and he hoped the gallant colonel would not punish him so severely as totally to withdraw his confidence from him--the loss would be too great.¹⁸⁴

MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE wished to draw hon. members back to the subject under consideration, which, it ought to be remembered, was the salary of the clerks of the Superintendent of Education.¹⁸⁵ ((He)) was of opinion that they should not fix a salary to the head clerk until the committee reported. He concluded his remarks by saying, that he always considered the Member for Norfolk a Ministerial Member.¹⁸⁶

SIR A. MACNAB said it was due to the country, to the Government, and to the hon. Member for Norfolk himself, that an explanation should be given of his reasons for withdrawing his support from the Government. And so far as he was concerned, he was sure that the hon. Member for Norfolk could give that explanation. He should be glad to hear the hon. Member's reasons for opposing that Government he once so warmly supported.¹⁸⁷ It must have been for some very good reason that he had left them.¹⁸⁸ He believed that the leading men of that committee had expressed themselves decidedly against any retrenchment. When a committee for such a purpose was appointed, it was usual to appoint a committee favourable to retrenchment. Now this new Committee contains no fewer than twelve supporters of the Government. He had heard the Inspector-General express himself against any retrenchment; if he was the fittest person to put at the head of this committee, it was very strange.¹⁸⁹

MR. H. BOULTON, (Norfolk) said the Attorney General East had thought fit to say that he understood that he (Mr. Boulton) was a ministerial member.¹⁹⁰ ((He)) said that at no time could any one charge him with being a subservient ministerial member, and least of all the hon. Attorney General East.¹⁹¹ He always gave the Attorney General credit for some little sagacity, but if he would take the trouble to look back to his first attempt to form an administration,¹⁹² at a very early period of the present Parliament, he (Mr. H.J.B.) had taken an opportunity of warning them against many of their proceedings, and it would have been well for him and his colleagues had they listened to his warnings.¹⁹³ He was satisfied that if they had followed his advice they would have been in a much better position than they were.¹⁹⁴

MR. CAUCHON rose to order.¹⁹⁵

MR. H. BOULTON continued.--He would not be called to order by a mere whipper-in of the government.¹⁹⁶ The gentleman was a mere whipper-in of Government, and was very fond of interrupting him. (Hear, hear.)¹⁹⁷ He would like the Attorney General East to understand that he never gave a party vote; he never gave a vote that he did not believe was for¹⁹⁸ the benefit of the country. He did not come to support individuals but to support principle, to support measures, and if the hon. gentlemen would carry out honestly the promises they made to their constituents before they were elected representatives to this House--the principles they advocated previous to their election--they would find a great deal better support from him than they do. It was because they did not fulfil the pledges made to the public that he opposed them. The Hon. Attorney General must have little sagacity if he thinks that during the present Session he (Mr. B.) had been what he would think a ministerial member. He did not pretend to it, but would support any good measure the Government may bring forward.¹⁹⁹ But he feared he should have to support them very seldom, for if it were not so late in the evening he should like to ask how many good measures they had

introduced since they had been in office.²⁰⁰ He did not know of one. (Hear, hear.) He knew a great many of those they had introduced would do them damage²⁰¹, ((and)) had lost them the confidence of the country. He was daily receiving²⁰² a great many letters from various quarters which showed this to be the case. The speech of the hon. Attorney General upon the Clergy Reserves was a speech which did credit to his head as well as to his heart, but he could not give him credit for the vote he had given--it gave a flat contradiction to his statements against the resolution when he voted for the address. The vote of the Attorney General proved that the allegations of the Ministry during the early part of the discussion were not sincere, and showed that it might have been introduced as a ministerial measure. But it was beneath contempt to say more about them.--(Hear, hear.)²⁰³ With regard to his personal difference, they were beneath his notice; and notwithstanding their scandalous conduct to him,²⁰⁴ as a gentleman, and a member of the House, whenever he found that they brought forward any good measure worthy of the support of the reform constituency, he would give them a hearty support²⁰⁵, not for private friendship, but purely on political grounds.²⁰⁶ But when they go contrary to their professions--(question, question.) Hon. gentlemen may cry question, when any one gets up to vindicate himself, a party of miserable--²⁰⁷ and he would not be put down by a party of miseries (cries of order.)²⁰⁸

DR. NELSON.--Order, Sir.²⁰⁹

MR. H. BOULTON--He did not call the Chairman miserable.²¹⁰ (Cries, shouts, and groans.) He would not be put down.²¹¹ The hon. gentleman then went on to attack the Attorney General East as the Dictator of Canada, and²¹² ((denounced)) the conduct of the Ministry upon the "Clergy Reserves," and the Representation Bill--"the pet measure," as he called it, of Mr. Lafontaine, which he declared was designed to perpetuate the domination of the French party over the British in this Province--an iniquitous system that he avowed his determination to resist by every means in his power.²¹³ (Loud cries of hear, hear.)²¹⁴ Mr. Boulton then endeavoured to assure the Chairman that the conduct of the hon. Attorney General East in regard to the Representation Bill was now being well understood by Western Canadians, they were opening their eyes to his schemes, and that ere long they would arise and throw off the shackles he was endeavoring to bind upon them²¹⁵, and not be bound hand and foot to men who were opposed to them on almost every question of public improvement and advancement.²¹⁶ He was the last man that would say any thing to wound the feelings of any gentleman from Lower Canada. The Reform party were now getting their eyes open and were looking with contempt at the manner in which large and important measures had been used.²¹⁷

MR. MORRISON wanted to know the cause of his absence at the time the Resolutions on the Clergy Reserves were put to the vote.²¹⁸

MR. H. BOULTON said he was then in bed. He knew that the great fault lay at the door of the Attorney General (East) because he was the great obstacle which prevented it from becoming a ministerial measure.²¹⁹ The hon. member then alluded to the passage of the resolutions which requires (sic) the vote of two-thirds of the members to change any existing law, and was satisfied that if the hon. Attorney General would get the representation increased to 150 members, he could always calculate upon at least one-half against any change in the establishment, and by this means Reformers would be bound hand and foot--because the Lower Canadians were always opposed to making those reforms which the people of Upper Canada desired.²²⁰ He complained that the ministry had employed their hireling presses to vilify him (Mr. Boulton.)²²¹

Noises were here made by the ministerialists, loud cries of hear, hear, whooping, and DR. FORTIER in his peculiar voice tried to bet up a whistle.²²²

((There was)) some further discussion²²³.

The motion was then put that the blanks in the section be filled up with the words--The salaries to be the same as those of the same offices are in Lower Canada, and was carried 33 to 16.²²⁴

The thirteenth clause of the 35th Section was entirely struck out. It was to make it a portion of the duty of the Chief Superintendent to prepare reports of all colleges and grammar schools receiving public aid.²²⁵

In the fourteenth clause, making an annual report to the Governor necessary of the actual state of schools and colleges, the "University of Toronto and the several colleges and grammar schools," were exempted from being embodied in the report.²²⁷

The 35th Section thus amended passed.

The remaining clauses of the bill were passed with verbal alterations only, excepting that the fine for the punishment of persons disturbing meetings, &c., was reduced to not less than two, or more than five pounds.²²⁸

The bill passed through the committee excepting the 49th clause, which is to be debated to-morrow.... This clause related to the provision that Roman Catholic and coloured people may have separate schools if they desire it.²²⁹

(119)

and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Nelson reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again, on Friday next.

*Orders de-
ferred.*

*Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed
until to-morrow.*

(120)

*Then, on motion of Mr. Fortier, seconded by Mr. Malloch,
The House adjourned.*

FOOTNOTES: 3 JULY 1850.

1. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in identical accounts: NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850, BRITISH COLONIST, 5 July 1850, GLOBE, 6 July 1850, HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850, and EXAMINER, 10 July 1850. The following papers reported the debate in partially identical accounts: PILOT, 9 July 1850, HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 10 July 1850, and ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 11 July 1850. The debate was also reported by: BRITISH WHIG, 8 July 1850; and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 July 1850.
2. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 10 July 1850.
3. BRITISH WHIG, 8 July 1850.
4. NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850.
5. BRITISH WHIG, 8 July 1850.
6. IBID.
7. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 10 July 1850.
8. BRITISH WHIG, 8 July 1850.
9. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 10 July 1850.
10. BRITISH WHIG, 8 July 1850.
11. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 10 July 1850.
12. BRITISH WHIG, 8 July 1850.
13. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 10 July 1850.
14. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 July 1850.
15. BRITISH WHIG, 8 July 1850.
16. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 10 July 1850.
17. BRITISH WHIG, 8 July 1850.
18. IBID.
19. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 10 July 1850.
20. BRITISH WHIG, 8 July 1850.
21. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 10 July 1850.
22. BRITISH WHIG, 8 July 1850.
23. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 10 July 1850.
24. BRITISH WHIG, 8 July 1850.
25. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 10 July 1850.
26. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850, BRITISH COLONIST, 5 July 1850, GLOBE, 6 July 1850, HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 July 1850, EXAMINER, 10 July 1850, BATHURST COURIER, 12 July 1850; PILOT, 9 July 1850, HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 10 July 1850, and ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 11 July 1850. The debate was also reported by: PILOT, 6 July 1850; HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850; and BRITISH WHIG, 8 July 1850. A commentary appeared in the MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 9 July 1850.
27. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
28. IBID., Correspondent's account.
29. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 10 July 1850.
30. IBID.
31. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 July 1850.
32. IBID.
33. BRITISH WHIG, 8 July 1850.
34. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 10 July 1850.
35. BRITISH WHIG, 8 July 1850.
36. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 10 July 1850.
37. IBID.
38. BRITISH WHIG, 8 July 1850.
39. IBID.
40. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 10 July 1850.

41. IBID.
42. BRITISH WHIG, 8 July 1850.
43. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
44. BRITISH WHIG, 8 July 1850.
45. IBID.
46. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 10 July 1850.
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57. BRITISH WHIG, 8 July 1850.
58. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 10 July 1850.
59. IBID.
60. IBID., 6 July 1850, Correspondent's account.
61. IBID.
62. IBID., 10 July 1850.
63. IBID.
64. BRITISH WHIG, 8 July 1850.
65. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 July 1850.
66. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 10 July 1850.
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68. IBID., 6 July 1850, Correspondent's account.
69. IBID., 10 July 1850.
70. IBID., 6 July 1850, Correspondent's account.
71. IBID.
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74. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 10 July 1850.
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77. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 July 1850.
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81. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 July 1850.
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83. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 July 1850.
84. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850, Correspondent's account.
85. IBID., 10 July 1850.
86. IBID., 6 July 1850, Correspondent's account.
87. IBID., 10 July 1850.
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90. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 July 1850.
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93. BRITISH WHIG, 8 July 1850.
94. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 July 1850.
95. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850, Correspondent's account.

96. IBID.
97. IBID., 10 July 1850.
98. IBID., 6 July 1850, Correspondent's account.
99. IBID., 10 July 1850.
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101. IBID., 6 July 1850, Correspondent's account.
102. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 July 1850.
103. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 10 July 1850.
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105. IBID., 6 July 1850, Correspondent's account.
106. IBID., 10 July 1850.
107. IBID., 6 July 1850, Correspondent's account.
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149. IBID., 10 July 1850.
150. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 July 1850.

151. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 10 July 1850.
152. IBID., 6 July 1850, Correspondent's account.
153. IBID., 10 July 1850.
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155. IBID., 6 July 1850, Correspondent's account.
156. IBID., 10 July 1850.
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159. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 July 1850.
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167. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 July 1850.
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- 208. BRITISH WHIG, 8 July 1850.
- 209. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 10 July 1850.
- 210. IBID.
- 211. BRITISH WHIG, 8 July 1850.
- 212. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 6 July 1850.
- 213. IBID., Correspondent's account.
- 214. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 July 1850.
- 215. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 10 July 1850.
- 216. IBID., 6 July 1850.
- 217. IBID., 10 July 1850.
- 218. BRITISH WHIG, 8 July 1850.
- 219. IBID.
- 220. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 10 July 1850.
- 221. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 July 1850.
- 222. IBID.
- 223. IBID.
- 224. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 10 July 1850.
- 225. IBID., 6 July 1850.
- 226. IBID.
- 227. IBID.
- 228. IBID.
- 229. IBID.

THURSDAY, 4 JULY 1850.

(120)

Petitions
brought up.

THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Malloch,--The Petition of A. McDonnell, Esquire, Lieutenant Colonel, on behalf of certain male inhabitants of the Township of Osgoode Mustered on Parade on 28th June, 1850.

By Mr. Hall,--The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough.

By Mr. Boulton of Toronto,--The Petition of the Very Reverend John Carroll, administrator of the Diocese of Toronto, and others, Catholics of the City of Toronto.

By the Honorable Mr. Hincks,--The Petition of William Lyon Mackenzie, Esquire, of the City of Toronto, Printer.

By the Honorable Mr. Price,--The Petition of Franklin Jackes, Chairman, on behalf of a public meeting of the freeholders and householders of the Township of York.

By Mr. DeWitt,--The Petition of the Very Reverend Angus MacDonell, Vicar General of all the Bishops composing the Ecclesiastical Province of Canada, and General Agent of the Catholic Clergy of Canada.

By the Honorable Mr. Merritt,--The Petition of Richard Woodruff and others, of the District of Niagara.

By Mr. Lyon,--The Petition of James Keays and others, of the Townships of Russell and Cumberland.

By Mr. Holmes,--The Petition of James McKenzie, Esquire, and others, Proprietors of Steamboats, Barges, and other River Craft navigating the River St. Lawrence between Montreal and Quebec, and intermediate Ports, or otherwise interested therein.

By Mr. Sauvageau,--The Petition of the Reverend Richard Lonsdell, Minister, and others, Church Wardens and Inhabitants of Laprairie.

By Mr. Fergusson,--The Petition of Edward Pasmore and others, of the Pilking-ton Tract in the Township of Woolwich, and of the Village of Elora in the Township of Nichol.

By Mr. Ross,--The Petition of James Burray and others, of the County of Megantic, and of the Seigniorship of St. Giles de Beaurivage, County of Lotbinière.

Petitions read.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of the Montreal Board of Trade; praying that the Bill to incorporate the Pilots for and above the Harbour of Quebec may not pass into Law.

Of Charles Berezy, Esquire, and others, of the City of Toronto; praying for the incorporation of the Elgin Association.

Of A.M.P. Christie and others, of the Parish of St. Athanase, County of Rouville; praying that measures be adopted to abolish all labor on the Sabbath in the Postal Department of the Public Service.

Of Joseph Daout and others, of the Parish of Pointe Claire, in the Island of Montreal; and of Xavier Desrosiers and others, of the Parish of St. Joseph de Lanoraie, County of Berthier; praying the adoption of certain measures for the suppression of intemperance.

Petition of M. Parke and others, referred.

Ordered, That the Petition of Milo Parke and others, of the Township of Fredericksburgh, be referred to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

Mutual Insurance Companies Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. McFarland have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act authorizing the establishment of Mutual Insurance Companies, and to prohibit Foreign

Mutual Insurance Companies in this Province.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

London Dis-
trict Land
Tax By-
Laws Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Notman have leave to bring in a Bill to confirm certain By-Laws passed by the Municipal Council of the London District, now the County of Middlesex, imposing rates to be levied on lands and other property therein.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Census Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Notman have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act for taking the Census of this Province and obtaining Statistical information therein.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

McFarland's
Road Allow-
ance Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Morrison have leave to bring in a Bill to vest in Duncan McFarland, Esquire, a certain Road allowance in the Township of Thorold.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday, the twelfth instant.

Petition of
P.U. Archam-
bault and
others.

Ordered, That Mr. Armstrong be added to the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of P.U. Archambault and others, of the County of Leinster, and another reference.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Boulton, seconded by Mr. Hopkins,

Medical
Students.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before this House, a Tabular

Return of the names of the Medical Students who have regularly attended the Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, Surgery, Medicine, Materia-Medica, and Midwifery, in the University of King's College, since the commencement to the present time, specifying also, how many of these branches each Student has regularly attended annually, and how many of such Students had matriculated in the said University.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Boulton, seconded by Mr. Hopkins,

Loans con-
tracted for
in London.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before this House, a Tabular Return of the various Loans contracted for in London since

the Union, setting forth the amount of each Loan, the Act under which contracted, the rate of interest payable thereon, the place at which the principal is re-

(121)

deemable, whether in London or elsewhere, the place where the interest is payable,

and whether yearly or half-yearly, the rate at which such Loans have been effected, whether under or over their par value, and the agency and brokerage paid or payable on the principal, either on negotiating such Loan or on paying the interest, and any other charge, if any, payable by the Government on account of such negotiations or Loans.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

MR. ROSS¹ moved the suspension of the 66th rule of the House, to allow the presentation of a petition for a private Bill. It appears that the people of Quebec are very anxious for the construction of water works, and have sent up a petition "three miles in length," signed by all the respectable people in the city praying that they may be allowed to tax themselves for the purpose. The hon. mover urged the petition on the favorable consideration of the Government, as it would be impossible for the citizens, who are already deeply in debt, to pay it off, if their city were burnt down again. The only opposition he expected would be from the hon. member for Lotbinière, but called on the House to remark that the citizens of Quebec did not intend to abstract the water from that hon. member's county.²

MR. LAURIN said, the only reason he had for opposing the Bill was because a tax of fifteen pence in the pound was to be imposed on the citizens without due warning having been given to them.³

MR. ROSS said the petition had emanated from a public meeting, where the question was fully discussed.⁴

(121)

Quebec Water Works.

Mr. Ross moved, seconded by Mr. Méthot, and the Question being put, That the Rule of this House which requires two months public notice of an application for a Private Bill, be suspended as regards the Petition of the Mayor and Councillors of the City of Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to amend the 10 Vic. c. 113, and to introduce certain provisions for the construction of Water Works for the said City; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Dorchester Bridge Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Cauchon have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act authorizing the Quebec Turnpike Road Trustees to acquire Dorchester Bridge and to make certain Roads.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Shipwrights' Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Chauveau have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Shipwrights in the District of Quebec.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Bytown Taxes Collection Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Johnson have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the Mayor and Town Council of the Town of Bytown to collect certain arrears of Taxes, to remove doubts as to the powers of the said Council in other matters, and for other purposes relative to the said Town.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received

and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Erection of
Parishes,
&c., Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Polette have leave to bring in a Bill to continue and amend the Ordinance concerning the erection of Parishes, and the construction and repair of Churches, Parsonage Houses and Church Yards.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Lachine Rail-
road Bill.

Mr. Cartier moved, seconded by Mr. Malloch, and the Question being put, That the seventy-first Rule of this House requiring that a sum not less than Twenty pounds be deposited in the hands of the Clerk of this House, be suspended as regards the Bill to continue and extend the Montreal and Lachine Railroad, and to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Grand Junction Railroad Company; ⁵

MR. CARTIER.--These Bills had been introduced last session but met with an unfavourable reception from the committee to which they were referred, and in the confusion, consequent on the burning of the Parliament Buildings, they had been dropped. ⁶

MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND supported the motion. The £20 paid last session, would cover all the expenses of Printing. ⁷

SIR A. MACNAB complained that the ministry permitted their friends to introduce their private bills without paying the usual sum, while the members of the opposition enjoyed no such immunity. ⁸

MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND denied ((this)). ⁹

(121)

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Burritt, Cartier, Crysler, Solicitor General Drummond, Johnson, Lyon, Malloch, Nelson, Prince, and Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS.--(10.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Boulton of NORFOLK, Bouthillier, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cauchon, Chabot, DeWitt, Dumas, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Guy, Guillet, Hall, Hopkins, Jobin, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, Laurin, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Marquis, McConnell, McLean, Méthot, Mongenais, Papineau, Polette, Price, Richards, Robinson, Sanborn, Sauvageau, Seymour, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stevenson, Taché, and Viger.--(43.)

So it passed in the Negative. ¹⁰

MR. CARTIER hoped he would meet with better success with his next motion for exemption of payment of the usual sum on introduction of a Bill to amend the act incorporating Advocates' Library, Montreal. It could scarcely be called a private Bill, as the library was not intended for the benefit of a few private individuals, but was for the general benefit, and had been freely offered by the lawyers of Montreal for the use of the House last year, when the library was burnt with the Parliamentary buildings. ¹¹

SIR A. MACNAB opposed the Bill, for he thought the lawyers of Montreal ought to pay, and were just as well able to pay for the printing of a private Bill, as

persons who wished to make a railroad.¹² He hoped the rules of the House would be insisted on; but perhaps the motion might be passed as there were 43 lawyers in the House.¹³

MR. H. SHERWOOD ((asked a question.))¹⁴

MR. MORIN the SPEAKER stated in answer ... he considered it¹⁵ undoubtedly a private Bill.¹⁶

MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE said a similar measure was introduced while the last administration was in office relative to Osgood Hall and the £20 was not paid for printing it.¹⁷

MR. H. SHERWOOD said the Bill referred (sic) to by the Attorney General East, was introduced by the Government, and could not be considered a private Bill in any point of view.¹⁸

MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND did not care whether payment was exacted or not on the introduction of the Upper Canada Bill, he insisted that this Bill did not come properly under the head of private Bills, and payment should not be exacted.¹⁹

Mr. Cartier rose to speak, when he was interrupted by the Attorney General East, MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE, who said there was no use in discussing the question any longer, as the £20 was paid.²⁰

MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND insisted on a vote being taken. It would disgrace the House, if they allow an individual to come forward and munificently (sic) pay this sum out of his own pocket.²¹

COL. PRINCE said it was a paltry and contemptible thing to take a petty £20 for printing a bill. In England, a man who wished to have a bill passed for his private benefit was obliged to pay the whole expenses, and in no case were they less than £500. The same thing ought to be done here; either demand a sufficient amount to cover the whole expenses, or take no notice of the contemptible £20, particularly when a question of science and harmony was at stake.²²

(121)

Montreal Ad-
vocates' Li-
brary Bill.

Mr. Cartier moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Badgley, and the Question being put, That the seventy-first Rule of this House requiring that a sum not less than Twenty pounds be deposited in the hands of the Clerk of this House, be suspended as regards the Bill to amend the Ordinance incorporating the Advocates' Library of Montreal;

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Bouthillier, Burritt, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Cryslar, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Guillet, Holmes, Jobin, Johnson, Lacoste, Laurin, Lemieux, Lyon, Marquis, McConnell, McLean, Méthot, Mongenais, Morrison, Nelson, Papineau, Polette, Price, Prince, Sanborn, Sawageau, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Seymour, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, and Viger.--(40.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Boulton of NORFOLK, DeWitt, Hopkins, Attorney General LaFontaine, Sir Allan N. MacNail, Robinson, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of DURHAM, Smith of FRONTENAC, and Stevenson.--(10.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Boulton, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Badgley, Special Magis- Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excel-

trates and
Mounted
Police.

lency the Governor General, praying him to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of the Commission appointing C. Wetherall and W.K. McCord, and R.B. Johnson and W. Ermatinger to be special Magistrates, under which they acted within the City of Montreal during the year 1849; and also of the appointments of the Captain and Officers of the Mounted Police Force, according to an Order in Council, in May, 1849, and also a copy of the said Order in Council; also, the Title of the Act, Ordinance or other Law under which such Order has been issued, or Police Force established.²³

MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE said there could be no difficulty in granting the information required by the hon. gentleman.²⁴

(121)

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Great Western
Railroad Stock
Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to empower Municipal and other Corporations to subscribe for Stock of the Great Western Railroad Company, and other Railroad Companies, or otherwise to aid in completing such undertakings," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration; and the same were read, as follow:--

(122)

Press 1, line 28. After "any" insert "other;" after "Municipal" leave out "or other;" and leave out from "Corporation" to "in" in line 30.

Press 1, line 32. Leave out from "Company" to "or" in line 34.

Press 1, line 35. Leave out "such" and insert "the said."

Press 1, line 37. Leave out "such" and insert "the said."

Press 1, line 41. Leave out "such" and insert "the said."

Press 1, line 45. Leave out "any such" and insert "the said."

Press 2, line 5. Leave out "any such" and insert "the said."

Press 2, line 31. After "aforesaid," insert Clauses (A.) and (B.)

Clause (A.) "And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any Municipal Corporation to subscribe for Stock as aforesaid, or incur any debt or liability under this Act, unless and until a By-Law to that effect shall have been duly made and adopted with the consent first had and obtained of a majority of the qualified electors of the Municipality present at a meeting called for that purpose by the Mayor, Warden, or Townreeve, at the request of any ten such electors, by public advertizement containing a copy of such proposed By-Law inserted at least four times in each newspaper printed within the limits of the Municipality, or if no newspaper be printed therein, then in some one or more newspapers printed in the immediate vicinity thereof and circulated therein."

Clause (B.) "And be it enacted, That the Mayor, Warden, or Townreeve of any City, County, Town, Township, or Village, or other Municipal Corporation which shall subscribe for or acquire Stock in the said Company, shall have power to vote at any meeting for the election of Directors, or other meeting of the Stockholders of the said Company, and on any question submitted to such meeting, in proportion to the number of shares held by such City, County, Town, Township or Village, or other Municipal Corporation, in the same manner as any other Stockholder; and that in case of the illness or absence of such Mayor, Warden, or Townreeve, the powers hereby conferred upon him may be exercised by such other member of the Council, or other deliberative body of such Municipal Corpor-

ation, as it may appoint for that purpose."

In the Preamble, Line 10. Leave out from "Petition" to "Be" in line 14.

In the Title. After "Municipal" leave out "and other"; after "Company" leave out "and other Railroad Companies"; and after "completing" leave out "such undertakings" and insert "that undertaking."

The said Amendments, as far as Clause (B.) being read a second time, were agreed to.

*Clause (B.) The next Amendment, being read a second time;*²⁵

SIR A. MACNAB acquainted the House with the nature of the amendments made by the Legislative Council to the bill permitting Municipalities to take stock in railways. He thought it would be impossible to shake the determination of that House to limit the action of this bill, and therefore, moved the concurrence of the House in the amendments.²⁶

MR. H. SHERWOOD (Toronto) objected to the amendments that had been made by the Legislative Council to the Bill for allowing corporations to take Stock in Railroad Companies. He thought it was desirable to adhere to the Bill as passed by the House; and with that view he thought it would be desirable to seek a Conference with the Council²⁷, in order that they might be induced to withdraw their amendments. The Corporation of Toronto as well as other Corporations desired this power, and it had been looked upon by all as a most desirable favour. As a proof, he mentioned the fact, that not a single petition against the Bill was before them, although every man in the country was made aware of its provisions through the reports in the newspapers.²⁸

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN concurred entirely in the amendments made by the Council, as he conceived they were founded on a sound view of the subject.²⁹ Many of the corporations that the power had been extended to had not petitioned for it, and if they denied it they ought to³⁰ apply to the House for it, and it would of course be granted to them.³¹ It was investing the corporations with a power which it was not contemplated at the time of their election that they should exercise, and he thought their constituents should have an opportunity of expressing their views on the matter before these powers should be generally assumed.³² However, as he was in the minority on the Bill when first introduced, he would not oppose a conference with the Council, if the majority of the House desired it for the purpose of re-considering the amendments.³³

SIR A. MACNAB hoped the hon. member for Toronto would not oppose the Bill.³⁴

MR. H. SHERWOOD--Certainly not, at this late period of the Session it will be impossible to introduce another Bill, with any hope of getting it passed.³⁵

SIR A. MACNAB--There was no opposition to the principle, and if another Bill were introduced for the extension of these powers to other Corporations, it would be passed in a few days.³⁶

(122)

On motion of Sir Allan N. MacNab, seconded by Mr. Prince, an Amendment was made thereunto, in line 1, by leaving out from the word "the" to the word "purpose" in line 20, and inserting the words "Warden, Mayor, or Townreeve, being the head of any Municipal Corporation, subscribing for and holding shares in the Stock of said Company to the amount of twenty-five thousand pounds or upwards, shall be ex officio one of the Directors of the said Company, in addition to the number of Directors now authorized by law, and shall have the same rights, powers, and duties as any of the other Directors of the said Company."

And the said Amendment, so amended, was agreed to; and ordered to be engrossed.

Then the subsequent Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Sheriffs of
Montreal.

The Honorable Mr. Hincks, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, bearing date the 1st July, 1850, and praying that he would be pleased to cause to be laid before the House, copies of any Papers transmitted by the Sheriffs of Montreal in reference to the charges against them.

Appendix (X.)

For the said Return, see Appendix (X.)

Hon. L.J.
Papineau.

And also, Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, bearing date the 27th June, 1850, and praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before the House, copies of all Correspondence which may have taken place between the Government and the Honorable Louis Joseph Papineau, on the subject of a certain sum of money which was entrusted to the latter when at Paris to procure copies of historical documents for the Quebec Literary Society.

Appendix (Y.)

For the said Return, see Appendix (Y.)

Ordered, That the said Return be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Edwardsburgh
Side Lines
Bill.

An engrossed Bill to determine the mode in which the side lines in certain concessions in the Township of Edwardsburgh shall be run, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Burritt do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Huntingdon
Registry Bill.

An engrossed Bill to divide the County of Huntingdon into two Districts for the registration of deeds, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Sauvageau do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Agricultural
Society
(L.C.) Bill.

An engrossed Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Lower Canada Agricultural Society, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Taché do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Rimouski Re-
gistry Bill.

An engrossed Bill to explain and amend the Act dividing the County of Rimouski into two Districts for the registration of deeds, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Taché do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Osgoode Side

The Order of the day for the third reading of the en-

Lines Bill. grossed Bill to amend and explain the Act relative to the side lines in the Township of Osgoode, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be discharged; and the Bill now committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Smith of Frontenac took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

Mr. Smith of Frontenac reported, That the Committee had gone through the

(123)

Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Smith of Frontenac reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, so amended, be now read the third time.

An engrossed Bill to amend and explain the Act relative to the side lines in the Township of Osgoode, was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Malloch do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Flour and Meal Bill. An engrossed Bill to amend and consolidate the Laws regulating the inspection of Flour and Meal, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to amend, and to continue as amended, the Laws regulating the inspection of Flour and Meal."

Ordered, That Mr. Holmes do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Bill. An engrossed Bill to authorize the Company of Proprietors of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad to extend the said Road, and for other purposes, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. DeWitt do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Mill Owners' Bill. The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for the better protection of Mill Owners in Upper Canada, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Municipal Law (L.C.) Bill. The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Municipal Law of Lower Canada, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Scott of Two Mountains, Mr. Lacoste, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Lemieux, and Mr. Polette, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Petition of F.
E. Globensky.

said Committee.

Joint Stock
Road Companies
(L.C.) Bill.

Ordered, That the Petition of F.E. Globensky, Mayor, and
others, Municipal Councillors of the Village of St.
Eustache, County of Two Mountains, be referred to the

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act for establishing Joint Stock Companies for constructing Roads and other works in Lower Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be discharged.

Cataragui
Cemetery
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Cataragui Cemetery Company, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private

Bills.

Law Practice
(U.C.) Amend-
ment Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to alter and amend the Practice of the several Courts of Law in Upper Canada, and to reduce the Costs of the same, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Special Committee to which was referred the Bill to amend the Law, simplify the practice, and reduce the expense of legal proceedings in Upper Canada, and other references.

Ordered, That Mr. Notman be added to the said Committee.

Bank of Upper
Canada Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to further extend the time for paying up the increased Capital Stock of the Bank of Upper Canada, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Wesleyan
Ministers Re-
lief Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to relieve Ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada from the obligation to obtain Special Licenses in order to keep Registers of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials in Lower Canada, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Bell took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Bell reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Quebec St.
Jean Baptiste
Society Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend an Act, intituled, "An Act to incorporate La Société Saint Jean Baptiste de la Cité de Québec," " being

read;

The Bill was accordingly read the second time; and ordered to be read the third time to-morrow.

Silverthorns'
Dam Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to authorize Aaron Silverthorn and Newman Silverthorn, their heirs or assigns, to build a Dam across the River

Thames, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Lacoste took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Lacoste reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Fish and
Oil Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend and continue the Ordinance for the inspection of Fish and Oil, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Méthot, Mr. Chabot, Mr. Christie, Mr. Fournier, and Mr. Holmes, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Right of
Appeal Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to extend the right of Appeal in certain cases in Upper Canada, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Burritt, Mr. Sherwood of Brockville, Mr. Richards, Mr. Bell, and Mr. Notman, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Bill relating
to Foreign
Judgments.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to facilitate the admission in Evidence of Foreign Judgments, and certain official and other documents, being read;

(124)

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Smith of Durham took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Smith of Durham reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Smith of Durham reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

The Honorable Mr. Cameron of Cornwall moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Badgley, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill, so amended, be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Mr. Smith of Durham moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Flint, That all the words after "Bill" be left out, in order to add the words "be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of further amending the same, by inserting after the words "Lower Canada" in the first Clause thereof, the words "of any Court of Record of the United States or of any State of the United States of America;"

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:

Yeas, 18.

Nays, 13.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of further amending the same, by inserting after the words "Lower

Canada" in the first Clause thereof, the words "of any Court of Record of the United States or of any State of the United States of America."

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Wilson took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Wilson reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made a further amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Wilson reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Cornwall 9th
Concession
Survey Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to establish a Survey in front of the ninth concession of Cornwall (from Lot Number twenty-two westerly to the limit of the Township) as the governing line of the said concession of Cornwall, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Lachine Rail-
road Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to continue and extend the Montreal and Lachine Railroad, and to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Grand Junction Railroad Company, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines.

Montreal
Advocates
Library Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Ordinance incorporating the Advocates' Library of Montreal, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time on Monday next.

St. Lawrence
and Atlantic
Railroad Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend an Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, and other Acts relative to said Company, and to extend the powers of said Company, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. McFarland took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. McFarland reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Orders
deferred.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until to-morrow.

Then, on motion of Mr. DeWitt, seconded by Mr. Scott of Two Mountains, The House adjourned.

APPENDIX: 4 JULY 1850.

((WITHDRAWN MOTION RE: SCHOOL OF NAVIGATION OF QUEBEC.))³⁷

DR. LATERRIERE moved that the House should go into Committee on the report of a Select Committee, respecting the establishment of a school of navigation at Quebec.³⁸

MR. MORIN the SPEAKER pointed out to the Government that this question might possibly involve a vote of money.³⁹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said it must be obvious that the Government would have to oppose this motion. He had already communicated to the hon. member in private, the intention of the government to propose a grant for the establishment of this school. He now gave him a pledge in public to the same effect. He would, therefore, advise the hon. gentleman to withdraw his motion for the present, as the most effectual means of advancing the object he had in view. At the same time, he said the hon. gentleman deserved a great deal of credit for the perseverance shown by him, in urging forward this highly important measure, and, although he (Mr. H.) requested the hon. member to leave it now in the hands of the Government, his assistance would be very acceptable in carrying it through the House.⁴⁰

DR. LATERRIERE consented to withdraw the motion.⁴¹

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: LOSS OF MR. M. MURCHISON'S PAPERS.))⁴²

COL. PRINCE inquired why certain papers belonging to⁴³ the late Mr. J.M. Murchison, late of the City of Toronto,⁴⁴ were withheld from him by the Government, he having placed them in the Secretary's office⁴⁵, on the 18th January, 1841⁴⁶.

MR. COM. CR. LANDS PRICE said these papers had reference to certain claims preferred by Mr. Murchison, before the Upper Canada Rebellion Losses Commission, for remuneration for certain secret services. The Commissioners rejected the claim as not being within the meaning of the Act. Mr. Murchison then petitioned the Government of the day. The papers, it appears, were transferred from the Secretary's office to that of the Crown Land Commissioner--for what purpose he (Mr. Price) could not imagine, nor was it possible by the strictest search, to find a shred of those papers, or a note of the transfer. This was the more singular, as it is customary to take an exact account of the papers transferred from one government office to another; and he could only account for it by supposing some mistake had been made in the Secretary's office.⁴⁷

COL. PRINCE said the answer was perfectly satisfactory.⁴⁸

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: PAYMENT OF JURORS IN CRIMINAL CASES.))⁴⁹

MR. LAURIN inquired whether it was the intention os (sic) the Government to introduce a measure for the payment of Jurors in criminal cases.⁵⁰

MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND said it was not the intention of the ministry to bring forward during this Session, any measure for indemnifying jurors in criminal cases, so far as to pay their expenses during the time they are obliged to attend court, as well as their travelling expenses.⁵¹

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: TOLLS ON PORT OF MONTREAL AND CHAMBLY CANAL.))⁵²

MR. LAURIN enquired of the Ministry whether it was their intention to⁵³ bring forward, during the present Session, a measure tending to diminish the tolls

imposed at the Port of Montreal, and on the Chambly Canal, upon wood, salt, coal and upon vessels.⁵⁴

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS MERRITT said the scale of tolls had been fixed for the present season, and the government did not intend to make any alteration on any of the Canals.⁵⁵

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: TYPHUS-STRICKEN IMMIGRANTS.))⁵⁶

MR. LAURIN enquired of the Ministry why Emigrants labouring under attacks of Typhus and Ophthalmia are allowed to come to Quebec, and why they are not detained at Grosse Isle.⁵⁷

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS replied, that by the last returns received from Grosse Isle, there were but two case (sic) of typhus this season. One of the cases proved fatal, and the other patient was at the present moment in hospital. With respect to Ophthalmia, there were several cases on board a vessel named the Sophia Mackenzie, but it appeared that it had only made it (sic) appearance after the vessel passed Grosse Isle.⁵⁸

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: THE PILOT'S REPORT ON VICTORIA COLLEGE.))

MR. H. BOULTON (Norfolk) rose with a file of the Montreal Pilot in his hand. He said, that in reference to the question put by him to the Inspector General a few days since, respecting Victoria College, he saw it reported in the Pilot, ... that the Inspector General's reply--"it was not yet purchased"--was italicised. It appeared to him that an insinuation was made that the College, although not then purchased, would be in a short time. He wished to know if there were any foundation for this insinuation.⁵⁹

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN, the only member of the Administration present, made no reply, but after listening to the hon. gentleman, returned to the study of a book before him.⁶⁰

SIR A. MACNAB then rose to address the House on some other question.⁶¹

MR. H. BOULTON repeated his question as to the foundation for the italics⁶².

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN said it would be much better for the hon. gentleman if he had any question to put to the Inspector General, who was then absent, to give notice of it.⁶³

In the conversation which took place respecting the purchasing of the Dorchester Bridge, MR. H. BOULTON (Norfolk) took the opportunity of again bringing up the italicised correspondence of the Montreal Pilot.⁶⁴

Several hon. gentlemen (sic) protested against his speaking to a question that was not in order.⁶⁵

MR. MORIN the SPEAKER also said that Mr. Boulton was out of order.⁶⁶

MR. H. BOULTON insisted (sic) on his right to introduce the question according to the practice of the English House of Commons.⁶⁷

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said that in order to prevent misunderstanding he would answer any question the hon. gentleman chose to put to him.⁶⁸

MR. H. BOULTON repeated the query he had put to Mr. Baldwin in the early part of the evening, adding, that of course he did not believe everything in the newspapers⁶⁹.

Hear, hear, from MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS⁷⁰.

MR. H. BOULTON continued: But it appeared rather ominous that this paragraph should appear in to (sic) demi-official Pilot.⁷¹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS had given the hon. gentleman a clear and distinct answer the other evening to the question, and he ought to be aware that it was impossible for the Government to make a purchase without the consent of the Legislature.⁷²

FOOTNOTES: 4 JULY 1850.

1. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in identical accounts: GLOBE, 6 July 1850, NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850, PILOT, 9 July 1850, and PACKET, 13 July 1850.
2. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
3. IBID.
4. IBID.
5. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in identical accounts: GLOBE, 6 July 1850, NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850, PILOT, 9 July 1850, PACKET, 13 July 1850; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1850, and EXAMINER, 10 July 1850.
6. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
7. IBID.
8. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1850.
9. IBID.
10. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: GLOBE, 6 July 1850, NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850, PILOT, 9 July 1850, PACKET, 13 July 1850; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1850, and EXAMINER, 10 July 1850.
11. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
12. IBID.
13. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1850.
14. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
15. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1850.
16. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
17. IBID.
18. IBID.
19. IBID.
20. IBID.
21. IBID.
22. IBID.
23. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in identical accounts: GLOBE, 6 July 1850, NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850, PILOT, 9 July 1850, and PACKET, 20 July 1850.
24. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
25. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: GLOBE, 6 July 1850, NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850, PILOT, 9 July 1850, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1850, and PACKET, 20 July 1850. The debate was also reported by: EXAMINER, 10 July 1850.
26. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
27. EXAMINER, 10 July 1850.
28. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
29. IBID.
30. EXAMINER, 10 July 1850.
31. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
32. EXAMINER, 10 July 1850.
33. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
34. IBID.
35. IBID.
36. IBID.
37. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in identical accounts: GLOBE, 6 July 1850, NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1850, EXAMINER, 10 July 1850; NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850, PILOT, 9

- July 1850, and PACKET, 13 July 1850. The debate was also reported by BRITISH COLONIST, 5 July 1850.
38. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
 39. IBID.
 40. IBID.
 41. IBID.
 42. The following papers reported the exchange on this question in identical accounts: GLOBE, 6 July 1850, NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1850, EXAMINER, 10 July 1850; NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850, PILOT, 9 July 1850, and PACKET, 13 July 1850. The exchange was also reported by: BRITISH COLONIST, 5 July 1850.
 43. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
 44. IBID., 5 July 1850.
 45. IBID., 9 July 1850.
 46. IBID., 5 July 1850.
 47. IBID., 9 July 1850.
 48. IBID.
 49. The following papers reported the exchange on this question in identical accounts: GLOBE, 6 July 1850, NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 10 July 1850, EXAMINER, 9 July 1850; NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850, PILOT, 9 July 1850, and PACKET, 13 July 1850. The exchange was also reported by: BRITISH COLONIST, 5 July 1850.
 50. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
 51. IBID., 5 July 1850.
 52. The following papers reported the exchange on this question in identical accounts: GLOBE, 6 July 1850, NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1850, EXAMINER, 10 July 1850; NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850, PILOT, 9 July 1850, and PACKET, 13 July 1850. The exchange was also reported by: BRITISH COLONIST, 5 July 1850.
 53. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
 54. IBID., 5 July 1850.
 55. IBID., 9 July 1850.
 56. The following papers reported the exchange on this question in identical accounts: GLOBE, 6 July 1850, NORTH AMERICAN, 5 July 1850, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1850, EXAMINER, 10 July 1850; NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850, PILOT, 9 July 1850, and PACKET, 13 July 1850. The exchange was also reported by: BRITISH COLONIST, 5 July 1850.
 57. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
 58. IBID.
 59. IBID.
 60. IBID.
 61. IBID.
 62. IBID.
 63. IBID.
 64. IBID.
 65. IBID.
 66. IBID.
 67. IBID.
 68. IBID.
 69. IBID.
 70. IBID.
 71. IBID.
 72. IBID.

FRIDAY, 5 JULY 1850.

(124)

Petitions
brought up.

THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Mongenais,--The Petition of the Reverend Jacob J.S. Mountain, Minister, and others, Church Wardens and inhabitants of the Parish of Coteau du Lac, in Lower Canada.

By Sir Allan N. MacNab,--The Petition of George Stanton and others, of the Village of St. George and vicinity; the Petition of John Richardson and others, colored inhabitants of the Town of Niagara; and the Petition of Peter Hume and others, of Niagara.

By Mr. Prince,--The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of Chatham.
Petitions read.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of the Reverend L.S. Malo and others, of the Parish of Trois Pistoles, County of Rimouski; praying the adopting of certain measures for the suppression of intemperance.

Of William Davidson and others, of the first and second concessions of the Township of Caistor, in the united Counties of Lincoln, Haldimand, and Welland; praying that the lands in the said concessions be equally divided according to the original intention, as marked in the field notes of the survey of the said Township.

Of J. McNab and others, of Pembroke, Ernestown, Williamstown, and certain other Townships; praying for the passing of an Act to regulate the granting of licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors.

Of Isaac Bryen and others, of the Parish of St. Lin, County of Leinster; of the Reverend P. Lafrance and others, of the Parish of St. Henri de Mascouche, County of Leinster; and of the Reverend E. Normandin and others, of the Parish of Lachenaie, County of Leinster; praying that the said Parishes may remain attached to the Terrebonne Circuit.

Ordered, That the Petition of the Honorable Louis Massue and others, of the City of Quebec, be now read; and that the Rules of this House be suspended as regards the same.

And the said Petition was read; praying that certain increased powers be granted to the Corporation of the said City for the construction of Water Works

(125)

therein.

Petition of
I. Bryen
and others;
Of the Rev.
P. Lafrance
and others;
Of the Rev. E.
Normandin and
others, re-
ferred.

Ordered, That the Petition of Isaac Bryen and others, of the Parish of St. Lin, County of Leinster; the Petition of the Reverend P. Lafrance and others, of the Parish of St. Henri de Mascouche, County of Leinster; and the Petition of the Reverend E. Normandin and others, of the Parish of Lachenaie, County of Leinster; be referred to the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of P.U. Archambault and others, of the County of Leinster, and other references.

Bill to amend
the Act rela-
ting to Dor-
chester Bridge.

Mr. Chauveau, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of Charles F. Pratt and others, of Charlesbourg and other Parishes, County of Quebec, with power to report by Bill or otherwise, presented to the House

a Bill to amend the Act authorizing the Quebec Turnpike Trustees to acquire possession of Dorchester Bridge, in so far as regards a certain Road therein mentioned, which was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Bill relating to Ship Masters and Pilots.

Mr. Lemieux reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to repeal certain provisions of an Act passed in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, and intituled,

"An Act to consolidate the Laws relative to the powers and duties of the Trinity House of Quebec, and for other purposes," and to exempt Masters of Vessels belonging to the District of Quebec from taking Pilots in certain cases, and other references, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

Agricultural abuses Bill. (L.C.)

Mr. Watts, from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the expediency of amending the Act of Lower Canada relating to abuses prejudicial to Agriculture, with power to report by Bill or otherwise, presented to the

House a Bill to repeal two certain Acts therein mentioned relating to Agriculture, which was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Thursday next.

Municipal Law (L.C.) Bill.

Mr. Scott of Two Mountains reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Municipal Law of Lower Canada, and another reference, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

Eleventh Report of Committee on Standing Orders.

Mr. Ross, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Eleventh Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Petition of John MacKinnon and others, for the incorporation of the Montreal and Bytown Telegraph Company. No notice of the application has been proved before them, though it has been stated that the same has been given; but it appears that the Company is already in existence, and the line of Telegraph in actual operation. Your Committee would humbly submit, that inasmuch as no new powers for extending the existing line or otherwise are sought by the Petitioners, notice can hardly be considered necessary in this instance.

Your Committee do not consider the Petitions of the Reverend Louis Proulx and others, and of Milo Parke and others, of such a nature as to require notice.

Montreal and Bytown Telegraph Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Malloch have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Montreal and Bytown Telegraph Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Cameron of Cornwall, seconded by Mr. Holmes,

Bank Proxy Votes Bill.

Ordered, That the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to restrain and confine within certain limits the system of Voting by Proxy

in Banking Institutions and other incorporated Companies," be read a second time, on Thursday next.

Great Western
Railroad Stock
Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to empower Municipal and other Corporations to subscribe for Stock of the Great Western Railroad Company, and other Railroad Companies, or otherwise to aid in completing such undertakings," as amended, be now read for the third time.

The said Amendments were read accordingly.

Resolved, That the said Amendments, as amended, do pass.

Ordered, That Sir Allan N. MacNab do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

University
Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin have leave to bring in a Bill to remove certain doubts respecting the intention of the Act of the last Session of the Parliament of this Province for amending the Charter of the University of Toronto, and to provide for the institution and endowment of Regius and other Professorships, Lectureships, Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Prizes, and other Rewards in the said University, and for other purposes connected with the said University, and with the College and Royal Grammar School of Upper Canada College forming an appendage thereof.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Crown Recovery of
Costs Bill.

An engrossed Bill to remove doubts as to the right of the Crown to recover Costs in certain cases, in Lower Canada, was, according to Order, read the third time.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General LaFontaine moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, and the Question being put, That the Bill do pass; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General LaFontaine do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Mill Owners'
Bill.

An engrossed Bill for the protection of Mill Owners in Upper Canada, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Richards do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

(126)

Bank of Upper
Canada Bill.

An engrossed Bill further to extend the time for paying up the increased Capital Stock of the Bank of Upper Canada, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to extend the time for paying up the increased Capital Stock of the Bank of Upper Canada."

Ordered, That Mr. Smith of Durham do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Quebec St.
Jean Baptiste
Society Bill.

An engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend an Act, intituled, "An Act to incorporate La Société Saint Jean Baptiste de la Cité de Québec," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Chabot do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath passed the same, without any Amendment.

Silverthorns'
Dam Bill.

An engrossed Bill to authorize Aaron Silverthorn and Newman Silverthorn, their heirs or assigns, to build a Dam across the River Thames, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to authorize Aaron Silverthorn and Newman Silverthorn, their heirs or assigns, to erect a Dam across the River Thames."

Ordered, That Mr. Notman do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Cornwall
9th Concesssion
Survey Bill.

An engrossed Bill to establish a Survey in front of the ninth concession of Cornwall (from Lot Number twenty-two westerly to the limit of the Township) as the governing line of the said concession of Cornwall was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to establish a Survey in front of the ninth concession of Cornwall (from Lot Number twenty-two westerly to the limit of the Township) as the governing line of the said concession.

Ordered, That Mr. McLean do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Bill relating
to Foreign
Judgments.

An engrossed Bill to facilitate the admission in Evidence of Foreign Judgments, and certain official and other documents, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Cameron of Cornwall do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Rules of Court
of Error and
Appeal (U.C.)

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,--A body of Rules framed by the Judges of the Court of Error and Appeal, under the authority given by the Statute 12 Vic. cap. 63, sec. 41.

Appendix (Z.)

For the said Document, see Appendix (Z.)

Wesleyan
Ministers
Relief Bill.

Mr. Bell reported the Bill to relieve Ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada from the obligation to obtain Special Licenses in order to keep Registers of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials in Lower Canada; and the amendment was read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendment, be engrossed, and read the third time on Monday next.

St. Lawrence
and Atlantic
Railroad Bill.

Mr. McFarland reported the Bill to amend an Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, and other Acts relative to said Company, and to extend the powers of said Company; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third

time on Monday next.

Freedom of
Banking Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to establish Freedom of Banking in this Province, and for other purposes relative to Banks and Banking, being read;

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS MERRITT in moving the second reading of this bill, wished to call the attention of the House to its contents, not with a view to take up the time of the House discussing it generally, but to refer to the operation of the bill on the neighboring States. It is almost an exact copy of the one which has been in operation in New York for 12 years past. It is there said by persons, competent to judge, to be one of the best systems they have yet devised, although they have had various systems in that country. It gives no monopoly to any party--no exclusive rights but is alike open to all. Up to 1858, they took the stocks of different States as security, but found that very heavy losses were sustained by it.² That was done away with; and no stocks but those belonging to the State were permitted to be deposited as security.³ It proposed that those only who purchased the securities of the State at 6 per cent should be allowed to Bank.⁴ Debentures or other public securities, he said, must be lodged with the Receiver General, to the amount for which a Bank intended to issue notes⁵, who gives them back Bills in return which are issued as the bills of the Bank.⁶ The system affords a perfect safe currency⁷ provided these securities retained their par value⁸, for those stocks commanded a premium⁹, and it had been proved that this system had the tendency of increasing the value of public stock, to the extent of 3 or 4 per cent.¹⁰ They are at present at twenty-one¹¹ OR thirty-one¹² percent premium in New York, from three to five per cent of which is attributed to the demand created for banking purposes. This system has no affinity to that recommended by Lord Sydenham in 1841. In that system Government issued the circulation and got all the profit and they expected the people to do all the business and get no profit. But by this system, Government has nothing to do with it but to issue those notes for which they receive security. Coupled with this the Inspector General will bring in a bill to equalize the currency in this country to that of the United States¹³, fixing the value of the dollar at five shillings instead of five shillings and a penny¹⁴, to facilitate commercial transactions.¹⁵ And this would prevent the brokers from Buffalo coming over here, and draining the city of gold and silver,¹⁶ the effect of the fictitious value at which they pass in Canada, causing them to be exported to the neighboring country, to replenish the Banks¹⁷, which was the case at present.¹⁸ The effect would be to nearly equalize the exchange between Toronto and New York, the same as it is between Ohio or any other State and New York, because gold and silver being of the same legal value the Bank issues of Canada will circulate freely through all the American States. Among all the changes that appeared, he was inclined to believe that there were few that would be of more benefit than notes; it will bring into operation all the dormant capital of the country; individuals as well as joint stock companies can avail themselves of its provisions¹⁹, as any man having fifty dollars could join a company, and become a partner in a banking firm²⁰, and that on a perfectly sound basis.²¹ The hon. gentleman said, he would not detain the House any further than briefly to explain the operation of the Bill.²² The system permitted of no monopoly.²³ Suppose²⁴ individuals or Joint Stock Companies²⁵ wanted to establish a Bank,²⁶ ((and)) were to bank to any given amount, say £25,000--they will purchase debentures at 6 per cent,²⁷ and lodge them with the Receiver General,²⁸ and will receive from the Receiver General notes to that amount,²⁹ printed at their own expense³⁰. They lend these notes to business companies for which they receive 6 per cent more; they are receiving 12 per cent, but against which they will have to pay the expense of making these notes and hold themselves liable to pay in gold and silver any amount which may

be presented. In the State of New York they did not require more than from 5 to 10 per cent in their vaults, and we have reason to look for the same result here.³¹ He was perfectly satisfied the bill was a good one, and he hoped the second reading would pass without opposition.³²

MR. ROBINSON--From what the hon. member has said, this Bill, if carried, would certainly create a decided change in the banking system; and had it been known that it was to come under consideration, hon. members would have been prepared to speak upon it.³³ ((He)) thought it was not fair to take the vote, as it was not expected to be brought on to-night. It was taking the House by surprise, and hon. gentlemen having a knowledge of the matter were not in their places.³⁴ He understood that the School Bill was coming before them, so that he thought it would be improper to press the second reading of the Banking Bill.³⁵

MR. J. CAMERON (Cornwall) suggested the propriety of suspending the second reading of the Bill, as it had only been put into their hands two days ago³⁶. It had during that time been widely circulated; and it would be a hardship were the hon. member to press for a second reading, before answers were received from persons who were more immediately interested in the subject. He trusted, therefore, that the³⁷ Hon. Commissioner of Public Works would not press the second reading this evening³⁸, as it contained matters of considerable importance.³⁹ The House and hon. members were not prepared to vote upon it, and the country and those interested in banking should have time to make themselves acquainted with the details and principle of the bill.⁴⁰ He hoped, therefore, that⁴¹ it would not be read a second time till Wednesday next.⁴²

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS MERRITT said the Bill was to be referred to a Committee, and there would be ample time to discuss it.⁴³

MR. W. BOULTON strongly supported the bill--⁴⁴ one of the most important Bills which ever came before the House on a similar subject⁴⁵, not for evil but for good.⁴⁶ It contained, however, no new principle;⁴⁷ but the introduction of a principle which had been applied successfully in New York⁴⁸ for years--it had been tested, and found most beneficial in its results⁴⁹, not only to the government, but to individuals⁵⁰. It doubtless would excite great opposition from other banking institutions, but that would not detract from its benefit to all classes of the community.⁵¹ Instead of the members of the Administration being in anxiety what they would do to raise public funds--Government Debentures were at a considerable discount⁵², because they could be used for banking purposes.⁵³ If this measure is introduced here the same results will follow⁵⁴. The public, instead of shin-plasters, would have debentures⁵⁵. Not as a drug to the market, but they would be the best securities that could be got. It is a principle thoroughly tested, and productive of the best results, and he saw no reason why the Bill should not be read a second time,⁵⁶ as it was right that time should be given for the present banks to be heard⁵⁷, and be referred to committee as this was all the hon. member wished for it.⁵⁸

MR. DEWITT was desirous that the Bill be postponed to give the members time to⁵⁹ see the Bill that was to be introduced by the Inspector General, that the two Bills might be compared.⁶⁰

MR. HOLMES quite concurred in what had fallen from the hon. member who introduced the Bill. It would confer upon the country very large benefits, and he did not think that the banking system now in existence, would be opposed to it. At the same time he did hope that the hon. member would not press the Bill on the House, in order to prevent its being said that any hasty means were adopted to circumscribe the time allowed for the consideration for it.⁶¹

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS MERRITT said there was no desire to press the second

reading.⁶²

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS hoped honourable members would fix the day when they would be prepared to discuss the measure.⁶³

MR. VIGER spoke in French⁶⁴. ((He)) condemned the principle of the bill. He held that it would have the effect of making the government responsible for the speculations of individuals. It was true that money was proposed to be deposited with the government, but it was not to be supposed that this would be kept aside, and it might not be forthcoming when wanted. He thought the present banks deserved to be encouraged by the government, instead of being interfered with. The present system was known, and when there were no complaints against it, he thought that it should be left alone. The proposed system would in effect be creating a new debt, and a crisis might arise in which the government would have to redeem the notes of the bank, and again have to go in debt to do so.⁶⁵

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS spoke in reply.⁶⁶ ((He)) said, there was no desire to press the Bill; but he thought it expedient to make a few remarks relative to what it proposes. The hon. gentleman who had just sat down⁶⁷ did not understand the measure⁶⁸. ((He)) understood the honourable member ... to say, that this Bill would render the Government responsible⁶⁹ for the notes issued by the Banks on the strength of the debentures, which were deposited⁷⁰ for wild banking speculations all over the country, and also that⁷¹ the result of the system would be, to create a new debt to meet the debentures.⁷²

MR. VIGER--The consequence would be to make a new debt to meet the paper of these banks.⁷³

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS--That was just where the hon. member fell into error. He would explain the principle of the Bill, and he (Mr. Viger) would see there was no danger. In the first place it threw open the business of banking to every person who would deposit \$100,000 in Government Debentures in an office under the control of Government, and he issues notes printed at his own expense to the same amount. The notes are countersigned by a Government officer, and the Debentures are the securities to the public for the notes it circulates.--Then in case of the failure of the Bank, the Government is not bound to pay the notes, but meets the emergency with the securities deposited in its office. If these securities did not produce \$100,000 in actual money, that is to say, if they were at a discount, then the Bill-holders merely lost⁷⁴ the difference between the par value of the debentures and the price they are selling for in the market; as the Banks cannot issue a single dollar more than the amount of securities that may have been deposited.⁷⁵ The Province incurs no liability.⁷⁶

MR. ROBINSON inquired whether the Banks were bound to have specie in their vaults to meet their notes in circulation.⁷⁷

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS--Certainly. The Bank is bound to meet its notes in specie and the only case in which the Government is called on to interfere (sic), is when the Bank fails to do so. Then the Government winds up the affairs of the Bank, and meets the demands made on it, with the debentures deposited as securities of the public. This system has been working for some time most satisfactorily in the State of New York, and has created such a demand for the public securities that they have gone up to 120, and consequently whenever it has been called on to wind up the affairs, there was no danger of loss to any party. It was true, that when the system first went into operation in New York, the State suffered losses, but they had remedied its defects, and we have now the benefit of their experience. By the report of the Comptroller, it appears that at first the debentures of other States which were at a great discount, such as the "wild cat money" of Michigan, had been accepted as securities⁷⁸, which the parties never intended to

pay.⁷⁹ The result was, that when these debentures were sold, in order to meet the claims on any Bank which had failed, a heavy loss was occasioned. That error in the system was corrected. The securities of the State itself, or of the United States, are only accepted now, and the Comptroller's report says that with this change, there is no difficulty in circulating the notes at par.⁸⁰

MR. SHERWOOD wished to put a case. Suppose a banking company deposited \$100,000 worth of Debentures in a Government department, what means had they of meeting their notes in circulation with specie, when that \$100,000 was their whole capital, and if they sold at a discount, the bill holders would of course lose.⁸¹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said the reply was easily made.⁸² ((He)) explained that they would not be allowed to issue to the full amount of their capital, a reserve must always be kept, and it is to be presumed that their issues would be for securities, bills of exchange &c., easily convertible if a sudden demand for specie arose.⁸³ Taking the case supposed by the hon. member, the sum given as security by the company would not be the whole of their capital. They must have a certain proportion, say \$30,000 in specie, to meet their notes in circulation, then the remaining \$70,000 would be issued in notes, for which the Bank would hold Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes and other first class paper--that is to say they would have a total of \$170,000, including \$100,000 deposited in the Comptroller's hands bearing interest⁸⁴, which ... would be received by the Bank.⁸⁵

MR. SHERWOOD--And their capital only \$100,000.⁸⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS--Yes, and referred to the hon. member for Montreal, to say whether he had not put it in a correct point of view.⁸⁷

MR. HOLMES confirmed the statement of the Inspector General. The \$70,000 were constantly revolving, and together with the \$100,000 in the Government office accumulated capital so rapidly that there was very little danger; while the \$30,000 held in specie would be sufficient to meet the demands on the Bank from day to day.⁸⁸

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS went on to say, that in case of failure there could be no loss to the Bill-holder whatever. In the first place he has the ordinary security--the capital of the Bank. Then, ... in the case of total failure, when the Bank in consequence of bad management, is unable to meet the liabilities, resort is had to the securities bearing interest at 6 per cent. If they sold at par no loss would be suffered by any party. What he wanted to show was, that the hon. member for Terrebonne was wrong in supposing that the Province would be burdened with an increase of debt, and he hoped he had shown that it was perfectly secure. He would add this was not a mere theory, it had been reduced successfully to practice on the other side, and judging from the manner in which it worked there, it would be a vast benefit to the Province from the facilities it offered for Banking, and would, no doubt, cause the establishment of Banks in all the small towns, such as London, Brockville, Belleville, &c.⁸⁹

MR. W. BOULTON (Toronto) said, it was impossible the system could be attended with any danger to the public or to private individuals. The Bank is obliged to meet its notes with specie, if it refuse to do so, a Bill-holder has only to make affidavit of the fact and call on the Chancellor to wind up its affairs. Taking the figures used by other hon. gentlemen the Bank has \$70,000 worth of Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange. It is not to be supposed that they would accept these notes if they were worth nothing. They go then to satisfy the claims on the Bank. If they should be insufficient, the securities lodged in the government department make up the deficiency and the Government is perfectly safe, even admitting a heavy deficit on the part of the bank.⁹⁰

MR. ROBINSON asked if he were going away, say to England or elsewhere,⁹¹ if

he held the bills of such a bank, and wished to convert them into specie, if it could be done.⁹²

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS--Certainly.⁹³

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS MERRITT and several members said certainly. Mr. M. went on⁹⁴, it was not to be supposed that any man would be such a fool as to commence banking without any other capital than the mere securities deposited in the Comptroller's office.--An additional capital for the purpose of redeeming the notes was, of course, necessary; and that must consist of gold and silver. He would read two short extracts from the report of the Comptroller, to shew the practical operation of the system.

"In the first place, it appears that the total amount of circulation, Dec. 1, 1849 was,

	\$11,180,675.00
Do., do., Dec. 1, 1848	9,993,762.00

Increase of circulation in 1849 . . \$ 1,186,913.00

Only one bank failure has occurred during the last year. In the month of November, Walter Joy's Bank at Buffalo suspended payment, and closed its doors. The amount of its circulation was \$50,000, which was wholly secured by New York Stocks. Arrangements were promptly made to redeem the bills from the stock hypothecated with the Comptroller, and they have been paid without interruption at the former agency of the bank in this city. The premiums on the stock will yield a surplus of \$2000 to \$3000." There was the result of winding up the affairs of a bank, had it proved satisfactorily that the public interests were perfectly secure. He would add another short extract:--"This principle has been tried and tested by nearly twelve years' experience, and may now be regarded as firmly established in public, as the basis of all future legislation on the subject of banking. That was the opinion of a public officer who had watched its operation for twelve years, and was now convinced it would supercede all other systems of Banking." However, it would perhaps be better to defer the discussion to another opportunity, as he was satisfied that⁹⁵ the more it was before the public⁹⁶, the more it was discussed and considered,⁹⁷ the more popular it would become⁹⁸, the more certain it would be of passing.⁹⁹ He had no objection to postpone it to Friday next.¹⁰⁰

MR. H. SHERWOOD did not mean to oppose the measure in the course he took, but merely to obtain information as to the principles on which it was founded. At the same time he could not conceal that he looked on it with considerable apprehension. Every person knew that the Debentures of this Province had been four, five, and even seven per cent below par. Every person also knew that great mistakes were frequently made in Banking operations, and that great losses resulted. They know that the Bank of Montreal lost heavily by investing its funds in public securities, and that its stock had fallen fourteen per cent below par. Public confidence in the Bank was shaken, and they had been obliged to come to Parliament to get their stock reduced. What was the reason that Upper Canada Bank stock fell thirty per cent below par? Because they had made investments, and loaned money which they never could recover again. So it would be always. There would always be great losses and great uncertainty in Banking operations, and the House should therefore be careful how it gave its assent to a new system which might possibly prove highly injurious.¹⁰¹

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS MERRITT.--It could not be injurious to the public as they would be secured by the Government Debentures.¹⁰²

MR. H. SHERWOOD--But that would not prevent the Bank from making bad specula-

tions and destroying all confidence in institutions of this kind by which a prosperous mode of banking would be broken up. All saw the dangers of banking and all knew that our debentures not long since were far below par--he was glad to say that he heard they were now at a premium--but let the House look at the vicissitudes that have overtaken the Provincial credit both at home and abroad. Let it look at the discount on the shin-plasters issued by government, on which the poor schoolmaster lost two and a half, four or five per cent. Let them suppose that to be the case again and that the credit of the Province was gone--in such an uncertain state of things, would they make those Debentures the security for the public? If the hon. gentleman who introduced the resolution would shew that there was no real danger he would be satisfied. If not he should be unwilling to give his sanction to any scheme which would make a loss of even one farthing probable. Not being thoroughly acquainted with the subject, he hoped the hon. gentleman would postpone its consideration for the present, and he should consider it his duty to study it in the meanwhile.¹⁰³

MR. DEWITT addressed the House, but the buzz of conversation was so great, it was impossible to hear him distinctly. We understood him to argue that the Bill holder could not by any possibility suffer loss by the Bank, as it would have \$200,000 of assets to meet \$100,000.¹⁰⁴

MR. W. BOULTON (Toronto) looked on the facility of winding up the affairs of the Bank as the great security to bill holders. If it declined to pay specie, any man could close it at once; and when it was closed,¹⁰⁵ if the bank were to lose £70,000,¹⁰⁶ no loss could occur, except the Government securities were at a discount of 75 per cent. The facilities offered by this system to parties desirous of Banking, formed a strong argument in its favor, and he was confident, that on thorough investigation it would be found perfectly safe and unobjectionable.¹⁰⁷

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS MERRITT then moved that the consideration of the question should be postponed until Friday next.¹⁰⁸

(126)

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Friday next.

Post Office
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the transfer of the management of the Inland Posts to the Provincial Government, and for the regulation of the said Department, being read;

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said the provisions of the Imperial Act rendered a general measure necessary, and he had drawn up this Bill, which he had no doubt would meet with the approbation of the House. However, it was not his intention to discuss it then at length, as he would move the House into Committee on it at an early day.¹⁰⁹

(126)

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Tuesday next.

Common
Schools
(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill for the better establishment and maintenance of Common Schools in Upper Canada, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

*Mr. Nelson took the Chair of the Committee;*¹¹⁰

The 19th clause ... enacts that "separate schools may be established for Protestants, Roman Catholics and Coloured People."¹¹¹

COL. PRINCE was aware that some hon. gentlemen intended to move amendments to the 19th Clause of this Bill, and he would therefore explain his views respecting it. He objected to it on several grounds, and principally because it conferred on the Municipal Corporations a power they ought not to possess. It was not his intention to speak sneeringly of those bodies. On the contrary, from what he had seen of them and from the manner in which they exercised the powers given them by law, he was of opinion they had acted wisely and well, but he could not see how the House could so legislate as to put the Roman Catholics and Colored population entirely at the disposal of the Municipalities; and he must say he did not think the Roman Catholics would thank the government for putting them in the same category as another part of the population, or that the coloured people would thank the government for putting them in the power of the Municipalities. They complained of it as an injustice, an infringement on their rights, and he was bound to advocate their cause. Now, he happened to live in the County of Essex where these people are very numerous, and where the strongest prejudices prevail against them--prejudices in which, he thanked God, he never shared. For as long as they were good, loyal, honest, industrious neighbors, and conducted themselves in conformity with the laws, they were entitled to as much regard as any other people. Well, they felt that the kind of legislation was an insult, for they had a degree of pride among them that was highly praiseworthy, and very frequently exhibited a degree of intellect that would do credit to any white. What was the real state of the case? As the law now stands, not a single municipality in the County of Essex would establish a school for the education of their children, and when he mentioned the fact that the prejudices against them were so strong, that not only their children could not frequent the same schools as the whites, but that the polls were closed against coloured electors, the House would understand how far the Bill, in other respects valuable, was deficient in conferring on them the power of educating their children. He had no doubt he would astonish the hon. gentlemen with respect to the real position of those people. If he told them there was a town in which a coloured man dare not walk the streets; that in one part of the country a black man dare not show himself in a distance of fifteen miles, without running the risk of being badgered and abused like a bear who suddenly came out of the woods. Why, a candidate at an election dare not receive their votes for fear of exciting the prejudices of the white. He had seen an instance of the kind. He had seen the votes of fifteen respectable¹¹² coloured electors¹¹³ refused by the candidate in whose favor they intended to poll, lest the election--in American phrase--should be jeopardized. For himself he was too liberal, and he hoped he would always be so, to understand or share in these prejudices.--He would, therefore, give his hearty support to the clause which, as he understood, the hon. member for Cornwall had drawn up, and which was intended to carry out the views of the coloured people. As to the Roman Catholics, they had representatives enough in the House and he hoped they would not consent to leave this power, to which he objected, in the hands of the municipalities.¹¹⁴

MR. H. SHERWOOD concurred in every sentiment expressed by the hon. gentleman who had just taken his seat. In his opinion the distinction made between the coloured people and the rest of the population was very unwise, very impolitic, and very unjust to those unfortunate people who have fled from slavery, and who had always been told that the moment their foot touched British soil, they were free.¹¹⁵ If we placed that clause (the 19th) in the bill¹¹⁶ it would be a mockery on all our professions of liberty, and a sort of encouragement to that class in the neighbouring States, who endeavor to keep a part of the human species in slavery, and who buy and sell, whip and drive human flesh and blood like cattle. He should wish to see his error corrected. He should wish it to be understood clearly by all that the moment a black arrived here he was free, and not only free, but entitled to the same regard, the same privileges as any

other member of the community. With respect to the Roman Catholics, he did not believe that the government intended to offer them any insult, but the clause would certainly have that effect, as it deprived them of the right of establishing separate schools--a right they had always asserted--unless a Municipal Council chose to give it to them. It was besides unjust to them, as it only gave them a claim for school money in proportion to the number of children that attended the school, whereas it conferred on the blacks a claim in proportion to the number of their children in a locality.--Since the last discussion he had seen an amendment which he would support, as it would obviate every object, and he hoped it would receive the assent of the House.¹¹⁷

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said hon. gentlemen were out of order in discussing the 19th clause, when there was no question before the chair. Before taking up the clause, he wished to move a provision to the 43d Section; that in any case where a treasurer of a school division withheld or appropriated to his own use any money, goods or chattels, belonging to such school division, it should be lawful for the trustees to proceed against him in the Court of Queen's Bench.¹¹⁸

Carried.¹¹⁹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said then in reply to the discussion¹²⁰ it could not be necessary for him to assure the committee that the government did not intend to place the highly respectable religious body¹²¹ to which reference had been made on a worse footing than any other portion of the population; in a position by which it would feel aggrieved¹²², nor to say that they intended no disrespect to that portion of the population to which reference has been made. The provision for separate schools had existed for four years, and no complaint was made against it. He had been surprised at the objection made by the member for Toronto as to the coloured population.¹²³ He was the more surprised at the hon. member for Toronto objecting to this clause as exactly the same principle was contained in the bill passed when he was in office to regulate cities and incorporate towns. That bill empowered municipalities to establish separate schools precisely in the same way as this clause does, and having been in operation for some years without any complaint--several schools having been established under its provisions, with a fair proportion of Catholic teachers, it did not occur to him there could be any objection now in carrying out the principle. The Act passed last session of course did not provide for separate schools, and consequently it is impossible now, that Act being law, to establish separate schools at all in the rural districts. The power was again proposed by him in the confidence that it would be exercised with a strict regard to justice. For the information of the hon. member for Toronto, who expressed great sympathy with the coloured population, and spoke of this clause as an injustice to them, he would read a short extract from the report of the superintendent of Education, and he would be able to judge of the operation of the present system.

"The ninth Section--authorizing each District Council to establish one or more Schools for the children of coloured people--is submitted with extreme pain and regret. I had hoped that the Act authorizing different kind of Schools in Cities and incorporated Towns would, to a great extent, meet the case of this class of our fellow subjects; but I was surprised to find, during my tour last autumn to the Western District, (where there is a large number of coloured people) there was not a single incorporated Town in that District. These people are taxed for the support of Common Schools as are others; yet are their children excluded from the Schools. I have exerted all the power that I possessed, and employed all the persuasion I could command; but the prejudices and feelings of the people are stronger than law. In the Western District there happened to be nearly £200 balance of School moneys of previous years, in the hands of the District Superintendent; and under the authority of the 13th Section, Clause 9 of

the School Act, I requested the District Superintendent to aid the Schools of the colored people according to their population,--so as to place them upon equal footing with their white neighbours. I have done the same in other Districts, when appealed to.--But this is only a contingent and imperfect mode of doing justice to the colored people. I therefore propose the Ninth Section of the annexed Draft of Bill to meet their case."

The hon. gentleman would be able to judge from that extract, of the motives that dictated this clause.¹²⁴ He said that he had seen and knew of his knowledge, that such was the prejudice existing against the colored people, that they were absolutely excluded from Schools which they paid taxes to support. He (Mr. H.) had persuaded, but it was of no avail; the prejudice was stronger than law, and resisted all persuasion. The clause had been inserted to meet the wants of these people; and not with any view of encouraging prejudice against them.¹²⁵ There was as little desire on the part of the Ministry to oppress or place them in a position of inferiority, as on the part of the hon. member himself. It was somewhat singular, however, and he directed the attention of the House to the fact, that the complaints of the colored population, so far as they were concerned, came altogether from those places which would not be affected at all by the bill. Those complaints come from such places as Toronto¹²⁶, Hamilton¹²⁷ and St. Catharines, which could not be affected by the bill as there is a law already in force for the regulation of school matters in cities, towns and incorporated villages, and the clause was framed to meet real evils visible in the Western District. He had made these explanations in order to show the motives which had induced him to frame the clause in that manner. He would now propose an amendment which he thought, would command the support of the majority of the Committee, and at the same time obviate all the objections of parties out of doors:

"And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Council of any city, town or village or township on the application in writing of twelve or more resident heads of families to authorize the establishment of one or more separate schools for Protestants, Roman Catholics or Coloured people, and in such case it shall prescribe the limits of the division or sections for such schools, and shall make the same provision for the holding of the first meeting for the election of Trustees of each such separate School or Schools as is provided in the fourth section of the Act, Provided that none but coloured people shall be allowed to vote for the election of Trustees of the separate Schools for their children, and none but the parties petitioning for the establishment of a separation of Trustees of such School; Provided also, that each separate Protestant, Roman Catholic or Coloured School shall be entitled to share the School Fund, according to the average attendance of pupils as compared with the whole attendance of pupils attending the Common Schools of such town, village or township. Provided also, that no Protestant separate school shall be allowed except when the Teacher of the Common School is a Roman Catholic, and no separate Catholic School shall be allowed except when the Teacher of the Common School is a Protestant."¹²⁸

MR. W. BOULTON (Toronto) was rather surprised at this amendment as he understood the Ministry intended to stand or fall by the 19th clause; however, he was glad to see that some attention was paid to the remonstrance of the Roman Catholics and coloured people.¹²⁹ ((He)) congratulated the country on the amendment. It showed that the government were not going to be quite dead to reason.¹³⁰ The amendment now introduced by the hon. Inspector General did not however, quite meet the views of the community at large, and he hoped as he conceded so much, he would concede a little more. That hon. gentleman stated that the Act now in force had not excited complaint. In that statement he was wrong. Numerous remonstrances were made against it, and the Bishop had made repeated efforts for the establishment of separate Protestant schools on the same footing that they are on in Lower Canada, where they could at any time procure the establishment of

a separate school on guaranteeing the attendance of twenty children,--that right was demanded here, and the reasons were obvious; some Protestant sects had such a jealousy of others, that they would rather send their children to a Roman Catholic school, than to one which was frequented by other bodies of Protestants. In his opinion the most satisfactory mode would be to grant all religious denominations, without making any invidious distinction between Catholic and Protestant, the rights conferred by the Lower Canada school law.¹³¹ He thought the Roman Catholics should have the power of appointing their own teachers. Other denominations might desire the same. It was known that Unitarians were increasing in Toronto and they might not desire to have a Trinitarian teacher.¹³² This subject very possibly had not come under the view of the Inspector General, but he hoped he would now consent to it.¹³³

MR. J. CAMERON (Cornwall) said the 19th¹³⁴ clause proposed by the hon. Inspector General was absurd,¹³⁵ and in effect negatived the power it was intended to confer on those bodies which claimed separate schools, as it would be in the power of the municipalities to define the school limits¹³⁷ for separate schools¹³⁸ in such a manner as to render it altogether nugatory. If the hon. Inspector General enacted, that on application by twelve head (sic) of families, the municipalities should establish separate schools, why not give those heads of families at once the power of carrying it into effect, instead of leaving it in the hands of other parties who could prevent it from ever being executed. As the clause then stood it would prevent the establishment of a separate school in any¹³⁹ Town, City, or Village,¹⁴⁰ so that while one thing was intended by the spirit of the statute, the strict letter of it must be interpreted in a different sense altogether.¹⁴¹ There would require to be inserted some other clause beside the 19th, to meet the case, otherwise the places he had mentioned would find that they had no power to establish separate schools.¹⁴² Of course that was not the Inspector General's intention, but that would be the effect, and some other provision should be made for towns and cities. As for the rest of the Bill it reflected the highest credit on the Superintendent of Education, under whose auspices it appeared to be introduced, and he would willingly give his assistance in passing it into a law. The amendment now proposed, and which, as he already said was far from being satisfactory appeared to be effected (sic) by the pressure from without--he could not believe that it was a spontaneous production of the Inspector General, for he was informed that 170,000 Roman Catholics in Upper Canada were deeply dissatisfied with the clause originally proposed. They were not satisfied merely with the secular education of their youth; they were of opinion that religious and secular training ought to go hand in hand together, and that no mere secular education could ever succeed in training youth up to be moral and religious men. The members of his Church also held the same opinions; they perceived the importance of uniting religious and secular education, too, and on that account he would oppose this 19th clause; it was absurd and unjust. Why accord to the Roman Catholics alone, a privilege which other religious denominations valued just as highly? Why force all Protestant sects to send their children to the same school, when there was the greatest diversity of opinion among them, and when the Roman Catholic needed not consort with any but those of his own creed? Why allow the establishment of separate schools only when the teacher was a Catholic or a Protestant? What necessity for this reference to the religion of the teacher? Was it to be supposed that teachers would attempt proselytism, and that this clause was to guard against such an attempt? The fact was that while the amendment pretended to give everything, it gave nothing, and was infinitely worse than the original clause.¹⁴³ He could not understand why the Inspector General had introduced this clause. Either it was intended to teach religion or it was not. If it were not, then why make¹⁴⁴ this distinction between Catholic and Protestant?--Why confer on the Roman church alone this power?

Why compel them all with the exception of the Catholics to send their children to the same school? Did the Inspector General believe the Churches of England and Scotland which anxiously desired this right would be satisfied without it. Did he suppose that those who looked on the Unitarians as he (Mr. Cameron) and the members of his church looked on them, would willingly send their children to a school presided over by a Unitarian teacher? Why deny them the privilege, at once granted to the Roman Catholics, of having their youth under their own Superintendence? Their tenets were as binding as those of the Roman Catholics, and made such a power just as necessary to them, but it was denied them because they were not able to bring such a pressure to bear on the other side of the House. He protested against mere secular education. Such a system was opposed to his views throughout life. It was opposed to the views of every man who desired to see the education of the heart keep pace with the education of the head. Why provide for the physical training, the moral training, the mental training of youth; but the moment you come to that which requires the greatest amount of care, the greatest amount of instruction, the greatest amount of liberty, refuse at once to give them that religious training which is the greatest security of a Government, and has always proved the truest means of preserving not merely civil liberty, but all those principles on which true liberty is founded. For those reasons he opposed the amendment. It was evidently drawn up, not because the Inspector General conceived it to be the first duty of a Government to grant freely all facilities for religious education but because the Administration was supported by a large body of a particular creed, to whose views and opinion it was necessary to accede. He opposed it also because it did not carry out the views it was intended to express, and he would propose the adoption of another clause which would, in his opinion, be more clear and more satisfactory.¹⁴⁵ He concluded by proposing an amendment to the effect that every denomination should also on the petition of twelve householders, be entitled to establish separate schools.¹⁴⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS did not anticipate any of the difficulties in working the bill alluded to by the hon. member for Cornwall. As he had already said, an act was in force regulating school matters in towns and cities, and this bill merely affected the rural districts. Now, with regard to the remarks of the hon. gentleman towards the close, he (Mr. Hincks) had no hesitation in saying that he was not in favour of religious instruction in all public schools, because he looked on it as utterly incompatible with the situation of this country. It was all very well for the hon. gentleman to say you provide for this and that, but you neglect religious training. The hon. gentleman ought to know that hon. gentlemen on his (Mr. Hincks) side of the House, hold as high an opinion of religious training as the hon. member did himself. What does the amended clause say--"That no child shall be taught in any religious book to which the parents object," clearly implying that the children should receive religious instruction if the parents made no objection. But as a member of the government, he must say, he did not think they were called on to provide for the religious training of the youth of the Province. They conceived that to be more particularly the duty of the parents and it was a very poor compliment paid by hon. gentlemen to the people of this Province to say they would neglect so important a matter if it were not taken up by government. The hon. gentleman's proposition if carried, would produce a monstrous state of things. A small minority of the Church of England could at any time demand a separate school, although nine-tenths of the people of the same creed were opposed to it. He did not believe it was either practicable or desirable to have separate schools established for every Protestant denomination. He did not believe it was desired by the clergy of the Church of England, despite all the remonstrances of the Bishop. Now, reference was made by the member for Toronto to the establishment of separate schools in

Lower Canada as a thing permitted there by the laws. He was informed that very recently a legal decision was given affirming the contrary; that it was impossible to establish separate Protestant schools, consequently that argument fell to the ground. On the other hand it was not only desirable but absolutely necessary that separate Catholic schools should be established, if people of that denomination demanded it, not for the reason assigned by the hon'ble member for Cornwall, because they wished to have religious combined with secular education, but for a very different reason. In many Protestant schools it is customary to read the Bible; to this the Roman Catholics objected, but such an objection could not be made by any class of Protestants, for he was not aware that any of them objected to the study of the Bible without notes. He confessed he would rather see the clause passed in its original shape, but he had not taken any decided stand on it, as he was always ready in such cases to give way when there was a strong feeling shown by those with whom he was accustomed to act, and if he thought the proposition of the member for Cornwall was practicable, he would willingly accede to it, as he understood and appreciated the feelings of that hon. gentleman.¹⁴⁷

MR. H. BOULTON (Norfolk) complained of the difficulty of understanding the purport of the amendments, as they were not printed, and the House had no time to consider them. He proposed that they should be printed,¹⁴⁸ that members might collate them with the original bill in order that members might be well prepared to vote when the third reading came up¹⁴⁹, as the subject was of so much importance.¹⁵⁰ The Committee should rise and ask leave to sit again, in order that the exact bearing of the amendments might be considered.¹⁵¹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS thought the question on the 29th clause had already been sufficiently considered.¹⁵²

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN also opposed delay, and went over the ground of establishing separate schools. He agreed entirely with the views of the hon. member for Cornwall, as to the subject of religious education. There was not the shadow of a shade of difference between them, but he (Mr. Baldwin)¹⁵³ differed from the hon. member for Cornwall, in that he believed the plan impracticable. It had been found impracticable in countries where the sects were not so much cut up as here. It was only in the belief of the impracticability of the scheme that he opposed it.¹⁵⁴ He should be happy to hear from the hon. member what clauses of the bill would be inoperative if Mr. Hinck's amendment were carried.¹⁵⁵

MR. J. CAMERON pointed out the clauses he had alluded to and argued in favour of the practicability of his views of carrying out the separate religious school system.¹⁵⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS quoted from a bill introduced by Mr. Cameron, in reference to cities and towns, to show that he (Mr. Cameron) had himself adopted the very same principle as that which he (Mr. Hincks) contended for.¹⁵⁷

MR. ROSS (Megantic) opposed the principle of separate schools, except in the case of Roman Catholics. There were no petitions before the House from coloured people for separate schools, and he denied that it was just or proper to make such a distinction.¹⁵⁸

MR. J. CAMERON's amendment was lost on a division.¹⁵⁹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS' amendment was carried without a division¹⁶⁰.

Some more discussion ensued and the remainder of the clauses were adopted, with some amendments.¹⁶¹

(126)

and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Nelson reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Monday next.

Public Works
Companies
Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to extend the Act for the formation of Companies for constructing Roads and other works, to Companies formed for the purpose of acquiring Public Works of a like nature,

being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Laurin took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Laurin reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Monday next.

Emigrants
Encourage-
ment Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to encourage Emigrants from Europe to the United States to use the St. Lawrence route, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Boulton of Toronto took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Boulton of Toronto reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Monday next.

Orders
deferred.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until Monday next.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Hincks, seconded by Mr. Bouthillier,
The House adjourned till Monday next.

APPENDIX: 5 JULY 1850.

((NOTICE OF MOTION RE: ASYLUMS FOR DEAF AND DUMB; BLIND; REFORMATORY FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS; HOUSE OF REFUGE.))

MR. W. BOULTON of Toronto has given notice of the following resolution, to be proposed on the 15th instant:--

That he will move the House into a Committee of the Whole, to consider and report upon the propriety of providing for the erection and support, within the limits of Upper Canada, of the following Institutions:--

An Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb;

An Asylum for the Blind;

A House of Refuge;

A School for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents;

The expense of which to be defrayed out of the Consolidated Revenue of the Province, or by a direct tax on the people of Upper Canada, not exceeding _____ in the pound; to be levied and collected in the same manner as the tax for the support of the Provincial Asylum.¹⁶²

((WITHDRAWN MOTION RE: WELLAND CANAL.))¹⁶³

MR. NOTMAN moved that the petition of certain¹⁶⁴ inhabitants of the Niagara District¹⁶⁵ asking the House to enquire into the advantages of making a new cut from the mouth of the Niagara River to some point on the Welland Canal should be referred to a Special Committee to report thereon.¹⁶⁶

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS MERRITT wished to know whether the parties petitioning desired that the work, if thought necessary, should be carried on by private enterprise or from the public funds.¹⁶⁷ If any public money was to be required for the proposed canal, he should be opposed to the petition going to a Committee; but if a joint stock company was to be formed to carry it into effect, then he should have no objections.¹⁶⁸

MR. NOTMAN said that there was no expression of opinion in the petition; they merely wished the House to examine into the feasibility of the project.¹⁶⁹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said, that if the petitioners wished the work to be done at the public expense it should be understood; if it was to be a private enterprise, there was no object in the public making the enquiry as to its feasibility; those who were to undertake the work could satisfy themselves on the matter.¹⁷⁰

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN said, one of the evils arising from referring petitions to Committee was, that false expectations are raised; and¹⁷¹ people were apt to imagine if a step were taken in an enterprise of this kind by Parliament, that there was a sort of pledge that it was to be gone on with, and much disappointment was created by the failure to do so. It was better if there was no intention to go on, not to take any step towards it.¹⁷² That was his objection to referring the petition to a Committee.¹⁷³

MR. SHERWOOD could not see that there was any harm in making the enquiry, although he would be opposed to making it from the public funds.¹⁷⁴ ((He)) considered the object in referring the petition was to obtain a report of a Committee, which would point out the advantages of the contemplated route; and if the report should prove favourable, he took it for granted that the government would take it up. He said, he had seen a very able article in an Oswego paper, pointing out the superior advantages of this route; and that if it were opened, the Americans must abandon the idea of making one on their side of the line, which has been for some time under consideration. He (Mr. S.) did not see how

the country was to be benefitted, and its dormant advantages known, unless objects connected with them were to be investigated. He trusted, therefore, that the Government would not be opposed to the appointment of a Committee.¹⁷⁵

MR. NOTMAN said, it was nothing more than reasonable, that the House should be asked to make enquiry relative to the subject; and he did not think it was treated liberally, when he was asked whether he meant that government should carry out the plan, or that it should be effected by private enterprise. But if upon enquiry it were found, that the new line would be attended with advantages that had represented (sic), then he expected the government would carry it through. The route by the Niagara, he said, would answer every purpose for American navigation. He hoped, therefore, that the petition would go to a Committee.¹⁷⁶

MR. ROBINSON said the enquiry ought to be made, for it would convince everyone that the work was not wanted; if he was in favour of the enterprise he should be opposed to the enquiry.¹⁷⁷

MR. CHAUVEAU did not think the learned gentleman had a right to complain of a want of liberality, because he was asked, if his object was to have the undertaking conducted at the public expense;¹⁷⁸ the question of the Commissioner of Public Works was a very relevant one; he was by no means inclined to underrate the importance of the Welland Canal, but a very large sum of public money had been expended upon it, and he thought to ask two entrances to¹⁷⁹ a line which was considered as completed¹⁸⁰, when other works in various parts demanded, assistance, was rather too much.¹⁸¹ Public improvements, he said, were more required in Lower Canada, which was neglected in this respect.¹⁸²

SIR A. MACNAB did not see in what manner the appointment of a select committee could do harm. It appeared there was a petition for a branch canal, to connect the Niagara River at its mouth with the Welland Canal; and he did not think it would be using the petitioners well, were the House to reject the application for an enquiry.¹⁸³

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said if the people were willing to give the public money for the work, there could, of course, be no objection to making the enquiry, but he could say for the Government that¹⁸⁴ under no possible circumstances could they sanction an enquiry, as to whether the proposed cut ought to be made or not. If a private company wished the undertaking, they need not come to the House for permission to make the necessary examinations; and when no one would oppose. But they had better get engineers and mercantile men to do so. The present was the most preposterous proposition he had ever heard of.¹⁸⁵

SIR A. MACNAB understood the petition was signed by nearly nine hundred persons, who are interested in the trade connected with the Welland Canal; and who were probably better acquainted with the subject than the Inspector General who deemed the undertaking preposterous. He (Sir A.) insisted that the subject ought to be enquired into.¹⁸⁶

MR. NOTMAN said, as he had stated on a former day, the number of signatures was 879, representing a capital of ten millions of dollars; of which 248 merchants, 182 captains of vessels, 115 owners of steamers and other vessels, 17 representatives of insurance companies, and 42 forwarders, belong to the United States; while 154 merchants, 59 captains of vessels and 4 representatives of insurance companies, are residents of Canada.¹⁸⁷

MR. J. SMITH of Durham, thought the House was bound to entertain the petition; and did not exactly understand the working of responsible government, if a petition containing such important matter was to be thus summarily thrown out; and if

any set of men were to set themselves up as dictators. He did not understand what was meant by the hon. member from¹⁸⁸ the County of Quebec¹⁸⁹ when he¹⁹⁰ talked of other parts of the country requiring improvements; he should remember that all improvements had not been made in Upper Canada.¹⁹¹ He (Mr. S.) should like to know what he called the work done on Lake St. Peter, or the Beauharnois and Lachine canals; and since the Union, it would be found that three-fourths of the revenue is paid in Upper Canada.¹⁹² Were all improvements in Upper Canada to be stopped because one man said so?¹⁹³ He said he did not know whether the proposed alteration was necessary or not; but he protested against a petition, couched in respectful language, not being permitted even to be read. Let it be understood out of doors, what is the course pursued under the administration of responsible government.¹⁹⁴

MR. COM. CR. LANDS PRICE said, the contemplated undertaking was either important or it was not. The learned member who had just sat down, had referred to the improvement of Lake St. Peter.¹⁹⁵ The improvement of Lake St. Peter was to complete the chain of water communication by which the produce of Upper Canada reached the ocean, and though made in Lower Canada was for the benefit of the Upper Province. Why then did the hon. gentleman object to that work.¹⁹⁶ He (Mr. P.) would like to know what would be the use of the canals of Upper Canada, if a vessel could not get through that lake, which opens a communication between the ocean and every part of the Province; and in which Upper Canada is as much interested as Lower Canada. With regard to the application for a select committee, what, he would ask, was the object proposed¹⁹⁷--was it really to get information as to the work¹⁹⁸. Was it not well known, that from the Niagara to the Welland Canal is a flat and level country, and that a canal can be made with very little lockage. But for whom was information to be obtained? If it was intended to get up a private company, let it be obtained by those who are disposed to engage in the undertaking, and let them not come to the House to obtain it for them.--The Province had already expended a million and a half of money, and now it is proposed to open another channel. An opening, he said, had been made by which produce and goods can be conveyed to and from the ocean, he believed it had better been made at Niagara. (Hear, hear.)--He thought so because navigation was open there earlier and later. But after the sum which had been spent on the Welland Canal, was the Province to be asked for five or six hundred thousand pounds to make another? There was nothing to prevent any number of persons from making a survey and obtaining a charter. Did his learned friend come forward with a petition to establish a private company? No. But he comes forward, and requests that a select committee may be appointed for the purpose of ascertaining whether it would not be preferable to have the outlet of the Welland Canal at Niagara, rather than at Port Dalhousie.¹⁹⁹

MR. CAYLEY said, the original estimate of the Welland Canal was only £40,000. But in making it the cost of the locks was omitted! If gentlemen would look at the reports of the Commissioners of Public Works, they would find, that it had cost many thousand pounds to make Port Dalhousie a safe harbour; and after all that had been done it could not be made such.--²⁰⁰ It was at present a very unsafe harbour: there were constant complaints by masters of vessels,²⁰¹ whereas at Niagara there was a secure and regular harbour, which was easy of approach. During some seasons, he said, vessels finding it impossible to reach Port Dalhousie, had to run back to Niagara;²⁰² and a year or two ago no less than four vessels had been wrecked in one week, trying to make the port,²⁰³ and the coast was strewn with planks and timber.²⁰⁴

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS MERRITT wished to put the House right on the subject.²⁰⁵ The hon. member for Huron²⁰⁶ had just ... said that Port Dalhousie was a bad harbor. It was quite the contrary²⁰⁷. Port Dalhousie had once been a bad harbour, but it was now one of the best²⁰⁸ on Lake Erie or Lake Ontario.²⁰⁹ Not

one vessel had been wrecked coming in or going out since it was improved, and he, (Mr. M.) had never heard a single complaint against it.²¹⁰ It was erroneous to suppose Niagara was open earlier in the spring and later in the autumn than Port Dalhousie. The reverse was the fact.²¹¹ It was oftener (sic) later than otherwise. He would be willing to leave the whole matter to the masters of vessels on the lakes, who, he was sure, would give Port Dalhousie the preference.²¹² The learned gentleman had said that the first estimate for £40,000, omitted the lockidge,²¹³ and that the cost came to £500,000.²¹⁴ But he always forgot the circumstances under which the work was undertaken, and the description of works that were contemplated. It was originally intended²¹⁵ only to construct a very small tow path canal;²¹⁶ to the twelve Mile Creek, and then hoist up the Mountain by Railroad. But as the work advanced, the ideas of people enlarged; it was found that it would open up a great country; and they began to understand its usefulness.²¹⁷ His only regret was, that the works had not been made larger than they were.²¹⁸ He (Mr. M.) would vote for a private company; but he would hold out no idea that public money would be granted in aid of the undertaking²¹⁹. As the Inspector General had said, that it was impossible at this time, to expend money in that quarter,²²⁰ because there were other parts of the Province in which it could be more beneficially expended; and if the motion before the House were not for the purpose of obtaining public aid, he would not vote against it.²²¹ If they would look carefully at the petition, members would see that the petition did ask for the appropriation of public money, and it would be deluding the petitioners to hold out the prospect of their getting it by granting the Committee.²²² If the parties would propose to make a lateral cut out of private resources, he would vote for granting them a charter.²²³

MR. H. SHERWOOD would move in amendment, that the petition for making a lateral canal from the town of Niagara be referred to a select committee, for them to report on the advantages of such a scheme. This motion involved no expenditure of the public money. The work was of the greatest importance, and the petition was ... signed by several merchants deeply interested in the welfare of the country, and it should be treated with respect²²⁴, and when the advantages of the new were pointed out, probably public opinion might induce members of the Government to alter their views, who with their majority may do much, but who must go back to their constituents, and ultimately lose by the course they were pursuing.²²⁵ The ministry were opposed to this improvement²²⁶. They might with a subservient majority throw out petitions, and say to applicants that they should not point out advantages that would result to the country, by the construction of public works; and the Government might tell the Americans whose trade through the canal was highly valuable, that no examination should be entered into, as to affording increased facilities. The question before the House, he said, involved a great public improvement; and was about to be rejected by an administration, which during its continuance in office, had not brought forward any single measure²²⁷ in which the public took any interest; and they were incapable of taking that enlarged view of public improvements, to develop the resources of the country, that statesmen ought to take²²⁸, for no bill of theirs had ever been brought down for such a purpose; and as to what they had ever done in that direction, they had been impelled by public opinion.²²⁹ For his part, he had no desire to take part in public life, beyond the term of the present parliament, nor was it likely that he should; but he would say, that the present government was totally regardless of the public interests. They did not desire this petition referred, because they were afraid of inquiry, but public opinion might force them into it, as it had forced them into making a show of attempting to retrench the public expenditure. They had been driven to make a show of retrenchment by one of themselves having been rejected by his constituents; and then they packed the committee to please themselves. If this petition were referred. the result might be a report

that would throw upon them, the responsibility of carrying out this work or not. The hon. member did not put his motion as Mr. Notman preferred, that the test should be on the original motion.²³⁰

MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE said, he was surprised at this demand for more water communication from members opposite, when in the administration of affairs, they were all for railroads; a great road was built by their efforts, for they had made the discovery and announced in one of the speeches from the Throne, that a great railroad existed all the way from Port Sarnia to Halifax.²³¹ The country was aware of what had formerly been done by the administration, of which the hon. member was a leader, who had referred to the result of an appeal to the people, as it would affect the Government; but, from a correspondence in one of the papers of that day, between this learned member and his colleague, it was a question which possessed, to the greatest degree, the confidence of their constituents.²³² It was true that the late Administration had sanctioned works--they had even commenced them²³³ recklessly²³⁴ when they knew that they had no means of paying for them, in order to secure the support of parties interested in them. (Cheers.) They talked of retrenchment now--how had they retrenched when in office? Why, about eight days before leaving office, they had raised the salaries of a number of officers friendly to them, one £25, another £15, and another £10. That was the retrenchment they practised. They said that the present Administration had done nothing : he could tell them what they had done.²³⁵ The present administration, he said, had had great difficulties to contend with²³⁶. The late Administration had destroyed the credit of the country in buying support and the present Ministry had restored it; that was the task to which they devoted themselves. He had every reason to believe that now English capitalists were willing to embark their money, not only in Government, but in other Canadian securities because they feel confidence in our re-established financial prosperity. How had that been restored? by a pledge that we should undertake no more enterprise of a public nature which would interfere with the regular redemption and payment of interest of our debt. With our restored credit, we might have this year or next, a surplus, after paying off expenses. Was, then, this new cut of sufficient importance to the public, to be undertaken at the public expense : or if it was not, would private enterprise be likely to accomplish ((it)). They had granted many charters; they had in fact disgraced the Province by so many schemes commenced only to be abandoned²³⁷ all of which were a dead letter upon the statute book.... He (Mr. L.) should be sorry were the learned member for Toronto to retire from public life, as he was a very useful person.²³⁸

MR. CAYLEY said that the Attorney General East had charged the late administration with running the Province into debt without the means of payment, but the truth was that it was the administration who preceded them who began works which always required more money than the first estimate to complete, and the late administration were obliged to finish them. The sums which that administration had voted for new works was less than the surplus revenue of the Province. The present government had supported the credit of the country--how he would ask? Why, they had issued shin-plasters, a most reckless and unmercantile course which no man could approve of, and by borrowing at four and five per cent discount. When he (Mr. Cayley) was in England he could have borrowed²³⁹ any amount of funds for four or five per cent. But he did not deem it proper to enter into any negotiation even at that reasonable sacrifice (sic).²⁴⁰ The late administration had fulfilled all their engagements, and had left the debt smaller than it was when they went in.²⁴¹ When they went into office in 1844, they reduced the expenses of Government three or four thousand pounds; and on leaving it, increased the salaries of a few Clerks twenty or thirty pounds, as they knew their desert; and who from the circumstance of a new Government not appreciating them, must

have remained at too low a salary.²⁴² They were not to be blamed for that. It was not on entering office that a ministry should increase salaries, it was after seeing the working of the departments and understanding the merits of the officers by observation that they could increase their remuneration.²⁴³ The first act of the in-coming administration, however, was to create a new executive office.²⁴⁴

MR. W. BOULTON of Toronto, said he trusted the House would permit a reference to the select committee (sic), restraining them from reporting in favour of any appropriation of public funds.--The Attorney-General East, had very good humouredly referred to the correspondence between himself and his colleague in the morning papers; he was also somewhat surprized on reading it, to find a very important omission, though no doubt an unintentional one; he had written to Mr. Sherwood two days ago, requesting him to publish with the correspondence, the constitution he had proposed for this Province, with a view of submitting it to a convention of the people, that their constituents might judge whether he or his colleague were most strongly tainted with revolutionary or republican principles; but to his surprise, he found neither his letter (sic) requesting that publication, nor the publication itself inserted in connexion with the correspondence. He also observed in the introductory letter from Mr. Sherwood, the statement, that on a former occasion in the House, Mr. Sherwood challenged him to resign their seats and go back to their constituents for re-election. On the occasion alluded to, he certainly understood Mr. Sherwood to intimate that he (Mr. Boulton) did not possess the confidence of his constituents equally with himself; and on referring to various members around him, they all confirmed him in the belief that no challenge to resign had ever been made in the House; and he asked the House whether it was so understood by them. The silence of hon. members convinced him that he had properly understood Mr. Sherwood's language, and that no such challenge was ever made. Had such challenge been made, his correspondence would have been materially different; as it was, believing Mr. Sherwood merely claimed the confidence of his constituents to a greater extent than he (Mr. Boulton) did, he challenged Mr. Sherwood to appear before a public meeting, and test the question. Until reading the Colonist this morning, he considered the first challenge for an appeal to his constituents was made, not by Mr. Sherwood, but himself; and it reminded him of what hon. members would readily call to mind, when Hudibras goes to his lawyer and says:

Quoth he, there is one Sidrofel,
Whom I have cudgell'd. "Very well."
And now he swears he cudgell'd me.
"Better and better still," quoth he.

The proposition made by his colleague that both of them should resign their seats in the midst of a session was so absurd that he would not for one moment entertain it. He considered his post too important to abandon without some expression of opinion from his constituents in the first place. To test that expression he fearlessly challenged his colleague, who had declined the offer, making another, the sincerity of which might, perhaps, with much reason be doubted.²⁴⁵

MR. HOLMES said, hon. members had departed widely from the question; and he then went on to speak with reference to the subject in hand; but so indistinctly and there being so much conversation going on in front of the reporter's seat, that it was impossible to ascertain his views. In conclusion, we understood him to say, that he quite agreed in what had been stated as to the injury the credit of the Province had sustained, by passing laws authorizing undertakings which were never completed. He should vote that the petition be referred, as all petitions should be treated with respect.²⁴⁷

An allusion having been made during the debate to a pledge given by the govern-

ment to Glynn, Halifax & Baring,²⁴⁸ SIR A. MACNAB enquired of Mr. LaFontaine,²⁴⁹ if the government were pledged to Glynn, Halifax, Mille & Co. or Baring to give no more to public enterprise.²⁵⁰

MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE said, the pledge that had been given to the house of Barings was, that the Government of the Province would not engage in any undertakings, which would not be productive of public improvement,²⁵¹ embarrass (sic) them in meeting its present liabilities²⁵², or which were of a merely speculative character.²⁵³ Aids already promised would not be interfered with.²⁵⁴

SIR A. MACNAB hoped that no pledge had been given that the Debentures authorized to be issued by law²⁵⁵ last session, or the encouragement of railroads,²⁵⁶ were to be withheld.²⁵⁷

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said, that, while in England, he had been urged to procure the repeal of the Act of last Session,²⁵⁸ for granting government assistance to railroads²⁵⁹, but had refused to do so.²⁶⁰

SIR A. MACNAB heard the declaration with as great pleasure as he was sure it would be received by the country. It was impossible to build railroads in the Province without the assistance of Government, which ought to be given them.²⁶¹ The United States had been benefited by their vast public improvements; and when it was understood that a railroad would pay, the Province could not do better than assist the undertaking.²⁶²

Reference having been made to a correspondence in the newspapers of to-day, relative to the position of one of the members for Toronto towards his constituents,

MR. W. BOULTON ... said that he should not resign until requested to do so, as he considered his retrenchment services of great value to his constituents.²⁶³ ((He)) was in favour of the reference, with instructions, however, not to report in favour of any grants from the public funds.²⁶⁴

MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND was astonished to hear the member for Toronto attacking the Administration, for not deceiving the people by holding out hopes of assistance to works which could not be realized. He could not agree with the hon. member who held that every scheme brought before Parliament should be referred to a Committee. They had not the means to undertake such a work then, but if they had the means they had more important works to expend it on. He had always been very favourable to the construction of the canals and was of opinion that they were of as much importance to Lower as to Upper Canada; but they would not be complete until canals to connect the St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain and Lake Temiscouata should be created. This second entrance to the Welland was perhaps an additional advantage to be gained only when they had a large surplus undisposed of.²⁶⁵ He concluded by opposing the motion.²⁶⁶

MR. CAYLEY retorted the charge of making appropriations without the means of carrying them out, by stating that the present government had voted £100,000 for Rebellion losses without the means of paying.²⁶⁷

MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND said that they provided for the payment of them in 20 years.²⁶⁸

MR. MORIN the SPEAKER gave it as his opinion, that the motion could not be entertained by the House²⁶⁹, unless with the consent of Government,²⁷⁰ as there was an implied application for money.²⁷¹

MR. NOTMAN withdrew the motion.²⁷²

FOOTNOTES: 5 JULY 1850.

1. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in identical accounts: EXAMINER, 10 July 1850, BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 11 July 1850, BRITISH WHIG, 12 July 1850; HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850, and GLOBE, 9 July 1850. The following papers reported the debate in partially identical accounts: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1850, PILOT, 11 July 1850, and PACKET, 20 July 1850. The debate was also reported by: BRITISH COLONIST, 9 July 1850; and NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850. Commentaries appeared in: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 July 1850; BRITISH COLONIST, 9 July 1850; and PILOT 9 July 1850.
2. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
3. BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850.
4. BRITISH COLONIST, 9 July 1850.
5. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 11 July 1850.
6. BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850.
7. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
8. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 11 July 1850.
9. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
10. BRITISH COLONIST, 9 July 1850.
11. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
12. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 11 July 1850.
13. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
14. BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850.
15. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
16. BRITISH COLONIST, 9 July 1850.
17. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 11 July 1850.
18. BRITISH COLONIST, 9 July 1850.
19. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
20. BRITISH COLONIST, 9 July 1850.
21. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1850.
22. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 11 July 1850.
23. BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850.
24. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
25. BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850.
26. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 11 July 1850.
27. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
28. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 11 July 1850.
29. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
30. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 11 July 1850.
31. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
32. BRITISH COLONIST, 9 July 1850.
33. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
34. BRITISH COLONIST, 9 July 1850.
35. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
36. IBID.
37. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 11 July 1850.
38. BRITISH COLONIST, 9 July 1850.
39. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
40. BRITISH COLONIST, 9 July 1850.
41. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
42. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 11 July 1850.
43. BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850.
44. BRITISH COLONIST, 9 July 1850.
45. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 11 July 1850.
46. BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850.

47. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 11 July 1850.
48. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
49. BRITISH COLONIST, 9 July 1850.
50. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 11 July 1850.
51. BRITISH COLONIST, 9 July 1850.
52. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
53. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 11 July 1850.
54. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
55. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 11 July 1850.
56. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
57. BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850.
58. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
59. IBID.
60. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 11 July 1850.
61. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
62. BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850.
63. BRITISH COLONIST, 9 July 1850.
64. BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850.
65. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1850.
66. IBID.
67. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 11 July 1850.
68. BRITISH COLONIST, 9 July 1850.
69. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
70. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 11 July 1850.
71. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
72. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 11 July 1850.
73. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
74. IBID.
75. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 11 July 1850.
76. BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850.
77. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
78. IBID.
79. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 11 July 1850.
80. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
81. IBID.
82. IBID.
83. BRITISH COLONIST, 9 July 1850.
84. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
85. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 11 July 1850.
86. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
87. IBID.
88. IBID.
89. IBID.
90. IBID.
91. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1850.
92. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
93. IBID.
94. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1850.
95. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
96. BRITISH COLONIST, 9 July 1850.
97. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
98. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 11 July 1850.
99. BRITISH COLONIST, 9 July 1850.
100. MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 11 July 1850.
101. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.

102. IBID.
103. IBID.
104. IBID.
105. IBID.
106. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1850.
107. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
108. IBID.
109. GLOBE, 9 July 1850.
110. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in identical accounts: EXAMINER, 10 July 1850, and BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850. The following papers reported the debate in partially identical accounts: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1850, PILOT, 11 July 1850, and PACKET, 20 July 1850. The debate was also reported by: BRITISH COLONIST, 9 July 1850; PILOT, 9 July 1850; and HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850. Commentaries appeared in: PILOT, 9 July 1850; BRITISH COLONIST, 9 July 1850; HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 10 July 1850; and BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850.
111. BRITISH COLONIST, 9 July 1850.
112. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
113. BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850.
114. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850. /
115. IBID.
116. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1850.
117. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
118. IBID.
119. IBID.
120. IBID.
121. BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850.
122. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
123. BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850. /
124. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
125. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1850.
126. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
127. BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850.
128. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
129. IBID.
130. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1850.
131. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
132. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1850.
133. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
134. BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850.
135. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
136. BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850.
137. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
138. BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850.
139. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
140. BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850.
141. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
142. BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850.
143. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
144. BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850.
145. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
146. BRITISH COLONIST, 9 July 1850.
147. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
148. BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850.
149. BRITISH COLONIST, 9 July 1850.
150. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1850.

151. BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850.
152. IBID.
153. IBID.
154. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1850.
155. BRITISH COLONIST, 9 July 1850.
156. IBID.
157. BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850.
158. IBID.
159. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1850.
160. BRITISH COLONIST, 9 July 1850.
161. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1850.
162. PILOT, 9 July 1850.
163. The following papers reported the debate on this motion in partially identical accounts: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1850, EXAMINER, 10 July 1850, PILOT, 11 July 1850, and PACKET, 20 July 1850. The debate was also reported by: GLOBE, 9 July 1850; NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850; and HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 10 July 1850.
164. GLOBE, 9 July 1850.
165. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1850.
166. GLOBE, 9 July 1850.
167. IBID.
168. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
169. GLOBE, 9 July 1850.
170. IBID.
171. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
172. GLOBE, 9 July 1850.
173. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
174. GLOBE, 9 July 1850.
175. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
176. IBID.
177. GLOBE, 9 July 1850.
178. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
179. GLOBE, 9 July 1850.
180. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
181. GLOBE, 9 July 1850.
182. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
183. IBID.
184. GLOBE, 9 July 1850.
185. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
186. IBID.
187. IBID.
188. IBID.
189. GLOBE, 9 July 1850.
190. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
191. GLOBE, 9 July 1850.
192. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
193. GLOBE, 9 July 1850.
194. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
195. IBID.
196. IBID.
197. IBID.
198. GLOBE, 9 July 1850.
199. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
200. IBID.
201. GLOBE, 9 July 1850.

202. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
203. GLOBE, 9 July 1850.
204. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
205. IBID.
206. GLOBE, 9 July 1850.
207. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
208. GLOBE, 9 July 1850.
209. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1850.
210. GLOBE, 9 July 1850.
211. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
212. GLOBE, 9 July 1850.
213. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
214. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1850.
215. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
216. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1850.
217. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
218. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1850.
219. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
220. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1850.
221. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
222. GLOBE, 9 July 1850.
223. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1850.
224. IBID.
225. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
226. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1850.
227. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
228. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1850.
229. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
230. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1850.
231. GLOBE, 9 July 1850.
232. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
233. GLOBE, 9 July 1850.
234. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1850.
235. GLOBE, 9 July 1850.
236. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
237. GLOBE, 9 July 1850.
238. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
239. GLOBE, 9 July 1850.
240. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
241. GLOBE, 9 July 1850.
242. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
243. GLOBE, 9 July 1850.
244. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
245. IBID.
246. IBID.
247. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1850.
248. IBID.
249. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
250. GLOBE, 9 July 1850.
251. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
252. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1850.
253. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
254. GLOBE, 9 July 1850.
255. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1850.
256. GLOBE, 9 July 1850.
257. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1850.

- 258. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
- 259. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1850.
- 260. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
- 261. GLOBE, 9 July 1850.
- 262. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
- 263. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1850, which stated that he spoke "jocosely."
- 264. GLOBE, 9 July 1850.
- 265. IBID.
- 266. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
- 267. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 July 1850.
- 268. IBID.
- 269. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
- 270. GLOBE, 9 July 1850.
- 271. NORTH AMERICAN, 9 July 1850.
- 272. IBID., which added that he would resubmit his bill "in a less objectionably (sic) shape."

MONDAY, 8 JULY 1850.

(127)

Petitions
brought up.

THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Sherwood of Brockville,--The Petition of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District.

By Mr. Holmes,--The Petition of the Montreal Board of Trade.

By Mr. DeWitt,--The Petition of Fisher Ames and others, of Russeltown and parts adjacent, in the Seigniori and County of Beauharnois.

By Mr. McLean,--The Petition of John Ellis and others, of the Town of Perth and vicinity.

By Mr. Chauveau,--The Petition of S.W. Pentland and others, of the City and neighbourhood of Quebec.

Petitions read.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of A. McDonell, Esquire, Lieutenant Colonel, on behalf of certain male inhabitants of the Township of Osgoode mustered on Parade on 28th June, 1850; of the Reverend Richard Lonsdell, Minister, and others, Church Wardens and Inhabitants of Laprairie; and of the Reverend Jacob J. Mountain, Minister, and others, Church Wardens and inhabitants of Coteau du Lac, in Lower Canada; praying that measures be adopted to abolish all labor on the Lord's Day in the Postal Department of the Public Service.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of Peterborough; praying that free grants of Land be made to actual Settlers in the northern Townships of the said County.

Of the Very Reverend John Carroll, administrator of the Diocese of Toronto, and others, Catholics of the City of Toronto; and of the Very Reverend Angus MacDonell, Vicar General of all the Bishops composing the Ecclesiastical Province of Canada, and General Agent of the Catholic Clergy of Canada; praying that the nineteenth Clause of the Common School Bill now before the House may be so amended as to enable the Catholics of Canada West to establish separate Schools wherever they may deem it expedient.

Of William Lyon Mackenzie, Esquire, of the City of Toronto, Printer; praying compensation for his services as a Commissioner on the Welland Canal in the year 1835.

Of Franklin Jackes, Chairman, on behalf of a public meeting of the freeholders and householders of the Township of York; praying that the Assessment Bill now before the House may be rejected, or otherwise certain amendments made thereto.

Of Richard Woodruff and others, of the District of Niagara; praying that the Bill for prohibiting or restricting Foreign Insurance Companies may not pass into a Law.

Of James Keays and others, of the Townships of Russell and Cumberland; praying for aid to open a Road from the said Townships to the Town of Bytown.

Of James McKenzie, Esquire, and others, Proprietors of Steamboats, Barges, and other River Craft navigating the River St. Lawrence between Montreal and Quebec, and intermediate Ports, or otherwise interested therein; praying that the forty-first Section of the Act of last Session relating to the Trinity House of Montreal, may be so amended as to reduce the rate of taxes imposed upon Vessels and Craft navigating the said River to one-half of the present exaction.

Of Edward Pasmore and others, of the Pilkington Tract in the Township of Woolwich, and of the Village of Elora in the Township of Nichol; praying that in the event of the said Tract being formed into a new Township, it may be called the Township of Pilkington, and that the said Village of Elora be attached thereto.

Of James Burray and others, of the County of Megantic, and of the Seigniorie of St. Giles de Beaurivage, County of Lotbinière; praying for a grant of money to repair the Craig Road and Bridges, in the County of Megantic, according to the examination and survey thereof made by order of the Board of Works in 1847.

Of George Stanton and others, of the Village of St. George and vicinity; praying that the application to revive the Charter of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company be not granted.

Of John Richardson and others, colored inhabitants of the Town of Niagara; praying that the word "colored" be struck out of the nineteenth Clause of the Common School Bill now before the House.

Of Peter Hume and others, of Niagara; praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate the Elgin Association for the improvement of the colored population of Canada.

Of the Municipality of the Township of Chatham; praying the adoption of Legislative measures to discourage Negro Emigration into this Province, and that the Bill to incorporate the Elgin Association may not pass into law.

Petitions on the subject of Intemperance referred.

Ordered, That the several Petitions on the subject of Intemperance, received by this House since the twenty-fourth of June last, be referred to the Select Committee on the subject of Temperance.

Mortgages (U.C.) Bill.

Mr. Seymour reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to alter and amend the Act requiring Mortgages on personal property in Upper Canada to be filed, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, without making any amendment thereunto.

Bytown and Prescott Railroad.

Ordered, That the Rule of this House which requires two months public notice of an application for a Private Bill, be suspended as regards the Petition of N. Sparks, Esquire, and others, of the Town of Bytown, praying an Act of incorporation under the name of the Bytown and Prescott Railroad Company.

Grimsby Road Allowances Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Merritt have leave to bring in a Bill to establish certain Road allowances in the Township of Grimsby.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Wesleyan Benevolent Societies Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Flint have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Benevolent Societies of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Thursday next.

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS MERRITT, moved for leave to bring in a bill to renew the Charter of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company; and said the Company did not ask any exclusive privileges; they meant to take the road where nature had pointed it out. By the action of the House on a former occasion, he said capitalists in the United States had not been allowed to proceed with the undertaking; and while other railroads had gone into operation, this had remained uncompleted. He explained the advantages of the contemplated railroad, which, he said, was shorter by twelve miles than the line would be if it passed through the American territory. The road however would now be made, unless the House should interfere and refuse them a Charter.¹

(127)

Niagara and
Detroit Rivers
Railroad Bill.
(No. 3.)

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Merritt have leave to bring in a Bill to revive the Act of the Parliament of Upper Canada incorporating the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Quebec Turn-
pike Roads.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address

(128)

to His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to so much of an Address of the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, bearing date the 29th May, 1850, praying for copies of all Accounts made and rendered by the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads, for the years 1848 and 1849, and also, for copies of the Proceedings of the said Trustees, and of their Correspondence with the proprietors of Dorchester Bridge, on the subject of the purchase of the said Bridge, in conformity with the Act passed in the last Session of Parliament for that purpose.

Appendix
(A.A.)

For the said Return, see Appendix (A.A.)

Montreal
Harbour Dues.

Mr. DeWitt moved, seconded by Mr. Flint, and the Question being proposed, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee, to consider of the Montreal Harbour Dues; ²

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS wished the motion deferred till Monday next, as he daily expected an answer from the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal. Until that was received he would not be prepared to state what would be the views of government. The subject more properly belonged to the government; who would propose the Bill sent by the Harbour Commissioners, who are disinterested parties. ³

MR. DEWITT had no objection to postponing the motion, but the country required that something should be done. ⁴

MR. WILSON moved for the reading of Journals relating to the petition of L. Sutherland and others. ⁵

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS MERRITT said, when the application was before the government, they regretted that they could not afford relief. If they did so in the present instance, they must do so in other cases; and the result would be that it would produce negligence, and the Province would be frequently called upon to pay for injuries that might be sustained. He had known circumstances of great hardship taking place on the Welland Canal; but still the government never felt that they were liable to pay for damage that was done. ⁶

COL. PRINCE hoped his learned friend was desposed (sic) to put up with the answer he had received; because he contended the government was not bound to protect the owners of boats. ⁷

Here the subject was dropped. ⁸

(128)

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Hincks, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Price,
Ordered, That the further consideration of the Question be postponed until Monday next.

Beef and Pork
Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Holmes have leave to bring in a Bill to amend, and render permanent as amended, the Act to regulate the inspection of Beef and Pork.

*He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.*⁹

MR. HOLMES moved for leave to bring in a bill to authorize the exchange of certain Turnpike Road Debentures, held by the Montreal Provident Savings' Bank. He stated that the object of the bill was, to authorize the exchange of large for small debentures.¹⁰

(128)

Turnpike
Road Deben-
tures Exchange
Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Holmes have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the exchange of certain Turnpike Road Debentures held by the Montreal Savings Bank for others of the same total value, but being respectively for smaller sums.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Administra-
tion of Justice
Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Drummond have leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate the Administration of Justice in certain cases.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

Frank's Road
Allowance
Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Bell have leave to bring in a Bill to vest in John Frank a certain Road allowance in the Township of Adelaide.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Thursday next.

Quebec Water
Works Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Ross have leave to bring in a Bill to amend "An Act for supplying the City of Quebec and parts adjacent thereto with Water," and to establish a Board of Direction for the management and superintendence of the Water Works to be constructed according to the provisions of the said Act.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Thursday next.

Corporate
Rights and
Writs of
Prerogative
Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Drummond have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act to define the mode of proceeding before Courts of Justice in Lower Canada, in matters relating to the protection and regulation of Corporate Rights and to Writs of Prerogative.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

MR. COM. CR. LANDS PRICE moved for the appointment of a Select Committee on the Private Business of the House. He said the object was not to increase expenses, but to establish rules by which the business of the House would be decreased, and the members be put in possession of the rules which would guide the Committee. It was not necessary, he said, at that time, to enter into further explanation. He should only repeat, that the object was to simplify business; so

that no member would be at fault, when introducing a private Bill, if he complied with the rules laid down by the House. He concluded by moving for a Select Committee.¹¹

(128)

Private Business of the House.

Resolved, That a Select Committee, composed of the Honorable Mr. Price, Sir Allan N. MacNab, the Honorable Mr. Badgley, Mr. Sauvageau, and Mr. Morrison, be appointed to take into consideration whether any and what improvements can be adopted in the management of the Private Business of this House, and to frame and report to this House the draught of such Standing Orders as they may be of opinion are necessary or expedient to be adopted to facilitate the business of the House.

Jurors, Juries, and Inquests (U.C.) Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin have leave to bring in a Bill for the consolidation and amendment of the Laws relative to Jurors, Juries and Inquests, in that part of this Province called Upper

Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday, the sixteenth instant.

Foreign Merchant Vessels Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to extend certain Provincial Acts to Foreign Merchant Vessels when within this Province," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration; and the same were read, as follow:--

Press 1, line 12. After "that" insert "in so far as may be consistent with the provisions of any Act of the Imperial Parliament in force in this Province, and with the terms of existing Treaties between Her Majesty and Foreign Powers respectively, and the rights, privileges, and immunities secured to the Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Commercial and other duly accredited Agents, subjects and citizens of such Foreign Powers respectively."

Press 1, line 13. Leave out "Legislature" and insert "Parliament."

Press 1, line 20. After "mentioned" insert "as amended by the Act of the Parliament of this Province passed in the sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act therein mentioned relative to the Desertion of Seamen and others in the Sea Service" and of the Act of the Parliament of this Province passed in the Session held in the tenth and eleventh years of Her Majesty's Reign, and intituled, "An Act for regulating the shipping of Seamen."

Press 1, line 21. Leave out from "to" to "provided" in line 29, and insert "Ships and Vessels in the Merchant Service of Foreign Countries, and to all persons in relation to such Ships and Vessels, in the same manner as the same have heretofore extended and applied to Ships and Vessels in the British Merchant Service, and to similar persons in relation to such last mentioned Ships and Vessels."

Press 1, line 34. After "any" leave out "such."

Press 1, line 45. After "ships" insert "and provided also, that no Justice of the Peace shall entertain or act upon any complaint or information under the said Acts or either of them, by or against any person belonging to or connected with any such Foreign Merchant Ship or Vessel, and not being a subject of Her Majesty, or exercise jurisdiction under the said Acts or either of them, over or at the instance of any such person, without the consent of both parties to such complaint or information, or the consent in writing of the Consul, Vice-

(129)

Consul, or Commercial or other duly accredited Agent of the Country to which

such Ship or Vessel belongs, first had and obtained, unless the parties to such complaint or information be subjects or citizens of a Country or Countries by the terms of Treaties in force between Her Majesty's Government and the Government or Governments of which Country or Countries it be stipulated that the assistance of British Courts and Magistrates shall be granted to the subjects or citizens of such Country or Countries, or one of such parties be a subject or citizen of any such Country, and the other a subject of Her Majesty."

Press 1, line 46. Leave out from "and" to "Ships" in press 2, line 9, both inclusive, and insert Clause (A.)

Clause (A.) "And be it enacted, that this Act and the said above cited Act passed in the sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign, shall be once in each year publicly read on the first day of the Term of the Courts of Quarter Sessions for the month of April, in and during the sittings of the said Courts for the Districts of Quebec, Montreal, and Three Rivers respectively, by the Clerks of the Peace for the said Districts, who shall make an entry in the Register of the said Courts, that this Act and the said Act were so read publicly."

In the Preamble, line 2. Leave out from "to" to "Foreign" in line 3.

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

Montreal Ad-
vocates Library
Bill.

An engrossed Bill to amend the Ordinance incorporating the Advocates' Library of Montreal, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Cartier do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Wesleyan Min-
isters Relief
Bill.

An engrossed Bill to relieve Ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada from the obligation to obtain Special Licenses in order to keep Registers of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials in Lower Canada, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Flint do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

St. Lawrence
and Atlantic
Railroad Bill.

An engrossed Bill to amend an Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, and other Acts relative to said Company, and to extend the powers of said Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act further to amend an Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, and other Acts relative to the said Company, and to extend the powers of said Company."

Ordered, That Mr. Holmes do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Common
Schools (U.C)
Bill.

The Order of the day for receiving the Report of the Committee of the whole House on the Bill for the better establishment and maintenance of Common Schools in Upper Canada, being read;

The Honorable Mr. Hincks moved, seconded by Mr. Morrison, and the Question being proposed, That the Report be now received;¹²

Some discussion ensued.¹³

MR. RICHARDS could not, for the life of him, see why the power of the County Councils should be so limited in this respect, when they were invested with powers of far greater importance in other respects. With regard to the uniformity of School Books, he was disposed to think the Councils were the best judges of the kind of books adapted to their own section of the Province; and he believed it would be more for the public advantage to have diversity of opinions and sentiments instilled into the youth, than to have them all brought up precisely with the same ideas and precisely the same amount of knowledge. The Bill itself, he looked on as too complex, too much opposed in every way to public opinion to be successfully carried out. There were not two constituencies in the Province by whom it would be understood, or who would appoint Superintendents that could explain it to the trustees.¹⁴

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS regretted that the Bill had given so little satisfaction to the hon. member for Leeds. He could only say, that he had given the subject the utmost attention during the recess, and had received the advice and assistance of those parties who must necessarily understand the practical working of a School Bill far better than the hon. member for Leeds or any other member in the House possibly could. If there were any legal errors in the mode of drawing it up, he could only say, there were upwards of forty lawyers in the House, and he had received the assistance of several of them. With respect to the amendment now before the House, he could only record his vote against it, as he was firmly convinced it would prevent the Bill from ever working satisfactorily.¹⁵

(129)

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, DeWitt, Malloch, McLean, Fairman, Richards, Sanborn, Seymour, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of FRONTENAC, and Stevenson.--(11.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Bouthillier, Cartier, Christie, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Flint, Fournier, Hincks, Lacoste, LaTerrière, Laurin, Solicitor General Macdonald, Marquis, Merritt, Méthot, Mongenais, Morrison, Polette, Price, Prince, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, and Viger.--(23.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Mr. Smith of Frontenac moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. McLean, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "the said Bill be now recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of amending the same, by inserting the words "by way of Rate Bill to be assessed upon the parents of the children in such School Section," after the word "Rate" in the ninth line of the seventh paragraph of the twelfth Clause;"

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Malloch, McConnell, McLean, Fein, Richards, Robinson, Sanborn, Seymour, Smith of FRONTENAC, and Stevenson.--(10.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Bouthillier, Cartier, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Flint, Fournier, Hincks, Lacoste, Laurin, Solicitor General Macdonald, Marquis, Merritt, Méthot, Mongenais, Morrison, Polette, Price, Ross, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, and Viger.--(22.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Report be now received;

Mr. Richards moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Seymour, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "the said Bill be now recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of amending the same, by adding the words "provided always, that at least two-thirds of the freeholders and householders of such Section then present must concur in any proposition for establishing a Free School, or building a new School House in such Section," at the end of the fourth paragraph of the sixth Clause;

And the Question being again proposed, That the Report be now received;

Mr. Richards moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. DeWitt, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "the said Bill be now recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, with an Instruction to the Committee to amend the same, so as to authorize the Township Councils to appoint, annually, a Superintendent of Schools for their respective Townships;"

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Report be now received;

Mr. Richards moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. DeWitt, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "the said Bill be now recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of amending the same, so as to permit the several Township Councils to appoint local Superintendents of Common Schools within

(130)

their several localities, when the County Council shall fail to appoint a local Superintendent of Schools for the whole County;

And the Question being put on the Amendment, the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Report be now received;

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said this amendment would destroy the whole principle of the Bill. The hon. gentleman wished to make it compulsory to appoint Township Superintendents, whereas he proposed to leave that question to be decided entirely by the County Councils, who were best able to judge whether more than one superintendent was required in a County or not.¹⁶

MR. RICHARDS objected to some clauses of the bill. He contended in favor of having the salaries of local superintendents fixed by the localities. He moved an amendment to this effect.¹⁷ He said the people in the country were not prepared to pay two or three hundred pounds in each county besides their other taxes for the salaries of these officers, who made their school visits a winter pleasure trip; stopping their horse for a few minutes at a school room door, and just asking as many questions of the teacher as would suffice to give them a general knowledge. The Councils were the best judges of the remuneration these officers ought to receive.¹⁸

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS would almost be inclined to suppose, from the observations of the hon. gentleman that it was altogether a new principle to fix the salaries of officers of this class, and that there was going to be a tremendous increase in taxation. No objection was ever made to Government fixing the salaries of peace officers and magistrates. In the hon. member's own county, there were at this moment 206 schools, and the Superintendent receives £150 a-year for visiting them. The hon. gentleman said it was a mere pleasure-trip, and intimated that the office was of no public benefit. Now, that was precisely what the bill was intended to guard against. Each local Superintendent was to visit the schools

under his supervision four times a-year, and he was bound to deliver a lecture; only one hundred schools were to be placed under his charge, and for each visit to a school he was to receive five shillings. The strict supervision of a man of ability and learning would thus be obtained, and for that improvement, he was convinced that the people would not object to pay the trifling advance on the present salary.¹⁹

COL. PRINCE said the sum fixed by the Inspector-General was not too much for the salary of a Superintendent, and he was confident the people would not grumble at it. He was not disposed to trust to the Councils to fix the rate of remuneration, as their proceedings frequently bore the appearance of jobbing.²⁰

(130)

Mr. Richards moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. DeWitt, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "the said Bill be now recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, with an Instruction to the Committee further to amend the same, so that the remuneration of the local Superintendent, intended under the thirtieth Clause, be such as the Municipal Body by whom he is appointed shall allow for his services;"

MR. H. SHERWOOD was of opinion that the correct principle was to pay public officers in proportion to their services; he was also of opinion that the same power which appointed a public officer, ought also to fix his salary. The appointment of local superintendents by the county council was a case in point. It would be far better to leave the remuneration of those officers to the councils which appointed them, and which must necessarily be far better acquainted with the nature of the services, and the amount of salary which would properly compensate them, than the House could possibly be. It would be far better to have that power in their hands, than for the House to fix an arbitrary sum, without any reference to localities. That this power could be safely left in their hands, there could be no manner of doubt, as they invariably exhibited a desire of spreading education throughout the length and breadth of the land; but if the right of remunerating their own officers was not left with them, it might have a most prejudicial effect. Those were his views, and they did not proceed from any overweening love of those democratic bodies, but from the opinion that the party which appointed an officer was the best judge of the remuneration he was entitled to, and ought to have the right of fixing it. The precedent made use of by the Inspector General, did not argue against that opinion, as peace officers and magistrates were appointed by the Crown, and the Crown, very properly, had the power of fixing their salaries. With regard to the salary of the Chief Superintendent, he could not understand how the ministry could, consistently with their former votes, promise that it should be fixed at £500. When the late administration were in office, a proposition was made to fix £375 as the maximum of the superintendent's salary, and he would read the names of some of the hon. gentlemen who voted for that resolution: the Att. Gen. West, the Com. of Crown Lands, the Receiver General, the Secretary of the Province, and the Sol. Gen. West, and now, when a committee is sitting, whose avowed object is to reduce all salaries, they come forward with a proposition to increase this particular salary from £420 to £500--a mode of procedure that he could not reconcile with their former vote on any principle of consistency. It would have looked far better, if they had said at once, that the remuneration was not sufficient, and on that ground, proposed a vote to raise it in proportion to the services of that officer. That resolution could have been proposed, either to the House or in Committee, where they had sufficient strength to carry their views, as he and other members of the committee had experienced. The country should be acquainted with the proceedings of that com-

mittee. They should be informed that the Inspector General came down with his forces and rendered all its labours useless; that the resolution to reduce the Governor's salary one-half, to reduce the expenses of the civil list, and to cut off the Solicitor-Generals, had been swept away, and that the only shred they had left was that which proposed to cut off the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery--Mr. Fortier,--whose miserable pittance they made a great merit of saving, whilst they left every salary on the civil list untouched. The country should be informed of all these circumstances by a minority report of the committee.²¹ The minority would make their views known, and if they could not exactly lay their report on the table in the parliamentary sense they would still lay it before the country²² and it would then understand that the report to be presented tomorrow, was the report of Francis Hincks and not the report of the Committee on Retrenchment.²³

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said this was not the first, second or third time the member for Toronto occupied the time of the House in discussing the proceedings of the Finance Committee, in what he conceived to be a most irregular manner, for he could not understand how they could be properly introduced into a discussion on the School Bill. But he supposed the hon. gentleman was now, as on other occasions speaking to the galleries in the hope of throwing discredit on him. He had hitherto kept silence when the hon. gentleman made the attacks, but a statement of facts was now necessary in order that the public might know the parties on whom the odium ought to rest. It was evident from the first that a certain portion of that Committee had no real desire for any general schemes of retrenchment, but all they wished was to make a most unfair attack on the parties who now receive salaries on the Civil List²⁴ after the late Government had fixed the Civil List as it now stands²⁵, and then after making a first report, as they called it, cutting down the salary of the Governor and a few obnoxious individuals to take no further proceedings in the course of retrenchment.²⁶ The members of the committee refused to take any evidence as to what was paid to other persons, not members of the government but engaged in mercantile business.²⁷ What was the course adopted by the hon. member for Toronto on their first meeting? A particular line of conduct was marked out, and an investigation into the Financial state of the Province entered into for their information and guidance. That mode of procedure, the only safe one in their power to adopt, did not suit the views of the member for Toronto, who, taking advantage of a majority of one or two of this party, at one blow swept away all that had been done, and proceeded at once to discuss the question of salaries. If they were really actuated by a desire of carrying out the views of the House and the public, they would have pursued the course always followed in England on similar occasions; their first step would have been to examine witnesses and obtain necessary information. Instead of that he would give an instance of the system adopted by the member for Toronto and his friends. A resolution was proposed to cut off the Solicitor Generalship: the hon. member for St. Hyacinthe proposed that the Attorney General East should be examined as a witness, and it was rejected by the hon. member for Toronto, Halton, and others, who absolutely refused to do so.²⁸ What did the member for Halton, for instance, know of the necessity of the Solicitor Generalship!²⁹ That evidence would have shown the country what grounds they acted on, and he believed he would be justified by every reasonable and unprejudiced man for moving--that a resolution founded on no data, simply asserting that the Solicitor Generalship ought to be cut off--should be expunged.³⁰ The reason of his moving to rescind that resolution was, that the committee had refused to hear evidence on the subject.³¹ He regretted that he was forced into this irregular discussion, but it was a subject he should never shrink from, on the contrary he was most anxious for the presentation of the report and he would stand by it and the position he had taken whenever it went to the country.³²

MR. H. SHERWOOD rose to speak--³³ Several members objected to his being heard, as the discussion was out of order and he had spoken already.³⁴ He said, "Yes, you may gag me."³⁵

MR. H. SMITH (Frontenac) moved that he have leave to speak again.³⁶

MR. H. SHERWOOD said he intended to occupy very little time in replying to the remarks of the Inspector General, as he merely wanted to put the facts in a correct point of view.³⁷ The statements of the Inspector General were far from the truth.³⁸ At the first meeting of the committee he proposed they should take up the question of the Civil List, because it was his impression that the country would not think they were sincere if they carried their investigations into the Departments, which would occupy the whole session without coming to any result. His motion was carried while the Inspector General was present, and the reason why that hon. gentleman resented ((it)) was, as he (Mr. Sherwood) understood, because he wanted to get the committee into the Augean Stable of the Crown Land Department where they would have spent the whole session³⁹, and no report have been made.⁴⁰ The necessary evidence not being at hand, they went into the civil list.⁴¹ Now, that hon. member turned on him and accused him of preventing the committee from obtaining evidence. What need had they for the evidence of the Attorney General East or any one else to convince them the Governor General's salary was too high?⁴² They proposed to abolish the Solicitor Generalships.⁴³ Did the Inspector General mean to say he was not qualified to judge whether the Solicitor Generalships ought or ought not to be cut off.⁴⁴ He (Mr. S.) did not want any evidence as to the uselessness of the office of Solicitor General.⁴⁵ No evidence that could be brought before the committee either by the Attorney General East or any one else could have added to his information, or changed his opinion had not originated in any feeling of hostility to the hon. gentleman who now filled these offices, for he held them in the highest respect, believing they had performed their duties with ability and zeal, but he was firmly convinced that the crown only required one Law Officer for each section of the Province. He insisted on his perfect right to change his opinions and views and was rather indignant at being bound down by an opinion expressed three or four years ago, asserting that such a rule did not bind any man in the House. He then repeated again his charge against Mr. Hincks of coming down with his forces and overthrowing all the labours of the Committee, and again said it was that hon. gentleman's determination to get them engaged in the Crown Lands Department, knowing perfectly well that it would spend the whole Session in that one department, and then excuse the Government by throwing in the whole odium on them for doing nothing.⁴⁶

(130)

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, DeWitt, Holmes, Malloch, McConnell, McFarland, McLean, Papineau, Richards, Sanborn, Sauvageau, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of FRONTENAC, and Watts.--(16.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Bouthillier, Cartier, Chauveau, Christie, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Fortier, Fournier, Guillet, Hincks, Jobin, Lacoste, Laurin, Solicitor General Macdonald, Merritt, Méthot, Morrison, Price, Prince, Robinson, Ross, Stevenson, and Viger.--(25.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Report be now received;

MR. CHAUVEAU rose to speak to the question of retrenchment, but was called to order, as the question was not before the House. He excused himself by

saying, that judging from the remarks of the member for Toronto, he was induced to believe that the proceedings of the Finance Committee were under discussion. (Hear, hear.)⁴⁷

The clause ... ((came)) up to make the salary of the Chief Superintendent of Education £500.⁴⁸

MR. RICHARDS entirely objected to⁴⁹ the means which the Inspector General had taken to get the assent of the Committee to the salary⁵⁰ of Superintendent of education for Upper Canada⁵¹, proposed to be given. It was first proposed that it should be £500 per annum; but finding that that would not answer,⁵² the Inspector General⁵³ next proposed that it be same as that of the Superintendent⁵⁴ of Common Schools in Lower Canada.⁵⁵ That was no reason.⁵⁶ A vote should never be passed on such data as that. The simple question for the House to consider was,⁵⁷ what was the service worth⁵⁸, whether the salary of the Superintendent would be increased one hundred pounds a year.⁵⁹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS corrected the hon. gentleman. The increase would not be £100.⁶⁰

MR. RICHARDS ((continued.)) If there was any reason for raising the salary £80 a year, let it be given. The question should be met on its merits.⁶¹ The House and the public were not prepared for any increase, and as he had no intention in the world to diminish the salary of that officer, all that he wanted was to put it on the same footing it was on before, if it appeared that his duties required such an amount of remuneration. But the House should remember that the doctrine now-a-days is to pay no man more than his work is worth. With regard to the argument that the Committee should be left to decide on these salaries, he believed the House was just as competent to decide the question as the Committee, and to say that £425 a year was sufficient. If they were to wait for the report of the Committee, and for the Bill which the Inspector General would found on that report, they would have to wait a couple of years, and then this officer would set up a claim of vested rights, and demand compensation for the diminution of salary.⁶²

(130)

Mr. Richards moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Smith of Durham, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words, "the said Bill be now recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of amending the thirty-fourth Clause of the same, so as to fix the salaries of the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada, at Four hundred and twenty pounds, per annum, and of the first Clerk at One hundred and seventy-five pounds, per annum, and of the second Clerk at Sixty pounds, per annum;"

And a Debate arising thereupon;

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN said that whatever the merits of the case might be,⁶³ the attempt of the member for Leeds was to cast an imputation on the Inspector General, and the government of which he was a member for having resorted to a trick to raise this salary. The imputation ((was)) most unjust.⁶⁴ ((He denied that the Government had interfered with the Retrenchment Committee, and contended that⁶⁵ nothing could have been more fair, more candid, more proper, than the course taken by the Inspector General.⁶⁶ That hon. gentleman came down to the House with a proposition to examine every part of the public expenditure--let who will cast their base and unfounded aspersions on him--he would say it was with a hearty desire to carry out the views of the public.⁶⁷

MR. RICHARDS did not mean to impute any other intentions to the Inspector General.⁶⁸

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN did not believe the hon. gentleman desired to do so, or that he had any other conviction than that the Inspector-General came down with an intention of performing his duty to the public, but the hon. gentleman now joined himself with those who raised that cry, and although it was not his intention, he appeared to encourage them with his voice. Now, with regard to the question before the House, he believed very few hon. gentlemen would be disposed to say the duties of Superintendent of Upper Canada required less ability or learning than would be required in the same office in Lower Canada. Why, then, did they attempt to put one officer on an inferior footing. It should be remembered that they had appointed a committee for the express purpose of seeing whether a reduction could be effected in those salaries. While it was pending, had the Inspector-General come down with a resolution to the effect that the Superintendent was too well paid, would it not, in reality, be prejudging one of the questions that ought to come before the committee, and without the benefit of that evidence they ought to have before them for their guidance? Respecting the proceedings of that committee, he knew nothing more than others did from public report, and he would suspend his opinions till he saw a regular report laid on the table, for he did not feel disposed to take any part in the bantering in which some hon. gentlemen indulged, in the most unparliamentary manner. But did hon. members believe that the Government should suspend all its measures till they had that report? If not, if they thought the Government ought to exercise its functions, the House must necessarily come to that clause in the bill which regulated the Superintendents' salary. What course, then, did his hon. friend take? In the first place, he proposed simply that the blank in the clause should be filled up with a certain sum. That was objected to by some hon. members, on the ground that it would be interference with the duties of the committee. His hon. friend disclaimed any intention of doing so, and in order to meet this objection, proposed to put the salaries of both officers on the same footing, in order to leave the committee full power to act. Could anything exhibit a stronger desire to act with fairness, and an honest desire of serving the public interests? Any insinuation to the contrary was entirely unfair, and he could only repeat what he had said already, that the Government had no desire to interfere with the proceedings of that committee in any way.⁶⁹

MR. H. BOULTON (Norfolk) made a long reply to the speech of the hon. Attorney General (West)⁷⁰. ((He)) said, when he cheered the remark of the Attorney General, that there ought to be no difference between the two salaries, he did not intend to say the superintendent of Upper Canada ought to receive what the Lower Canada superintendent now received. The way to equalize the salaries was not by raising the lower one but by lowering the other.⁷¹ He said, they were now discussing the question in the House, when the whole body of the representatives of the people were expected to be present, and where the expression of opinion would have the effect of influencing the finance committee in their deliberations, and it was not likely that the finance committee would think of raising any salary, after a deliberate vote had been taken upon it in a committee of the whole House. But his opinion was that government ought to come down and say what the salaries of these offices ought to be. They ought to assume the responsibility of telling the House what their opinions on this great subject are, and not leave the finance committee to grope in the dark, in order to ascertain, by the evidence produced, what these salaries should be fixed at. If the responsible advisors of the crown were prepared to come down and say that the salary of the Superintendent of Education in Lower Canada is £500, and that that is not too much for his services, and that the Superintendent of Upper Canada ought to receive the same, then they assume the responsibility of declaring so to the country. But to allow that committee to sit from day to day, fixing what these salaries ought to be, and then bringing the matter before the House for their consideration, with this under-

standing, that if the whole House do wrong, the committee will put them right, was a thing never put upon any committee before on the face of the globe. But facts speak louder than words. (Hear, hear.) Hon. gentlemen say hear hear; but no longer ago than Friday last, when the finance committee had proposed reducing the salary of the Governor General to £3500, the Inspector General--no doubt speaking the views of coadjutors in the ministry--came down, and what do you think he proposed? (Question, question.) Why, sir, it is the question, is that fair play? Is that what hon. gentlemen opposite would wish go forth to the country, that they endeavor to drown the voice of hon. members on this side of the House? (Hear, hear.) But when the finance committee had voted that the salary of the Governor General should be reduced, the Inspector General, as representative of the Administration--⁷²

MR. COM. CR. LANDS PRICE--If that is really the point at issue, the hon. gentleman may go on; but I protest against any more discussion upon the business of the finance committee.

MR. MORIN the SPEAKER said the subject of the finance committee had been brought before the House: at the same time the salary of the Governor General was remote from the subject of discussion, although the general bearings of that committee were before the House.⁷⁴

MR. H. BOULTON was not going to discuss the propriety or impropriety of reducing the Governor General's salary. He only wished to state at the time the committee fixed that reduction, the Inspector General proposed to refer it to the Home Government. From this position the hon'ble member thought that it was absurd to vote in the House--that the salary should be the same as that of Lower Canada, and expect that the committee would think of altering a vote so recently given.⁷⁵

MR. COM. CR. LANDS PRICE--Sir Robert Walpole once stated that he could make fifty patriots every night by removing dishonest men from office, and by refusing appointments to important offices to others who might have been expecting it.⁷⁶ The members out of office were all patriots.⁷⁷ The hon. and learned member for Norfolk stated that facts speak louder than words. What has made the hon. member such a wonderful retrenchment man? He would bring down to the House when the committee shall bring in their report, a list of those hon. gentlemen who have been fattening upon the public money of this Province--those who have for years (hear, hear) been enjoying high salaries, and who never raised their voice until they got out of office--because the people would not trust them longer. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member cried hear, hear,--did he not occupy the office of Solicitor General, when his salary was £2000, when he got double the salary that the present hon. member gets for doing more than double the amount of work. Did he say then, that that salary ought to be reduced to one-third? What had caused the opposition of the hon. member?⁷⁸ He was a disappointed man, and had his disappointment written in his face.⁷⁹ What could he say about changing his vote upon the School Bill? What other course could be adopted than to leave it to the committee to investigate into the salaries of every department in Canada, and would not the salary of superintendent come out necessarily with the rest? The honorable member knows it would, and does he believe that the committee would be influenced by a vote of this House. If the retrenchment committee declared that it should be £500, did he mean to say that it would be less? It had been stated by the hon. member for Toronto (Mr. Sherwood) who made very unwarrantable (sic) remarks, but was sure never to remain in the House till his statements were refuted. He stated that the committee, was about to go into the salaries of the Crown Land Department, but that the Hon. Inspector General had caused the subject of the civil list to be taken up. Now, the fact was that the Hon. Inspector General had accused him of dilatoriness in not bringing forward

his (the Crown Land) Department. The reason of this delay was that part of the business was in Lower Canada and he had to telegraph there to get what information he wanted, and it was not because he was anxious that it should not be taken up. That was the case with the Inspector's own department. In 48 hours or less after he got an order from the committee, the statement of his own department was laid before them.--Could he have any reason then for objecting to the Crown Land Department being brought forward. He (Mr. P.) did not object to any member talking about retrenchment--but it comes with a bad grace from those hon. members who, when driven out of place and power, stand up for retrenchment, and as the defenders of civil and religious liberty. Let them ask the people of Canada from one end to another to point to one good public act in their whole lives, while they were managing or rather mismanaging the government of the country. They could not. The hon. member opposite could not get returned for any constituency. He (Mr. Price) had come a perfect stranger and had been at once elected. The hon. member opposite had twice represented the rotten burgh of Niagara and had it not been for the exertions of him (Mr. Price) and his hon. friends he never would have represented another constituency, (ha, ha, ha,) and he will never represent another as long as Canada is Canada. Yet that hon. member gets up and tells the ministry that they want to blink the question of retrenchment. He (Mr. Price) would take care if he went out of office, that he would not allow any one to say it was disappointment that had raised his opposition. (Hear, hear.) If the hon. member would take a straight forward course--if he could believe it possible that government would point out in a calm and dispassionate manner the straight forward course that government should have taken, he would give him credit for his desire to benefit the reverse of that. (Hear, hear.) Every speech he had made this session has been in direct opposition, and such an opposition as he thought would enable him to curry favour with the public and to ruin the influence of the government. But the hon. gentleman has lived to little purpose, and he is far deceived if he thinks that from one end of the country to the other any man will ever trust him as a politician or that he ever will again be trusted as a member of any government. (Hear, hear.)⁸⁰

MR. G. SHERWOOD said the people of the country objected to their talking so much about retrenchment, they wished them to act. The remark had just been made by his hon. friend opposite that hon. gentlemen on this side never talked of retrenchment when in office.⁸¹ ((He)) thought that the present ministry were the last persons in the world to make charges to others on the score of not having made retrenchment when in power.⁸² Has the present government ever said a word about retrenchment. It would have been expected in a government professing to conduct the affairs of the country with the strictest economy that they should take some step towards what they had so much talked of. But not one word had been said until it had been forced upon them, and it did not come well from an hon. member on that side of the House for not having brought forward the question of retrenchment. (Hear, hear.) But the hon. members on that side of the House seemed to understand each other very well, for if the Attorney General is attacked, up starts the Hon. Inspector General and defends, and if again the Hon. Inspector General is attacked, up starts the Hon. Attorney General and condemns, with that look of honest indignation which he can assume the charge made against his colleague in office. In reference however to the point at issue the remarks of the hon. member for Norfolk are to the purpose. He says how can a finance committee take up a question which has been decided upon by the House while their investigations are going on. Could they reduce the salary of the Superintendent of Education and ask the House to approve of the report. The very first statement that would be made would be--the House has already passed a vote upon that subject. The Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands explained that the hon. member for Toronto had stated that the Hon. Inspector General was not anxious to bring the subject of the Civil List before the committee. But the hon. member for Toronto complained

that the Hon. Inspector General wished to get them into that Augean Stable which would occupy them the whole session, and so prevent them getting into the subject of the Civil List. Before sitting down he would say that in the absence of any information to the contrary, the salary now given to the Superintendent of Education is sufficient and in the fever of the cry which had been made throughout the country on this subject under consideration, it would be highly injudicious to raise the salary of any single officer under government.⁸³

MR. H. BOULTON replied at great length entering fully into his political history and his connection with the Reform party.⁸⁴ The Hon. Commissioner for Crown Lands said, had it not been for himself and the Attorney General, he (Mr. B.) would never have been returned for Norfolk. He would deny the statement and would convince him of its fallacy.⁸⁵ He read a long letter written by Mr. Baldwin to a gentleman in Norfolk previous to the last election.⁸⁶

Toronto, 31st March 1847

My Dear Sir:--

When I was with you in November last, and subsequently by letter, I mentioned the Hon. Mr. Boulton as a gentleman whom it was desirable should be returned on the Reform Interest to the next Parliament. It seemed to be then thought, however, that his former connection with the old Tory party, would, in such a constituency as yours, be an insuperable obstacle to his success. And as it was yet uncertain whether Mr. Blake, whose return it was absolutely necessary to secure, would be called upon by the East Riding of York, the matter rested there for the time. Mr. Blake having been nominated by the Reform Delegation of East York as their Candidate, with every prospect of success; it becomes necessary that some definitive steps should be taken with a view to settling upon the Reform Candidate for your County.

When at Simcoe one of my enquiries you will recollect, was whether our friends of Norfolk could secure a seat for Mr. Hincks, a matter which I felt to be of the very first consequence, both on account of his having been a member of the late cabinet and of his acknowledged talents particularly in the Department of Finance.-- The opinion which I gathered then was that if he could not succeed in Oxford there would not be much hope for his success in Norfolk. I assumed this therefore to be still the opinion upon that point, and that any attempt to secure Mr. Hincks a seat for your County would prove abortive.

Taking this then as the basis for the consideration of what is next best to be done under all circumstances I revert to Mr. Boulton.

In order that I might not act in a matter of this kind on my own unassisted judgment, I have consulted our friends Mr. Price, and Mr. Sullivan, and Mr. Blake, and having discussed the subject fully with them, the following conclusions were come to by us upon it:

1. That it was highly desirable for the interests of the party that Mr. Boulton should be returned to Parliament on the Reform interest at the next election.
2. That our friends in Norfolk were upon the whole, from all the information we had upon the subject, the best able to perform this service for the party.
3. That it was therefore desirable that I should communicate with them at once upon the subject, and urge them to undertake the matter provided they felt a reasonably strong assurance that it was in their power to do so successfully.

In compliance with these suggestions in which I need not of course say I fully concur, I make this communication to you having addressed a similar one to our mutual friends Mr. Powell and Dr. Crouse, and hope to hear from you in reply at as early a period as the nature of the subject will admit. It may be well however that I should advert to some circumstances connected with Mr. Boulton's former and present position in order that our friends may have the matter fairly before them.

With respect to the first, I mean his former position. He, it is perfectly true, did belong to the old Tory party with which his connections were close and under which he accepted and held office. He himself has always since he joined our party suggested on this point, in addition to the entirely altered circumstances in which the country now is, that even under the old system he never was cordially trusted as the very time he held the place of First Law Officer of the Crown among them except of course merely in his professional capacity. And that both in the Executive branch of his own department and in his Parliamentary course he frequently ran counter to their views and incurred their condemnation. And he refers to his having procured Mr. Perry's name to be inserted in the commission of the Peace and to his own Marriage Bill as instances of this, without in the least, however, wishing to take from Mr. Boulton any credit that may be due to him on this account, he must still, undoubtedly, in considering the expediency of returning him to Parliament on our interest be considered as one who had formerly belonged to the party of our opponents. And his claims to consideration at our hands must depend not upon what he may have done or prevented then, so much as what he has done since he ceased to act with the Tories and has been acting with us, and upon the conviction felt of the sincerity with which he has acted in avowing himself an upholder of our principles and an adherent of our party.

Now as to this, he professes to have been first impressed towards this course by the soundness of the views set forth in the Representation of myself and colleagues to Sir Francis Head, of the 4th March 1836, which led to the dissolution of Parliament in that year. Mr. Boulton was then in Newfoundland, and declares that he there expressed his opinion that we were right. On his return to Canada, I of course had frequent opportunities of conversing with him on the subject, as we met from time to time in the course of professional intercourse. And although he seemed to admit the justness of the principle of Responsible Government to a certain extent, he did not seem to have fully satisfied his mind so as completely to have embraced it in its full length and breadth and height and depth, as held by us, and subsequently enunciated in Lord Durham's Report. He seemed to be for some time staggered by those imagined difficulties in its applicability to our local affairs, consistently with our colonial position which formerly proved a stumbling block to so many of the really well intentioned, although they have now long ceased to be invoked, except by the pretended friends and real enemies of this Great Principle. However, after dwelling for some months after his return to Canada upon the subject, he at length avowed his thorough conviction of the correctness of our views on this point in all their integrity. That the principle was not only thoroughly English, but was as applicable to the administration of the local affairs of a colony as to those of an Empire, and that we as British subjects, were equally entitled to the enjoyment of it with our fellow subjects in England, and it is but justice to him to say that from that time to the present, he has never to my knowledge, once swerved to the right hand or to the left, with reference to this Great Principle. But has always been ready to throw the influence of his name and talents, and of his position as a man of property, and therefore personally interested in the welfare of the country into the scale to sustain it.

Now at the time Mr. Boulton came thus publicly out in support of the Principle of Responsible Government, it is not to be denied that his having been previously our opponent was a decided advantage to the cause. It furnished a most powerful piece of evidence of the truth and justice of the principle, to see a man of his talents and standing, and who had been so intimately connected with its bitterest enemies an avowed convict to our opinions with respect to it.

So much for Mr. Boulton's past and present position and the advantage, his accusation has been to the party in its struggle for the recognition of the Principle of Responsible Government.

But it has been asked by our friends with respect to others and may be asked with respect to Mr. Boulton--can a man be trusted who formerly acted against us? As to this it must be remembered that it is an objection equally applicable to many others who may be inclined on such ground only to doubt the steadiness of Mr. Boulton's adherence to us, as a Party hypothetically (sic) for a moment that he was capable of proving false--nothing will be so well calculated to prevent it as being politically at the mercy of a strong Reform Constituency, which at the slightest hint of his becoming refractory or untrue would be prepared to turn him adrift with disgrace. I suggest this, let it be remembered merely as an answer to those who doubt, and certainly not as meaning to carry the slightest hint of any such suspicion resting with myself. Again, if we were to lay it down as a rule to have no political connexion with any but those who stood firm with us in 1836 what would be the probability of our present or future success in 1847? On the contrary it is one of the boasts of those of us who did stand firm through the fiery ordeal of that eventful crisis, that the principles we then fought for have triumphed, and their truth and justness forced themselves upon the minds of those who then mistook our views and distrusted our motives. Nay, are not these remarks applicable in the most express and particular manner to one Minister whose late stand against the insidious attempt to overturn the principle of Responsible Government, it was the great object of the Reformers throughout the whole Province to sustain, I refer of course to my late colleague, the Hon. Mr. Sullivan. He certainly if any man was so, was against us in 1836, and yet having in the altered circumstances of the Province embraced thoroughly the principles which he then resisted, he hesitated not to act up to those principles and threw up his office when he could have retained it only at the sacrifice of them. Would it be just then to make his having been against us in 1836 a ground of refusing him support now? And if not so in his case why would it be just in that of Mr. Boulton's? If we indeed doubted the sincerity of their new convictions it might have been a reason for pausing before receiving them into our ranks in the relatively prominent positions which they rerespectively (sic) hold. But the time for that caution is passed. It passed with respect to Mr. Sullivan when we accepted office with him in 1842. An acceptance be it remembered which received the sanction of the whole party by giving their support to the Ministry thus formed, and it passed with respect to Mr. Boulton when he was brought forward as the acknowledged Candidate of the party for Niagara in 1841 and again in 1844. Nor does this in the least militate against the just value which ought to be placed upon uniformity of opinion in a public man on great questions of public interest, such uniformity may justly be invoked as one of the best foundations for public confidence, so long as by his conduct he gives no well-grounded cause to doubt his sincerity in having joined us. The adoption of a contrary course of dealing with such persons would necessarily prevent our growing in strength and numbers instead of encouraging it. And would moreover betray a narrow jealousy wholly unworthy of ourselves and our cause. For my part, I believe that there are many amongst those who are called Conservatives with much real liberty of sentiment in their hearts; and who are kept from us more by the name than from there being any discoverable points of substantial difference between us. Why should we put up as it were a sign over our door with "No Admittance" on it to keep such men out? I admit that we must proceed with caution necessary to avoid being the dupes of our liberality by admitting wolves in sheep's clothing; but consistently with this caution let us throw wide the portals of our political temple. Its foundations are laid upon the broad basis of British constitutional freedom, and the greater the number of votaries at the shrine, the more cause of rejoicing it ought to be to those who through a long night of darkness and of storm have ever remained firm to the true faith received within its walls.

At the same time with every desire for the return of Mr. Boulton to Parliament which is both strong and sincere, the County of Norfolk ought not to be seriously

risked for the attainment of it. And it must be borne in mind that the responsibility as to that must rest wholly with you and our other friends in the County itself. You are the only judges of what can or cannot be done. Deal therefore upon the subject, upon a full and careful review of all the circumstances connected with it, in such a manner as will at all events insure the vote of Norfolk in the next House. If that vote can be given in the person of Mr. Boulton your friends here will think it an advantage to the party. But it must not be transferred to our opponents in a vain attempt to accomplish this latter object. Norfolk must, at all events, be with us.

I have, of course, been perfectly frank with Mr. Boulton, as I endeavour to be with all. I have not concealed from him the difficulties to be surmounted, and I have given him this letter to read that he may be in possession of all that I say to you on the subject. You will, I doubt not, be equally frank both with us and him. So that your reply if it should be in the negative may satisfy Mr. Boulton, that the failure in our endeavours to procure his return for Norfolk, has not arisen from any want of inclination, but from its being wholly out of the power of our friends, and here with due regard to the paramount consideration of preserving the constituency unimpaired in the interest of the party to take upon themselves the responsibility of risking the attempt.

Believe me to be,

My dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed,) ROBERT BALDWIN

(Certified,)

GEO. H. PARK⁸⁷

The hon. member contended that when that letter was written he had been guilty of all the sins of which he had been accused by Mr. Price, and that the high laudation of the letter was false then, or that the reproaches of Mr. Price were very unworthy now.⁸⁸ The hon. member argued from this that it came with a bad grace from the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands to say that he had only represented the rotten borough of Niagara, and that but for him and his colleagues, he never would have been returned for Norfolk. It was a most rotten statement made by a most rotten statesman. He was entitled to their support, but he looked down as if from the top of Pisgah with sovereign contempt upon them, and he would defy every soul of them, he would defy any man on the floor of the House--he would defy any man in the world to produce one fact that would establish any shame upon his character, or cause one blush upon his countenance. He would defy them even in their attacks through⁸⁹ their hired newspapers⁹⁰ to do so⁹¹--he spoke particularly of one.⁹² Every one of them was as false as⁹³ hell⁹⁴. The devil himself never acted more falsely.⁹⁵

Hear, hear and commotion.⁹⁶

MR. H. BOULTON continued: What do those gentlemen who cried hear, hear, know about it--some of them would do well to hide themselves beneath their own seats and not come forward and cry hear, hear. He felt disgusted with the treachery of those who now said he spoke with disappointment in his face. It had been said that he voted with them last session on the promise of a judgeship. He would ask the Attorney General if he or any of the Administration ever named a judgeship to him during last Session. He did not believe the hon. gentleman would rise and say such a thing. He had too good an opinion of his private character to believe him capable of so base an action.⁹⁷ He said that in his hands had never been put the base bribe of pounds, shillings and pence to support any measures in that house, which was what all their supporters could not say. He contended that the judgeship was due to him from his position and his professional standing.⁹⁸ The

hon. member then alluded at some length to the judgeship, and read some correspondence⁹⁹.

Holland House,
2nd Jany., 1850

Sir,

I beg to call your attention to an article in the Globe of yesterday, respecting "The Common Pleas Judgeship," which has every appearance of being demi-official, and in that light requires that I should not allow it to pass in silence.

You will bear in mind that so recently as March, 1847, you represented to my constituents that it was desirable that I should be returned in the Reform interest to the present Parliament, and that as Mr. Blake, whose return it was absolutely necessary to secure, had been nominated for the East Riding of York, it became necessary to settle upon the Reform Candidate for Norfolk. You referred to the unsuccessful attempt to induce the County to return Mr. Hincks, and represented to them that you had consulted your friends, Messrs. Price, Sullivan and Blake, and had come to the conclusion that it was highly desirable for the interests of the party that my return to Parliament should be secured, and that Norfolk was best able to perform this service for the party. You also stated that from the time of my adhesion to the party I had never to your knowledge swerved either to the right or to the left in reference to the great principle of "Responsible Government." That I had always been ready to throw the influence of my name and talents and of my position as a man of property into the scale to sustain it, and that you had not the slightest suspicion of the sincerity of my political opinions. You alluded to the fact of your late colleague Mr. Sullivan, having been the opponent of Responsible Government, and that if any man, he most certainly was opposed to it in 1836, and yet that in the altered circumstances of affairs he threw up his office in 1843 when he might have retained it by the sacrifice of those principles which I have so sedulously supported. You further ask would it be just then to make his having been against in 1836 a ground of refusing him support now, and if not so in his case, why would it be just in mine? If (you observe) we doubted the sincerity of these new convictions it might have been a reason for pausing before receiving them into our ranks in the relatively prominent position which they respectively hold. And subsequently that it would have been ungrateful in the party to have thrown me overboard, and that retaining all the opinions you had formerly expressed on the subject you did hope that none of your friends would jeopardize the cause by holding back.

I was returned for Norfolk after a severe contest and I believe that no man of our party would have received the like support. Has anything occurred since to change our relative position? Have I not rendered the party most valuable support as the press both Canadian and Foreign, as well American as British will prove? Had I opposed instead of amending and supporting your Indemnity Bill you would, I have strong reason for believing, have ceased to be ministry, or at all events have been left with so small a majority upon your own measure as it stood, that your triumph would have been a defeat, and your Bill being so indefensible on the face of it would never have received the sanction of the Crown, for you cannot but admit the trouble you were in respecting it when I called as your lodgings after the church on the 19th February, during last session, to represent to you the absolute necessity of modifying the resolutions introduced by Mr. LaFontaine for paying the Rebellion Losses and of amending them so as to exclude persons who by the Public Records appeared to have been convicted or banished, and how ready you were to adopt my views if Mr. LaFontaine would consent. You invited me at once to go with you and Mr. Drummond to see Mr. LaFontaine. He was averse to the chief proposition, as it would exclude Dr. Nelson and others named in the Ordinance (sic) of ((banishment to)) Bermuda, and said that he was

((planning)) to retire but would not sacrifice ((his party)). I urged the matter as it would be ((most ungrateful)) to Upper Canada and engaged ... Dr. Nelson's acquiescence and get him to second any amendments and on that undertaking my views were concurred in. I did induce Dr. Nelson to agree to my amendments and it is notorious that those amendments saved the measure and that it was solely on arguments based on them that the ministry at Home were enabled to sustain the Colonial Government in the British Parliament and yet none of yourselves had thought of proposing such modification.

Again previously, in 1843, I came to your succour and saved you from a most perilous positihn (sic) by proposing amendments to the address of the Assembly which formed the basis of your justification in England against the course pursued by Lord Metcalfe. At that time had I been a man of mere professions I might with every plausible reason of sincerity have left you and joined his Administration as you have frequently admitted. From that time to the present I have fearlessly sustained the Responsible Government Party.

Under these circumstances I feel that the demi-official statement of the Globe of the 1st January to which I have before alluded ought not to be relied upon, and although it was stated that all parties were opposed to my nomination to the Bench (a point fully settled by the Government and communicated as well to myself as others months ago, and by a member of the Government even to my own constituents who were thereupon sounded as to the return of Mr. Connor in my place), yet I know this representation to be altogether unfounded, and when I have pressed for names those mentioned to me have either been of persons who at once expressed themselves to you favourably to my appointment or who are notoriously at open variance with me, or so insignificant that their opinion ought to carry no weight in any such matter, latterly it has been put upon a partial principle of popularity with the Bar. But having made some enquiry upon this point, I have ascertained that such is not the case, and a person well qualified to judge, no longer ago than yesterday said to me that if the office of a judge were elective I would doubtless receive a majority of votes from the profession in Toronto as well as elsewhere. It is obvious that the few newspapers who have responded to the cry cannot be considered as giving a fair expression of that public opinion which ought to influence a government, and I do not hesitate to assert that it is not true that my elevation to the Bench would be distasteful to the Bar or the public.

It was decided by the Government last summer that I should be raised to the Bench, and such decision was communicated to my friends as well as myself and all discussions of the new arrangements of the Court, since that period were based upon such appointment, if that appointment be not carried into effect, the Government, I consider, will commit a breach of faith, and do me a wrong which they never can repair, as it would tend as far as in them lies to cast a reproach upon me of a most injurious character. You asked me for an explanation of the libellous production which appeared some weeks since in one of the newspapers (sic); this I gave and published, and you acknowledged (sic) it was satisfactory. Yet the organ of the Government now changes the ground to that of general want of confidence in professional career. A most surprising charge against an individual without a single fact to sustain it, and which can not be supported by any kind of testimony. Is this the manner in which a man's character is to be whispered away? If I had never been named, of course my non-appointment would have been productive of no evil to me, but it having been publicly talked of for months and well known to have been determined upon by the Government, it must necessarily have for a time at least a most insidious effect upon me, and there being no good grounds for declining to carry out the avowed intention of the Government in this respect, I feel that without a violation of public faith, the decision of the Government made months ago in my behalf cannot be revoked.

Public honor requires a fulfilment of the arrangement by which I was to be appointed to the Bench, and I desire to ask you what has transpired since you invoked the influence of my name in 1847 to detract from it in 1850, or what single act of mine can be adduced as a ground for the assertion that my professional career has been such as to shake public confidence in me. I assert that this allusion is a gross calumny, and so far from being true that persons came while I was in practice from all parts of the Province to seek my counsel and advice from my entrance into public life in 1817, to the latest period of my holding a Brief, when it was arranged last spring that I should be raised to the Bench; since which time with the concurrence in its propriety of one of your colleagues, I have refused all business, even to the giving of an opinion upon any legal question. Why was I selected to go to Bytown last autumn to conduct the Crown business of more than ordinary responsibility? Was it not because in the opinion of the leading persons there, and of yourselves, I was regarded as the person best qualified to manage the arduous and difficult prosecutions, there to be submitted for trial? Was I not specially appointed some years ago, to the Court of Appeal, not as mere man of straw, to make up a quorum, but on account of my judicial experience and legal attainments to aid in the discharge of the highest judicial functions in the Province. Where was the clamor then or has there been any clamor since as to the propriety of that appointment.

In conclusion, I ask is the Government, after requesting, through you, explanations of the charges attempted to be fastened upon me which you yourself considered satisfactory, prepared now to confirm the calumnies by making idle clamor the pretext for violating public faith?

I am, Sir,

Your Obedt. Servant,

(Signed)

H.J. Boulton.¹⁰⁰

He said a member of the government had written to Norfolk to enquire as to the probability of the return of Dr. Conner, and they had received an answer back that there was not.¹⁰¹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS ((made)) an interruption.¹⁰²

MR. H. BOULTON ((replied asking)) if it were meant to be denied that a member of the government had so written?¹⁰³

Here the hon. member waited but there was no reply.¹⁰⁴

MR. H. BOULTON continued: No, they could not, and dare not deny that. He proceeded to argue that had it not been for his amendment to the indemnity bill, that they would not now occupy their seats, nor the Governor General his office; and that they knew right well. He did not think that public faith should be sacrificed to absurd rumors and prejudices. The hon. member read a letter from Mr. Baldwin in answer to his own. He believed that it was written by Mr. Hincks, as it was in his hand writing, and it contained statements which were not true.¹⁰⁵

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN said the letter was his, and that the statements in it were true.¹⁰⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said he had copied it when Mr. Baldwin was poorly.¹⁰⁷

MR. H. BOULTON went on to read from the letter and to comment on it.¹⁰⁸

Toronto, January 7, 1850.

Sir,--I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d instant. Without entering into the various particulars adverted to by you, which there can be no necessity for my doing, I cannot but remark that you have cast

a coloring upon the whole, as well as on the parts of which it is composed, which I am far from being prepared to admit as correctly indicating the relative position of yourself and the reform party or the extent of your claims to consideration at their hands, at the same time it is perfectly true that in consequence of your urgent desire to be returned to the present Parliament on the occasion of the dissolution in 1847, I wrote to Reform friends in Norfolk expressing it as my opinion that it was desirable that you should be returned in their interest for that county, and though I have not my letter to refer to, whatever I said to them on that occasion, I am perfectly ready to avow and maintain at any time. I cannot however admit that because it may be desirable that a Gentleman should be returned to Parliament, or because he may have sustained in the House the party by whom he was returned, even were that support without any exception that it must therefore necessarily be desirable that he should be appointed to the Bench. Judicial appointments are of a character requiring peculiar delicacy and regard not only to the just but in some cases even to the unreasonable prejudices of the Public, and that you are utterly mistaken as to the state of public opinion on the subject is a fact about which there can be no doubt. The Government will therefore in this matter have to balance between that, and your acknowledged professional talents.

You are mistaken in asserting that it was decided by the Government last summer that you should be raised to the Bench--no communication therefore as you speak of could have been made either to yourself or your friends. It is true that with a pertinacity not a little painful you frequently pressed the subject with an assumption on your part that the Judgeship was to be offered to you. I on these occasions carefully avoided giving you any just grounds for supposing that the matter was settled and you must have felt that I had not the authority to put either a negative or an affirmative upon it. Had I indeed made up my mind at the time that I could not advise your appointment, I might have told you so, but even then it would have been but from myself and I am not prepared to say that I would have been right in doing so. One of my colleagues having been out of town I was unwilling to acknowledge your letter till he had an opportunity of seeing it--I am now able to say that the article in the Globe to which you refer was not authorised by any member of the Government.

I have the honor to be Sir,
 Your most obedient Servant
 (Signed) Robert Baldwin¹⁰⁹

Since then a young man, a friend of the Attorney General, who from information received from a high source had applied to the Hon. Mr. Boulton for an appointment to be made his Clerk of Assize.¹¹⁰ On that portion which stated that in judicial appointments unreasonable prejudices were some times to be consulted. He asked if those were the sentiments of the hon. member (Mr. Baldwin) the other evening on the Clergy Reserves question, when he stated that the opinion of the majority was often arbitrary and unjust, and when he acted in opposition to the sentiments of his constituents on which he had been elected three years before in the face of such inconsistency as that, to listen to slanders behind his (Mr. Boulton's) back, and on those slanders to act, while the hon. member (Mr. Baldwin) admitted in his letter, that he (Mr. Boulton) was well capable to fulfil the situation, was ungenerous, unmanly, un-English and unjust. Where was he unpopular? Not among his constituents, for they invited him to a public dinner when it was given out that he was to have a judgeship, for the purpose of taking a farewell of him¹¹¹, on account of his retirement from Parliament to fill the office of a judge, and said that although it never was said in an many words that he was to fill that office, there was that tacit understanding which had it been between gentlemen was all that was necessary to assure him that such would be the case, and which led him to forego his practice for five months in

expectation of it.¹¹² He read from other papers and letters commenting upon them at great length.¹¹³

Holland House,
21st. January 1850.

Sir:--

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt on the 17th instant from the Inspector General, of a paper purporting to be a copy of the draft of a letter he had prepared on the 7th in answer to mine of the 2nd, and which he transmits to me at your request.

"Without entering," you observe. "into the various particulars adverted to by you which there can be no necessity for my doing, I can not but remark that you cast a colouring on the whole as well as on the parts of which it is composed, which I am far from being prepared to admit as correctly indicating the relative position of yourself and the Reform Party or the extent of your claims at their hands."--But why not enter into the particulars? If it were as I must assume it, that consistently with truth, you could not deny or refute any one, what is your statement that I have cast a colouring on the whole as well as on the parts of which it is composed but a specious mode of avoiding a denial of facts which you are aware are susceptible of proof and might be made the subject of something more than an idle clamour against you and your colleagues. It is not true, as you allege "that in consequence of your urgent desire to be returned to the present parliament on the occasion of the dissolution in 1847, I wrote to Reform friends in Norfolk" you say, "whatever I said to them on that occasion I am ready to avow." This is a candor highly creditable when a disavowal could avail you nothing. But before you wrote the paragraph last quoted, you should have read the letter again to which you refer and you would have seen that in its very outset, it refutes this statement. You then sought me, you were out of power, you were striving earnestly to obtain it, and you were anxious to obtain my aid and assistance and apparently desirous to consult me on various matters important in carrying out the principles on which we both proposed to act. You felt that you were weak, but when the result of the election gave you a strength and power which no government ever possessed in a greater degree in this Colony, you allowed the overtures you had made to pass from your memory, and now it is clear to me that although you gladly availed yourself of my aid when you were about to be destroyed by one of your own measures in Parliament, it was fear and not a recollection of former pledges that made you adopt my advice and support. I do not ask you to admit that because it may be desirable that a gentleman should be returned to Parliament, or because he may have sustained in the House the party by whom he was returned, even were that support without any exception that it must therefore necessarily be desirable that he should be appointed to the Bench. Because a return to Parliament is no criterion of fitness for a judicial office, but I know of no better recommendation if being the representative of a large constituency to be also of superior legal acquirements and otherwise fitted for the office, but I could no more advance such an absurdity as that a seat in Parliament should be deemed a qualification for the Bench, than you could justly make an occasional opposition to the ministry the reason for exclusion from it, especially when that opposition as in my case was always in favor of the people and in advocacy of retrenchment and popular rights. If, as I admit, judicial appointments require peculiar delicacy, so also does the conduct of every member of the Government respecting them, and what right have a government to bring any man's name before the public and keep it as a mark to be fired at either by the interested or malevolent, and when he has thus become the object of attack to make that very attack an argument against him and even when satisfied with his defence to abandon him because he has been assailed and by their added weight to endeavor to give to the breath of slander, the voice of

truth. The conduct of an honest and upright Government would be to repel the slanders. Vindicate their selection and by their authoritative act remove an unfounded prejudice. But you feeling doubtful of public confidence have deemed it more for your own benefit to sacrifice a man whom in the times of the greatest public excitement and when you dared not walk across the street in front of your own Council Chamber, stood firmly by you and braved not only the denunciations of thousands but public and open violence on your behalf, where was then this regard to the prejudices of the public? I emphatically deny that I am at all mistaken as to the state of public opinion on the subject, although I admit that you ought to know more than I do of the origin of what you dignify by that appellation as I believe that those who at present enjoy the greatest share of your confidence and on whom you shower your favors, are the very persons who have been fanning the flame to afford you an excuse for not fulfilling the tacit promise which I consider you were bound in honor to perform. You finish this part of the subject by saying that the Government will therefore have to balance between that (prejudice) and my acknowledged professional talents. This is changing the ground first taken when you wrote to me on behalf of yourself and colleagues, to call my attention to the infamous libel published against me in the Colonist. If a satisfactory answer were of no avail, but I was at all events to be crushed beneath an assumed popular prejudice, what right had you to call my attention to that article at all? It is idle to bandy mere contradictions, but if there were any tribunal before which I could adduce evidence, I could establish the fact with perfect certainty that although no official communication was made, yet that I and many others were given to understand from other members of the Government besides yourself, that the question had been settled. I did not consider that I was seeking any favour but that I had a perfect right to the preferment, and I never asked you the question whether you would give me the appointment any more than you in so many words made any direct promise that I should have it. But when two gentlemen in our relative positions had been in the habit of discussing political questions and acting together as a party, if one assumes a point as understood and the conversation proceeds upon that assumption it would be the height of duplicity for the other to allow such conversation to continue and argue upon the assumption; if he were all the time aware that the point assumed was not settled. You must remember that you frequently conversed with me as to which of the courts I was to go into, and which of the Judges of the Queen's Bench had better remain there or be removed to the Common Pleas, and if as you say with a pertinacity not a little painful, I frequently pressed the subject on you, you know well it was not until after it had become publicly known that I was to have been appointed, when of course my reputation was assailed by most false and malicious slanders upon one of which you and your colleagues had required a written explanation from me which you could only have demanded, because there was an understanding existing between us. I did strongly insist upon my right to be sustained by the government my presumed friends, and that the appointment should be made as a matter of justice to myself.

With reference to the last paragraph "that the article in the Globe to which you referred was not authorised by any member of the Government." I do not suppose that any official communication was made on the subject, but the language used was so similar to your own one of the late occasions of my seeing you that I cannot suppose as the organ of the Government, that its Editor had obtained his views so correctly elsewhere.

It is no longer of the deprivation of official dignity or emolument to which I had every right to be preferred, but it is of the grievous wrong and injury to which the Government had been accessory as well before as after the fact of which I have to complain.

They have given points to the shafts that have been directed towards me and

have proved to me that while I thought I was defending myself from the attacks of open enemies, I was already sacrificed by treacherous friends.

I have the honour to be
Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed.) H.J. BOULTON.

To the Hon. Robt. Baldwin
Attorney General.¹¹⁴

He apologized for the length of time that he had taken but he could not for the sake of his children and himself allow the foul slanders which had been lanced at him by the hon. member (Mr. Price) to pass unanswered.¹¹⁵ The hon. gentleman said there was one letter he had forgotten, but which he would not read¹¹⁶, before he sat down¹¹⁷. It was dated at Amherstburgh, and signed by a young gentleman of the name of Alexander Cameron, who studied in the office of Messrs. Blank & Morrison. He was altogether unacquainted with the young gentleman, and he believed that he never saw him but on one occasion, when he passed a rather creditable examination before him (Mr. Boulton). In that letter Mr. Cameron begged that on the appointment of Mr. Boulton to the Judgeship, he would grant him the situation of Clerk, and intimated that Mr. Baldwin's influence would be used in his behalf. It was accompanied with a letter of recommendation from Mr. Malcolm Cameron. Considering all these circumstances, and judging from the style of all the letters, he thought it must be very clear that he had reason to expect the Judgeship would be conferred on him.¹¹⁸

Amherstburgh, 6th October, 1849

Sir:--

I received the enclosed letter of introduction from the Hon. Malcolm Cameron some time ago; at which time he said, you would speak to me relative to the clerkship of assize.

I have occasion to be absent from Toronto for six weeks yet, and as Mr. Cameron requested me to inform him as to the result of the interview, I thought my best plan would be to bring it before your notice in the manner I have done.

I am articled in the office of Messrs. Black and Morrison, and I underwent my examination prior to my being admitted as a member of the Law Society, before you.

I have the privilege of referring you to Messrs. Blake, Morrison and Connor, as to my qualifications to fill the office, and Mr. Baldwin will interest himself on my behalf, as soon as he sees you. Mr. Baldwin is equally anxious with Mr. Cameron to secure the clerkship for me, and I trust the recommendation of these gentlemen will meet with your favorable consideration.

I have the honour to remain your
Obedient Humble Servant,
ALEX. CAMERON.

Honourable
Henry John Boulton

September 26, 1849

My Dear Sir:--

The bearer is the friend of Mr. Baldwin of whom I spoke to you and of whom Mr. Baldwin will speak when he sees you soon.

Your's (sic) truly,
M. CAMERON.

The Honourable H.J. Boulton¹¹⁹

COL. PRINCE remarked that it was very curious to watch the ramifications of a debate which had sprung from a simple amendment on the School Bill, and had led the member for Norfolk into a history of his whole political career, including the mysterious refusal of the proposed appointment to the Bench. He was happy the hon. member had made those explanations as they disabused his mind of many impressions which had taken root in it. He was now of opinion that the hon. gentleman¹²⁰ was from his great professional attainments¹²¹ clearly¹²² the best man in the country to fill the office of Judge¹²³ and he would remark in allusion to the hon. member's saying, that Mr. Baldwin was a boy in petticoats when he was a man at the bar--that he wished the Attorney General West, would now throw off the petticoats and French influence together.¹²⁴

"Hear" from MR. CHAUVÉAU.¹²⁵

COL. PRINCE: Yes, it was often repeated and never denied--and take a stand as a good, practical reformer like he was formerly. The people of Upper Canada would regret that Hon. gentleman was not appointed, for they knew well how to separate his legal from his political character. The only thing he wondered at was, that a gentleman of such great wealth and ability as the hon. member for Norfolk, should ever think of taking office under a Government of expediency--a Government that told him it was expedient he should resign his office of Chief Justice of Newfoundland. What a disgrace for an English Ministry--but it was a Liberal Ministry--to tell a man he should not know the reasons for which he was deprived of office, but that he must be satisfied with their assurance that it was expedient. Bad as the Tories were, they never would have acted in such a disgraceful manner. So far from wishing to take office again under such a Government, if he had been his hon. friend, he would have spurned the offer from him as if it had been a rattlesnake. It was very clear, however, that the Judgeship was offered to him, and that he was only set aside afterwards, because he would not be a political Judge, and because like the member for Essex, he refused to pin his faith to any party, and because like the member for Essex, he was not a man to vote through thick and thin for any administration. The hon. gentleman was distinguished by every high quality, honesty of purpose, integrity of character, great legal learning, and, in short, all those qualities which adorned the member for Essex, but a man who possessed no higher claims on a party than these gave him, might as well expect to go to Heaven in a steamboat as expect advancement.¹²⁶ Only two classes of persons in this country got preferment to office; those who possessed talents and were unscrupulous, and those who possessed no talents at all, but who blindly and servilely followed their leader. His hon. friend was neither of these.¹²⁷ Now, with regard to the Chief Superintendent's salary, he supported the motion of the Inspector General, because he had heard nothing to convince him that that officer ought to be put in a worse position than the Lower Canada Superintendent. To tell the truth he had a bit of Upper Canadian pride about him, which prevented him acceding to the amendment. The duties of the Upper Canada Superintendent were more arduous and called for greater exertion of body and mind than the duties of the same office in the other section of the Province, and instead of a decrease, might very justly call for an increase of salary. Under any circumstances, it would be mean and contemptible to retrench any salary below £500 a-year, and he for one, would be no party to it.¹²⁸

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN rose to make some explanations.¹²⁹ ((He)) would not say much, because¹³⁰ a great deal of valuable time had been consumed by the hon. member for Norfolk, in reading a correspondence, which he (Mr. Baldwin) would be content to stand by itself without a work of comment, to show the position of himself and his colleagues with respect to the question brought under the

notice of the House by that hon. gentleman. There were one or two matters of fact however, in which he wished to set himself right before the public. In the letter last read by the hon. member for Norfolk, Mr. Cameron said, that he (Mr. B.) would use his influence to procure him the situation he sought. Now, he felt an interest in that young gentleman and he still felt an interest in him, but most certainly he had never authorized him to use his (Mr. B.'s) name in the manner in which he had introduced it into that letter¹³¹, but he was a friend and might have taken the liberty.¹³² Then with regard to the position which the hon'ble gentleman held in the party he has left. He (Mr. Baldwin) gradually became convinced that that hon. gentleman was sincere in the support he gave them on the question of responsible government, and when the hon. gentleman stated to his friends in Norfolk that responsible government was consistent with our position towards England, he stated no more than what he believed to be perfectly true. But the hon. gentleman was not the only convert to those opinions, nor was he converted merely by the intrinsic weight of the arguments used in their favour, but it was also evident that the great weight attached to Lord Durham's report had considerable influence over him. One thing was very certain that the hon. gentleman had never been returned in former days by a Reform Constituency, as the reformers had no confidence in him, and it was invariably by constituencies of the other party that he had been elected to Parliament.¹³³

MR. BOULTON wished to correct the Attorney General. When the present Chief Justice retired from the House in 1829, and left the seat for Niagara vacant, he was nominated by Mr. Dickson of that town, on the ground that he was opposed to the political views of the Chief Justice. He was elected by the liberal party and all his acts in the House would show whether their confidence was misplaced.¹³⁴

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN would merely ask his friends around him whether a nomination by Mr. Dickson was any recommendation from the reform party.¹³⁵

Hear, hear, and laughter from the ministerial benches.¹³⁶

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN: He certainly did not look on the hon. gentleman then as a Reformer, but there was a great advantage procured by his return, as a large and highly ((respectable)) number of people were being converted daily to the Responsible Government system, and it was necessary they should be treated with proper attention.¹³⁷ The hon. member had entirely forgotten that he was in the habit monthly, weekly, if not daily, expressing a hope that he would be returned on the Reform interest; and that he would consider himself not well used if he was not so returned.¹³⁸ As to the influence which the hon. gentleman boasted of possessing with the reform party and more especially in the County of Norfolk, it was not his (Mr. Baldwin's) intention to enter into a nice calculation on the subject at that moment, but to the best of his recollection, he was only elected by a majority of three or four, although all the influence of the party was exerted in his favour. It was precisely one of those things about which there was no great necessity for boasting. Then with regard to the great services he had performed for the liberal party, he could only say that neither (Mr. Baldwin) or his friends had ever looked on them as very great services. Taking them in the order in which the hon. gentleman himself put them, he must say it was with the greatest difficulty he got his friends to listen to the proposition of the hon. member in 1843, which they looked on as a positive damage instead of a benefit to them, and calculated seriously to injure the position they had taken, and which was founded on the great Ebrington precedent. The whole body of liberals felt that, but as it was desirable to get as large a majority as possible they yielded to the proposition of the hon. member.¹³⁹

MR. H. BOULTON said his proposition was seconded by Mr. Lafontaine.¹⁴⁰

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN.--Exactly. That was the most effectual way of taking the sting out of it. He did not mean to say the Hon. gentleman's resolution was absolutely bad in itself, but it was one of those cranky notions, which he frequently put forward with a firm determination to put his finger into everybody's pie. The hon. gentleman might have been right, and he (Mr. B.) might have been wrong, but he insisted nevertheless that the hon. gentleman did the party more harm than good. Then with regard to his amendment to the Rebellion Losses Bill, so far from that amendment being of great service to the party, he always looked on it as doing them a real injury. But on that occasion, as in 1843, it was advisable to obtain as much unanimity as possible, and they therefore adopted a measure that was of no real practical benefit. He came next to the question of the Judgeship, on which the Hon. gentleman pretended to have a claim, from the letters he had read, and several conversations he had referred to. The opinion he (Mr. Baldwin) had expressed then was perfectly candid, and he would have told him with equal candour that he could not recommend him to a seat on the Bench, if he felt that he could not do so; but the hon. gentleman should remember that although he had exercised the same courtesy to him that he attempted to show in every one else, and although he had never absolutely turned him out of his office, he never invited these discussions and always listened to them with the greatest disinclination, never prolonging them one moment longer than he could possibly help. If he could remember these things, and state them, taking his (Mr. Baldwin's) position into consideration, and the fact that no decision had been arrived at, he would put it to any reasonable man, he would put it to any man who ever held his responsible situation, what reply could he make to a gentleman who was pertinaciously urging his claims to an office not in existence? The hon. gentleman himself admitted that his (Mr. Baldwin's) letter did not contain a distinct promise. If it had given such a promise, and the Government had subsequently refused to ratify it, the hon. gentleman would then have attacked him as his personal enemy, or else asserted that he had no influence with his colleagues. He did not believe anything he had said or written could warrant the conclusion arrived at by the hon. gentleman, and if his imagination deceived him, he could only say that there was no one to blame but himself. The next point was with reference to the publications in the newspapers. So far from authorising these attacks to which the honorable gentleman referred, he would say that he had very little knowledge of his feelings if he believed him (Mr. Baldwin) capable of doing so. He was confident in his own mind that he never bore that hon. gentleman the slightest hostility, and these attacks came from quarters over which he had not the slightest controul. He had but one thing to say in conclusion, if the House conceived that the hon. member's non-appointment to the Bench was a public loss and that the ministry had done wrong in not appointing him, they had only to pass a motion condemnatory of their conduct. He would beg permission in that case to retain his own opinion, which would be entirely different. That was the only course those hon. gentlemen could take who were of opinion that government had neglected the public interests by the non-appointment of that hon. gentleman; for that the government was responsible, but with respect to other points in dispute he could only say the government had acted with candour and justice, and according to his opinion with a strict regard for the general good. Having made these remarks in reply to the statements of the hon. gentleman, he had a few words to add respecting the motion before the House which appeared to be entirely lost sight of. It was in reality a question whether the two Superintendents of education should or should not be put on the same footing. The resolution to which this was an amendment proposed that they should both stand on the same level and he did not see anything in it adverse to the principles generally advocated by the government.¹⁴¹

MR. RICHARDS moved--That the bill be recommitted forthwith, for the pur-

pose of amending the 34th clause of the same, so as to fix the salaries of the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada at £420 per annum, the first Clerk at £175 per annum, and the second Clerk at £60 per annum.¹⁴²

A debate ... ((arose)) thereupon.¹⁴³

(130)

Mr. Richards moved, seconded by Mr. Christie, and the Question being put, That the Debate be adjourned until to-morrow; the House divided: And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Orders de-
ferred.

Ordered, *That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until to-morrow.*

*Then, on motion of Mr. DeWitt, seconded by Mr. McFarland,
The House adjourned.*

APPENDIX: 8 JULY 1850.

((WITHDRAWN MOTION: RE INCREASING SUFFRAGE IN UPPER CANADA.))¹⁴⁴

MR. FLINT moved for leave to bring in a bill to extend the elective franchise to all householders in Upper Canada.¹⁴⁵

MR. COM. CR. LANDS PRICE seconded the motion.¹⁴⁶

MR. H. SHERWOOD (Toronto) asked if that bill were brought in under the auspices of the government. He thought it extraordinary that a member of the government should second a motion for the introduction of a bill of a private mem., affecting the franchise in a very important manner.¹⁴⁷ There could not be a more important measure introduced, as it went to extend the elective franchise to all householders in Upper Canada.¹⁴⁸ It was, in fact, a more important measure than the representation bill, and the government should have an opinion upon it. They should either be prepared to say we will bring the measure in ourselves or we will set our faces against it. He repeated that it was extraordinary that such a bill should be brought in by a private member and seconded by a member of the government. It was a sign of very great weakness in the Cabinet. He asked the Attorney General if the bill had been introduced with his permission.¹⁴⁹

COL. PRINCE wished, before the question was put and answered, that an explanation should be afforded, as to the object of the Bill. He should like to know what were its provisions; and, secondly,¹⁵⁰ if the member for Hastings had the consent of Government for introducing it.¹⁵¹

MR. FLINT said, he had not the consent of the government and did not deem it his duty to ask it¹⁵², because he did not think he was bound to do so. He saw that no notice had been given of any measure of the kind; and the question having been a good deal discussed during the recess, and was much desired in his county, he thought it proper to introduce the measure.¹⁵³ His (Mr. F.'s) object in introducing the Bill was to do away with perjury; he was satisfied that the present system inevitably produced false swearing. At present, with the forty shilling freehold¹⁵⁴ there are persons possessing large Properties, who are placed on the same footing as those who own a mere cedar swamp.¹⁵⁵ Many bad votes were sworn to; a man got possession of a quarter or half acre of barren land in order to be able to get a vote when it was not worth forty shillings or near it.¹⁵⁶ There was another reason for introducing this Bill ... to give to all householders a right to vote who are on the collector's roll.¹⁵⁷ The franchise was very unequal; in the cities and towns persons paying ten pounds rent were allowed to vote, while there was no such provision for persons residing in the country.¹⁵⁸ Many householders had not taken out their title deeds, and were thereby deprived of the privilege of voting.¹⁵⁹ He was in favor of all on the Collector's roll being entitled to a vote¹⁶⁰. He should, therefore, move to bring in a Bill to extend the elective franchise; and, whether it should pass or not, he was satisfied the day was coming ... when it would be carried.¹⁶¹

MR. CHRISTIE thought the matter was not within the cognizance of the house, as the proposed bill would be an interference with the constitutional act.¹⁶²

Hear, hear, from MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.¹⁶³

MR. CHRISTIE said the Act of Union provided that only forty shilling free holders should vote. It was perfectly idle therefore, to waste time on the subject; as it was not in the power of a Colonial Legislature to repeal an Act of the Imperial Parliament. It was impossible he said, that any further dis-

cussion could lead to any practical result.¹⁶⁴

MR. H. BOULTON concurred in what had fallen from the learned member for Gaspé¹⁶⁵, ((and)) contended that he had no right to legislate on this matter, as it was settled by the Union Act of the Imperial Parliament.¹⁶⁶ ((He)) was surprised to find a member of the government seconding the motion.¹⁶⁷

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN said he had not understood from the notice to what extent this measure was intended to go, but he was sure, from what had been said by his hon. friend who introduced it, that¹⁶⁸ it was perfectly clear ... its provisions would be an interference with the Imperial Act, and therefore could not pass.¹⁶⁹ The franchise had been fixed by the constitutional act.¹⁷⁰ There were certain additional restrictions imposed by Provincial Acts, which might however, be altered.¹⁷¹

MR. MORIN the SPEAKER gave his opinion that it was a fit subject for legislation by this House.¹⁷²

MR. H. BOULTON said, he conceived it was the province of the Speaker only to give his decision in cases of order; and not to decide as to the construction of an Act of Parliament.¹⁷³

MR. H. SHERWOOD (Toronto) was desirous that no erroneous impression regarding this matter should go abroad through the reports of the press. He was of opinion that the house had power to extend the franchise, of declaring what the franchise should be. Mr. Sherwood then read from the union act in support of this view.¹⁷⁴ The Union Act fixed the number of representatives, which could only be altered by a vote of two thirds of the members. Upon other subjects the Provincial Legislature could decide. By the act alluded to it was provided that all laws and ordinances then in force in Upper and Lower Canada, should remain in force. The law at that time in force in Upper Canada, gave to householders to the amount of ten pounds, and also to forty shilling freeholders the right to vote; and the Imperial Act says that all such laws shall remain in force until altered by consent of the Colonial Legislature.¹⁷⁵ The expediency of increasing the franchise, however, was another thing.¹⁷⁶ Supposing the House could pass this bill alluded to; he (Mr. S.) contended that the government should come down and propose it. Was the elective franchise to be treated as a local question, and brought in at the will of individual members, without consulting the government; and was it consistent with responsible government that a measure of that nature was to be so introduced and seconded by a member of the government; as in this instance by the Commissioner of Crown Lands; which went to alter a most important law, and extends to a household suffrage throughout the Province; unsettling principles which it was desirable to maintain. If government thought the measure necessary it was their duty to bring it in. By allowing individuals to bring in a bill of this description, they betrayed a weakness; and he was sorry to see the Attorney General, the father of responsible government, in the position in which he is placed, as he should have opposed the introduction of the bill.¹⁷⁷

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN still thought the member for Hastings should not have introduced the bill. He still remained of the same opinion as the learned member for Gaspé.¹⁷⁸ The local legislature had not power to pass a measure¹⁷⁹. There was an additional reason for that opinion. When the former Attorney General had the¹⁸⁰ election law¹⁸¹ of Upper Canada under consideration he was desirous of making the forty shillings, which was merely precautionary, currency instead of sterling;--but he came to the conclusion that it was not in the power of the Legislature to effect any alteration, and therefore, added the difference between currency and sterling in fixing the franchise. He suggested to the member for Hastings not to press the motion, or at all events to withdraw it¹⁸² to

allow time for the consideration of the question. He (Mr. B.) quite agreed with the member for Toronto (Mr. Sherwood,) that the question was of great importance one way or another, and that it was one on which the government ought to be prepared to express an opinion; but from the way in which the notice was given the government had not been aware of its real character.¹⁸³

MR. FLINT after explaining his reasons for introducing the bill, ... ((said)) that the Commissioner for Crown Lands seconding it was purely accidental¹⁸⁴. ((He)) thought that if we had not power to deal with the question it was time we had. If we were to be so crippled by the Union Act that we could make no change, an address ought to be passed to the Queen for power not only to extend the elective franchise but also to increase the representation. After the legal view of the question that had been expressed by the Attorney General he would withdraw his motion, and if nothing was done before he should again bring up the question next session.¹⁸⁵

((QUESTION AND ANSWER: CLERGY RESERVES.))¹⁸⁶

MR. FERGUSSON enquired of the Ministry, whether any steps have or will be taken, with a view to reducing ... ((the)) valuation ((of)) the Clergy Reserve Lands in the Townships of Peel Wellesley and Maryborough, in the County of Waterloo.¹⁸⁷

MR. COM. CR. LANDS PRICE replied in the negative.¹⁸⁸

FOOTNOTES: 8 JULY 1850.

1. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
2. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in identical accounts: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1850, PILOT, 13 July 1850, and PACKET, 20 July 1850. The debate was also reported by: NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
3. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
4. IBID.
5. IBID.
6. IBID.
7. IBID.
8. IBID.
9. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1850, and NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
10. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1850.
11. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
12. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in identical accounts: BRITISH COLONIST, 9 July 1850, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 10 July 1850; EXAMINER, 10 July 1850, BRITISH COLONIST, 12 July 1850, NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850, and BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850. The following paper reported the debate in partially identical accounts: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1850, PILOT, 13 July 1850, and PACKET, 20 July 1850. The debate was also reported by: HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850, NORTH AMERICAN, 16, 19, 23 July 1850, and GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
13. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1850.
14. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
15. IBID.
16. IBID.
17. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1850.
18. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
19. IBID.
20. IBID.
21. IBID.
22. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1850.
23. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
24. IBID.
25. BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850.
26. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
27. BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850.
28. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
29. BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850.
30. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
31. BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850.
32. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
33. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1850.
34. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
35. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1850.
36. IBID.
37. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
38. BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850.
39. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
40. BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850.
41. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1850.
42. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.

43. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1850.
44. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
45. BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850.
46. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
47. IBID.
48. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1850.
49. BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850.
50. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1850.
51. BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850.
52. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1850.
53. BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850.
54. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1850.
55. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
56. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1850.
57. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
58. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1850.
59. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
60. IBID.
61. BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850.
62. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
63. IBID.
64. BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850.
65. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1850.
66. BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850.
67. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
68. IBID.
69. IBID.
70. IBID.
71. BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850.
72. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
73. IBID.
74. IBID.
75. IBID.
76. IBID.
77. BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850.
78. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
79. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1850.
80. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
81. IBID.
82. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1850.
83. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
84. BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850.
85. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
86. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1850.
87. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
88. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1850.
89. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
90. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1850.
91. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
92. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1850.
93. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
94. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1850.
95. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
96. IBID.
97. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
98. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1850.

99. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
100. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850. Illipsis represents illegible words.
101. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1850.
102. IBID.
103. IBID.
104. IBID.
105. IBID.
106. IBID.
107. IBID.
108. IBID.
109. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
110. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
111. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1850.
112. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
113. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1850.
114. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
115. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1850.
116. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
117. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1850.
118. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
119. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
120. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
121. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1850.
122. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
123. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1850.
124. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
125. IBID.
126. IBID.
127. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1850.
128. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
129. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1850.
130. BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850.
131. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
132. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1850.
133. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
134. IBID.
135. IBID.
136. IBID.
137. IBID.
138. BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850.
139. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
140. IBID.
141. IBID.
142. IBID.
143. IBID.
144. The following papers reported the debate on this motion in identical accounts: EXAMINER, 10 July 1850, and BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850. The following papers reported the debate in partially identical accounts: BRITISH COLONIST, 9 July 1850, HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 10 July 1850, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1850, PILOT, 13 July 1850, and PACKET, 20 July 1850; HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850, and LA MINERVE, 15 July 1850. The debate was also reported by: PILOT, 9 July 1850, NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850, and GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
145. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1850.
146. IBID.
147. IBID.

148. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
149. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1850.
150. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
151. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
152. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
153. BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850.
154. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
155. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
156. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
157. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
158. BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850.
159. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
160. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
161. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
162. BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850.
163. IBID.
164. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
165. IBID.
166. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
167. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
168. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
169. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
170. BATHURST COURIER, 12 July 1850.
171. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
172. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
173. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
174. BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850.
175. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
176. BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850.
177. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
178. IBID.
179. BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850.
180. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
181. BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850.
182. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
183. BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850.
184. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
185. BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850.
186. The following papers reported the exchange on this question in identical accounts: EXAMINER, 10 July 1850, and BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850. The exchange was also reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 12 July 1850, and NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
187. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
188. IBID.

(130)

Mr. Perry
takes his
seat.

PETER PERRY, Esquire, Member for the East Riding of the County of York, having previously taken the oath according to law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

Petitions
brought up.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By the Honorable Mr. Price,--The Petition of John Caven, President, on behalf of the Dumfries Teachers' Association.

By Mr. Lemieux,--The Petition of Joseph Genest and others, members of the Temperance Society of the Parish of Ste. Marguerite de Joliette, County of Dorchester; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of Portneuf.

By Mr. Armstrong,--The Petition of Claude Bourgeois and others, of the Township of Kildare, County of Berthier.

By Mr. Mongenais,--The Petition of the Very Reverend P.L. Archambault and others, of the Parishes of St. Michel de Vaudreuil and Ste. Jeanne de l'Isle Perrot, County of Vaudreuil.

By the Honorable Mr. Chabot,--The Petition of the Reverend Patrick McMahon, Chaplain, and others, the Committee of management of the St. Patrick's Church in the City of Quebec.

By the Honorable Mr. Sherwood,--The Petition of Alexander Morrison, of Toronto; and the Petition of Edward G. O'Brien and others, shareholders in the late City of Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Company.

By Mr. Taché,--The Petition of Gabriel Lachance and others, Pilots of the Harbour of Quebec.

By the Honorable Mr. Cayley,--The Petition of the Municipal Council of the united Counties of Huron, Perth, and Bruce.

Second Report
of Committee
on Private
Bills.

The Honorable Mr. Badgley, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the following Bills, and have agreed to certain amendments to each of the same, which they respectively submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House:--

Bill to incorporate the Kingston Fire and Marine Insurance Company:

Bill to incorporate the Quebec Workmen's Benevolent Society:

Bill to incorporate the St. John's Academy:

Bill to transfer to the Municipal Council of the Municipality of the Town of Three Rivers the administration of the Common of the said Town, and for other purposes.

Kingston Fire
and Marine
Insurance Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Kingston Fire and Marine Insurance Company, as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Mortgages
(U.C.) Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to alter and amend the Act requiring Mortgages on personal property in Upper Canada to be filed, be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

First Report
of Committee
on Public

Mr. Wilson read in his place, the First Report of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the state of the Public Income and Expenditure of this Province, and to con-

Income and
Expenditure.

sider and report to this House what further regulations and checks it may be proper, in their opinion, to adopt for establishing an effective control upon all charges incurred in the receipt, custody and application of the public money, and what further measures can be adopted for reducing any part of the Public Expenditure, without detriment to the public service.

And the Question being proposed, That the Report be now received;

The Honorable Mr. Cayley moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Boulton, That the words "now received" at the end of the Question

(131)

tion be left out, in order to add the words "recommitted, with an Instruction to the Committee to insert the following after the word "employed" at the close of the Report:--

The undersigned Members of the Finance Committee desire formally to record their dissent from the foregoing Report which the Honorable Member for London, as Chairman of the Committee, has been directed to submit to Your Honorable House.

In justification of this proceeding, the undersigned beg to bring to the recollection of Your Honorable House, the circumstances which preceded and led to the formation of the Finance Committee.

The addition of upwards of 60 per cent. to the Duties on Imports imposed by the Tariff of 1849, and the increasing charges of the Civil Government, having excited the apprehensions of the people, and awakened the Government to the necessity of making some exertions to allay the general discontent, His Excellency the Governor General, at the opening of the present Session, directed the attention of the Legislature to this important subject.

To give effect to a recommendation thus formally made by the Representative of the Sovereign, it became the incumbent duty of the Administration either to submit to the Legislature some clear and practical scheme for the relief of the country, avowedly introduced as a Ministerial measure, or, adopting the alternative of an independent Finance Committee, to give it such countenance and support, following rather than directing its proceedings, as should furnish satisfactory proof of their desire to comply with the just and well understood wishes of the people.

The undersigned do not desire to trespass upon the patience of Your Honorable House, but pray a reference to the Minutes of the Committee, whereby it will be seen that the greater part of its proceedings has been rendered nugatory, and the votes previously taken reversed, by the amendments moved and carried by the Honorable Inspector General.

It is far from the wish of the undersigned to arrogate to themselves the powers legitimately belonging to the majority; but it must be apparent to Your Honorable House that, in a Committee nominated by the Government, any proposition emanating from a leading Member of the Executive, of so important a nature as that of reversing the proceedings of the Committee, cannot but be regarded as expressive of the views entertained by that Government, and claiming to be received and treated in that light by their usual supporters.

If the undersigned are justified in the conclusion at which they have arrived,--the refusal to reduce or define the specific Salaries which should be attached to the offices held by the Confidential Advisers of the Crown, and to place any limitation to the number composing the Executive Body,--the amendment to expunge the resolution abolishing the unnecessary offices of Solicitors General, and the virtual denial of the right of Your Honorable House to legislate on all branches of Public Expenditure involved in the proposed reference to the Imperial Government touching the Salary of the Governor General, must be taken as declaratory on the part of the Government of a determination not to permit retrenchment in those serious items of expense affecting the Chief Officers of the State with

which, to be effectual, retrenchment ought to commence.

Impressed with this conviction, and believing that in the decisions of the Committee so controlled, as to be traced the direct interference of the Executive, who here at the same time evaded that responsibility which should attach to their acts, the undersigned desire to record their Protest against the reception of the Report.

W. Badgley,
W. Cayley,
Henry Sherwood,
Caleb Hopkins,
Benj. Holmes,
Robert Christie,
H.J. Boulton,
L.J. Papineau."1

MR. M. CAMERON's absence alone prevented his signature being attached to the protest², after referring to the parliamentary mode of proceeding in the House of Commons, with which the proposal to insert a protest was at variance.³

(131)

Mr. Speaker objected to the Motion as being irregular in form and not in the shape of an Instruction on special matters, but of a Protest by the minority of the Committee under their signatures.

MR. CAYLEY explained that it was intended as an addition to the Report. He had looked into the Journals of the House of Commons and thought that course could be taken.⁴

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN made some remarks supporting the Speaker's views.⁵

MR. MORIN the SPEAKER drew up his opinion in writing to be entered in the Journals.⁶

(131)

Then the Question being put, That the Report be now received;

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Bouthillier, Cartier, Chapin, Chapman, Solicitor General Drummond, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Laliberté, Hinks, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Le-mieux, Marquis, Méthot, Mongenais, Morrison, Polette, Price, Sauvageau, Taché, Viger, Watts, and Wilson.--(29.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Cayley, Christie, Crysler, DeWitt, Flint, Holmes, Hopkins, Johnson, McConnell, McLean, Notman, Papineau, Perry, Robinson, Sanborn, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Seymour, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of DURHAM, Smith of FRONTENAC, and Stevenson.--(24.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Mr. Wilson accordingly presented the same to the House; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee, impressed with the conviction that a thorough and searching system of retrenchment was alike demanded by the exigencies of the Province and the wishes of its people, have deemed it to be their duty to commence their labors by a careful review of the several duties assigned to the Chief Functionaries of the State, their position and emoluments. In conducting their investigations, Your Committee have not been unmindful of the obligation of maintaining unimpaired the efficiency of the Public Service, aware that no reduction of a

purely pecuniary character could compensate for duties neglected or imperfectly discharged; at the same time, they have scrupulously kept in view the wants and resources of the Province, avoiding on the one hand an indiscriminate parsimony, while striving on the other, to adapt the expenditure of public monies to the dependant and modest condition of a Colony.

Before entering upon the discussion of the Civil List, Your Committee, not unnaturally, directed their attention to the Act of last Session providing for an Indemnity to Members; the first and almost universally expressed desire was to materially qualify, if not entirely repeal, an enactment which at first sight appeared unnecessarily to burden the public expenditure, but mature reflection prompted the abandonment of a course which, while it undoubtedly effected a pecuniary reduction, threatened to restrict the choice of the People, and to place beyond the reach of the intelligent Yeomanry of the country, a compliance with the call of their fellow citizens to take part in the Councils of the Nation.

Your Committee, in considering the charge upon the Civil List for the Salary of Her Majesty's Representative in this Province, have duly weighed the circumstances under which it was originally established. They find that the Salary of

(132)

the Governor in Chief in Lower Canada, prior to the Union, was Four thousand five hundred pounds Sterling, equal to Five thousand pounds Currency, per annum,-- in addition to which the Incumbent was entitled to certain perquisites attached to the office, and often producing a considerable sum yearly. The offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor were, generally speaking, conferred, both in Upper and Lower Canada, as they are still in some other Colonies, on Officers of high Military rank, whose pay and other allowances formed such an addition to their income as to enable them to maintain their elevated position without pecuniary sacrifice on their part. Your Committee are of opinion that the change of Imperial policy which has prevailed for some years, and which has led to the appointment of Noblemen and Gentlemen of high rank in the Civil service of the Crown to the Office of Governor General of Canada, has given great satisfaction to Her Majesty's subjects in this Province; and Your Committee entertain no doubt that it would be a source of deep regret to the public at large, if the Crown should be again compelled, in selecting as its Representative for this great Province, to confine its choice to Military or Naval Officers, or to Gentlemen of inferior rank in the Civil service. Your Committee are well aware that the Salary of Seven thousand pounds Sterling, per annum, at present attached to the office of Governor General, is very generally considered excessive; but they are equally well assured that any reduction that would result in the appointment of men having no political character to sustain, would only cause future disappointment, considering that the responsibility of selecting the individual to fill the high office of Governor General of this Province must continue to devolve upon Her Majesty, and that Her Constitutional Advisers must be the best judges as to the amount of Salary requisite to command the services of individuals of high standing in the Civil service of the Crown, and which Salary must, in a great degree, be determined upon with reference to the Salaries of other Officers in that service, and not with reference to Salaries either in this Province or in the neighbouring States of the American Union. Your Committee are of opinion that an Address to Her Majesty should be adopted, praying Her Majesty to direct Her Ministers to re-consider the subject of the Salary of Her Representative in this Province, with the view of recommending any reduction which, in their opinion, may be made without impairing the efficiency of this important branch of the Public Service.

Your Committee have considered the Salaries allowed to the Speakers of the Honorable the Legislative Council and of Your Honorable House, and have resolved

to recommend that, after the present Parliament, the Salary of the Speaker of Your Honorable House should be Five hundred pounds per annum, and that the Speaker of the Legislative Council should be a Member of the Government and Head of a Department, without any Salary as Speaker.

Your Committee further recommend that the annual Salary of the Clerks of the Honorable the Legislative Council and of Your Honorable House, be Five hundred pounds, and the Assistant Clerks Four hundred pounds, without any extra allowance; and, in order to prevent any kind of importunity which may be made to Members of either House on the subject of Salaries and Allowances, Your Committee recommend that, hereafter, no permanent Salary shall be increased except by Legislative enactment.

Your Committee further recommend that the Law Clerk of Your Honorable House do also hold the Office of Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and perform the duties of that Office without additional Salary.

In determining upon the Official Salaries of the Honorable the Judges of both sections of the Province, Your Committee have been deeply impressed with the absolute necessity of recommending such Salaries as will command the services of professional men of the highest character; Your Committee therefore recommend that, hereafter, the Salaries of the Chief Justices in the Province, Chancellor, Puisné Judges, and Vice-Chancellors, be fixed at the uniform rate of One thousand pounds Currency, per annum, without travelling allowances.

Your Committee have considered the Salaries and Allowances enjoyed by the several Judges of Circuit Courts in Lower Canada, and of County Courts in Upper Canada, and are of opinion that they cannot be reduced without impairing the efficiency of the Public Service.

In considering the Official Salaries of the Members of the Administration, various opinions have been found to prevail among the Members of Your Committee. It is held by some that the Salaries of these officers should be regulated with a view of bringing into the public service men of high character and ability with a large stake in the country, rather than men of ability with less character and less personal interest in public affairs. Those who hold these opinions deem it not improbable that the natural working of Responsible Government, if accompanied by high Salaries and great public Patronage, will induce needy politicians to aspire to office less from motives of patriotism than to become the recipients of the emoluments of office, and the dispensers of the Patronage in the gift of the Government. Your Committee are, however, of opinion that no apprehension need be entertained by the public, either that the persons of the character described would be selected by the Representative of the Crown in this Province as his Confidential Advisers, or that they could obtain the support of a majority of the Representatives of the People of this Province, without which their continuance in office would be impossible. Your Committee are not prepared to recommend such a regulation of Salaries as would confine the choice of the Crown to men with a large stake in the country, and exclude men of great ability from filling the highest offices in the country, unless they should be possessed of private fortunes sufficiently ample to defray the expenses to which the Incumbents of such offices are necessarily subject. The uncertain tenure of the offices in question, the great labor imposed upon their Incumbents, and the sacrifices of all kinds which they are called upon to make, render it expedient, in the opinion of Your Committee, that the Salaries attached to them should be of the highest grade. At the present stage of their enquiries, Your Committee are not prepared to define the specific Salaries which should be attached to the offices held by the Confidential Officers of the Crown; it would, in their opinion, be premature to come to a conclusion on this subject, until they have concluded their enquiries into other branches of the Public Expenditure, as well as into the general average of the income and expenditure of other classes of the community not in the public employment.

Your Committee conceiving that much inconvenience has arisen to persons from the country having business to transact at the Public Offices, as well as much delay in the actual business of the Departments, from the present limited number of office hours, and considering also the inexpediency and inconvenience of there being, in many instances, an intermission in the middle of the day allowed to, or taken by, the Clerks of the different Offices of the Government, recommend

(133)

that the office hours in the several Public Departments be from nine o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon, without any intermission, and as much longer as the business of the Department may require the attendance of all or any of the Officers or Clerks therein employed.

Appendix (B.B.)

For the Appendix to the said Report, see Appendix (B.B.)

Quebec Workmen's Benevolent Society Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Quebec Workmen's Benevolent Society, as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Thursday next.

Three Rivers Common Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to transfer to the Municipal Council of the Municipality of the Town of Three Rivers the administration of the Common of the said Town, and for other purposes, as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

University of King's College.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the first instant, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, a detailed Statement of the amount expended towards defraying the expenses of the Commission of Enquiry into the affairs of the University of King's College, appointed under a Statute of the University, and also, a Statement of the progress which has been made under such Commission up to the present time.

Appendix (C.C.)

For the said Return, see Appendix (C.C.)

Loans contracted for in London.

The Honorable Mr. Hincks, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, the following Return:--

Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the fourth instant, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, a Tabular Return of the various Loans contracted for in London since the Union, setting forth the amount of each Loan, the Act under which contracted, the rate of interest payable thereon, the place at which the principal is redeemable, whether in London or elsewhere, the place where the interest is payable, and whether yearly or half-yearly, the rate at which such Loans have been effected, whether under or over their par value, and the agency and brokerage paid or payable on the principal, either on negotiating such Loan or on paying the interest, and any other charge, if any, payable by the Government on account of such negotiations or Loans.

By Command,

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 9th July, 1850.

A TABULAR RETURN of the various Loans contracted for in London since the Union, setting forth the amount of each Loan, the Act under which contracted, the rate of interest payable thereon, the place at which the principal is redeemable, the place where the interest is payable, whether yearly or half-yearly, the rate at which such Loans were effected whether under or over their par value, and the agency and brokerage paid or payable on the principal, either on negotiating such Loan or on paying the interest, and any other charge, if any, payable by the Government on account of such negotiations or Loans; in conformity with an Address of the Legislative Assembly of the 4th July, 1850.
((For the said Return, see the following page.))

(134)

Message from
the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--
Mr. Speaker,

Great Western
Railroad
Stock Bill.

The Legislative Council have agreed to the Amendment made by the Legislative Assembly to their Amendments to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to empower Municipal and other Corporations to subscribe for Stock of the Great Western Railroad Company, and other Railroad Companies, or otherwise to aid in completing such undertakings," without any Amendment: And also,

Osgoode Side
Lines Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend and explain the Act relative to the side lines in the Township of Osgoode," without any Amendment.

And then he withdrew.

Common
Schools
(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate upon the Amendment which was yesterday proposed to be made to the Question, That the Report (of the Committee of whole House on the Bill for the better establishment and maintenance of Common Schools in Upper Canada) be now received;

And which Amendment was, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "the said Bill be now recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of amending the thirty-fourth Clause of the same, so as to fix the salaries of the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada, at Four hundred and twenty pounds, per annum, of the first Clerk at One hundred and seventy-five pounds, per annum, and of the second Clerk at Sixty pounds, per annum;"

And the Question on the Amendment being again proposed:--The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

Mr. Boulton of Toronto moved in amendment to the said proposed Amendment, seconded by Mr. Scott of Bytown, That the words "Four hundred and twenty" be left out, and the words "Three hundred" inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment to the said proposed Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Boulton of TORONTO, Crysler, Malloch, Perry, Sanborn, and Scott of BYTOWN.--(6.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Boulton of NORFOLK, Pouthillier, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cartier, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Guillet, Hincks, Holmes, Hopkins, Jobin, Johnson, Lacoste, Attorney

(133)

Loan.	Amount of each Loan, in Sterling.	Authority.	Rate of Interest.	When Redeemable.
	£ s. d.			
A.	1360000 0 0	4 and 5 Vic., chap.28.	4 per cent.	{ £600000 in 1863 300000 in 1864 400000 in 1865 60000 in 1866
B.	140000 0 0	9 Vic. chap.66.	5 do . . .	In 1866
C.	76855 7 8	7 Vic. chap.34.	5 do . . .	In 1863
D.	870 0 0	do do	5 do . . .	In 1863
E.	71000 0 0	9 Vic. chap.66.	5 do . . .	In 1866
F.	30000 0 0	do do	6 do . . .	In 1857
G.	16500 0 0	12 Vic. chap.5.	6 do . . .	In 1859
H.	250000 0 0	do do	6 do . . .	In 1874
I.	250000 0 0	do do	6 do . . .	In 1874

Loan.	Where Payable.	Whether Yearly or Half-yearly.	Whether under or over the Par value.
A.	In London, Bank of England	Half-yearly	Over Par
B.	do do do	do do	do do
C.	do Glyn & Co. . .	do do	{ At par to Welland Canal
D.	do Bonsanquet & Co.	do do	Shareholders
E.	do Glyn & Co. . .	do do	Invested on account of Clergy Funds . . .
F.	do do	do do	At Par
G.	do do	do do	do
H.	do do	do do	do
I.	do Baring & Co. . .	do do	do

((continued))

Loan.	Rate of Agency and Brokerage.	Any other Charge in Negotiating or Paying Interest.
A.	Guaranteed Loan, no charge	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on paying Interest.
B.	No such charge	
C.	do do	
D.	do do	
E.	do do	
F.	1 per cent. Commission on £20000, and $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Brokerage on amount . .	1 per cent. on paying Interest.
G.	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Brokerage . .	
H.	1 per cent. Commission, and $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.	
I.	Brokerage	

Inspector General's Office,
Toronto, 8th July, 1850.

F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Marquis, McConnell, McFarland, McLean, Merritt, Méthot, Mongenais, Morrison, Notman, Papineau, Polette, Price, Prince, Richards, Robinson, Sauvageau, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of DURHAM, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stevenson, Taché, Viger, Watts, and Wilson.--(60.)

So it passed in the Negative.

*And the Question on the Amendment to the Original Question being again proposed;*⁷

MR. J. SMITH of Durham called the attention of the House to the amendment he had proposed to the School bill on the preceding evening⁸ against fixing the salary of Chief Superintendent of Education at £500, and in favor of the amendment he moved last night, to fix it at £400⁹. He was under the impression that that was the amount previously fixed for the Superintendent of Upper Canada, but, on referring to the subject he found it was £420, and he understood that the £80 of deficiency had hitherto been made up in the way of contingency. But he was opposed to fixing the salary at £500, because he did not see any reason that the House should, because it was that in Lower Canada, make it the same in Upper Canada. If the salary is not too much in Lower Canada, and if the duties here are as extensive as they are there, then the same amount of salary will not be too much. He thought, however, that the law was sufficiently well understood now, and could be carried out without the necessity of that extreme amount of talent which hon. gentlemen think necessary to its prosecution. There were other qualifications quite as important as financial matters in carrying out the School Bill, and as far as he could judge of the bill--and from the correspondence he had received upon the subject from the district he had the honor to represent--it would seem not to give satisfaction.¹⁰ He would not assume the responsibility of voting against it¹¹, but he believed it was not the last School Bill that would be passed. In reading the "Correspondence on the School Law" he found many points in which the present School Bill went a little beyond other bills of a similar kind. For example, in regard to books. He was ready to acknowledge that there should be a uniformity in the text-book, but he was not inclined to think that it should be Provincial uniformity. He believed that they were not arrived at the stage when it was possible to carry out the system of this bill. In many parts of the country--newly settled parts--it would be impossible to carry out the requirements of this bill. He could not divest himself of the idea that there was a good deal of personal feeling mixed up in the "Correspondence" on this measure. He thought the bill of last session had given umbrage to the Superintendent, for he seems to have taken up the idea that the framer of that bill had some personal aim at him, and had not the straightforwardness to say, do away with the Superintendent, but made up the bill in such a way,¹² objectionable in the details,¹³ that the Superintendent, if obliged to carry out the bill, must resign his situation.¹⁴ This circumstance should make the House watchful that the present measure was not carried beyond what the exigencies of the country and the wishes of the people required.¹⁵ It concerned the House to be careful to provide--that as the Superintendent feels that he has been personally attacked, he may not be allowed to carry out his plans farther than the exigencies of the case require. He had received a good many letters suggesting alterations, which he thought were very worthy of regard. One was, "that the Bill gives the Superintendent too much power." In the discussion in committee he saw an alteration take place which gave a good deal of colouring to this opinion. As the bill was introduced it required that five should be a quorum¹⁶ of the Committee of Public Instruction, of which the Superintendent was to be Chairman¹⁷. It is proposed now that three should form a quorum, and such a change made him think it was high time to look sharp at what was in the bill.¹⁸

He was opposed to placing the power invested in that Committee, in the hands of so small a number.¹⁹ He was prepared to propose an amendment that the original part should be restored. Again, the law as proposed goes to establish a uniformity of educational provision throughout the whole Province. In regard to school books, he would observe that a particular kind of geography was introduced in 1847 in the district of Newcastle. That particular form was adopted in 41 schools. Had the people been satisfied with this book it would be natural to find an increased demand for it; but the next year, 1848, instead of 41 schools using this textbook, the number had dwindled down to six. This shows that the people are extremely careful and attentive to what books are introduced. If that be so, he would ask the House if the people will be satisfied that a committee of three is sufficient to determine what kind of books will be used. The object for having so large a Committee on Education was that the different²⁰ religious denominations²¹ should be fairly represented on the board²² and consequently the quorum should be correspondingly large.²³ He hoped, then, that the quorum would be restored to five. As regards the salaries, he would move that it be fixed at £400. The hon. Inspector General proposed that it should be the same as that of Lower Canada; but he could not see why the question had any reference to Lower Canada, unless it be shown that the duties are similar. For his part he was quite convinced that the country would insist that the amount of salary be fixed according to the value of the services connected with the office, and not the same as in Lower Canada.²⁴ It should continue the same as at present, and the Finance Committee might reduce both if they thought it was requisite.²⁵ He thought that £400 was a very handsome²⁶ ((and)) ... amply sufficient²⁷ salary, and he was satisfied that hon. gentlemen would find that idea sustained out of doors.²⁸ From what he had heard that day, he would vote the salary at once; and not wait²⁹ until the Committee had been nullified³⁰ and completely reversed.³¹ He strongly condemned the reversal of the proceedings of the Retrenchment Committee by the Inspector General. They had been told by a supporter of the Ministry, that the cry of Retrenchment was surreptitious. He thought that that gentleman had better make enquiries, and he would find out that³² the cry of retrenchment ... ((was)) based upon a good foundation, and it would continue to become louder³³ and louder until it makes itself respected. Everyone who endeavours to resist it will fail in his attempt.³⁴ In place of being the cry of a few disappointed politicians, ... it was of such a nature that it would sweep away all who opposed it, no matter who they were.³⁵ He believed that the very existence of high salaries before the Union had begot the idea in those who hold office that these high salaries are absolutely necessary, and that those who have them are the only persons able to judge of that. But he could tell them that other persons in the House and out of it, take the liberty to think that they are quite capable of judging upon the subject. He was satisfied that the Finance Committee could not work well because a great part of them were in office, and a great number are expecting office, and it was like a man attempting to pull his own tooth. They had gone very boldly to pull down the salary of members to 10s. a day, while those who are getting high salaries never think of reducing theirs. He saw very plainly, however, that whatever the members do to keep up their high salaries, the country will have retrenchment from the highest down to the salaries of £300 or £400. He agreed with what was said one previous night by an hon. member, that they should begin at the top and come down. Something was said last night in regard to³⁶ the sincerity of the motives by which the learned member for Norfolk was actuated³⁷ in the endeavors he was making to obtain Retrenchment³⁸. It matters very little what the object of that gentleman may be if the country gains its object by his advocacy. He did not mean to say he was insincere, (hear, hear,) but whether that be so or no the people will not wait to enquire what is Mr. Boulton's idea--they look to his work.³⁹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS--"He would have made a good judge."⁴⁰

A cry--order, order.⁴¹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS ((continued))--It was such men as Mr. Smith, that kept him out of the Judgeship.⁴²

MR. J. SMITH said that that seemed to be the whole point of discussion last night. He took the full share of the responsibility in having advised against the appointment of the hon. member for Norfolk, to the bench, and he was free to acknowledge the talents of the hon. gentleman--yet, from the opinion entertained throughout the country, the government acted wisely in keeping him from such an office.⁴³ A prejudice existed against him and he knew that in his (Mr. S.'s) county, that⁴⁴ nothing would have given more offence than his having been so appointed.⁴⁵ But, however, all that might be, the country would have Retrenchment. Incumbents of offices had received such high salaries up to the present time, that they believed that they had a right to them.⁴⁶

(134)

Mr. Smith of Durham moved in amendment to the said proposed Amendment, seconded by Mr. Notman, That the words "and twenty" be left out;

MR. SEYMOUR said, upon reference to the journals, it would be found that in 1846, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and other gentlemen now on the treasury benches voted in favor of £375, and he saw no reason for raising salaries, when the taxes were greater and the revenue less than they were at that time.⁴⁷

MR. PAPINEAU spoke in favor of the amendment.⁴⁸ The hon. Attorney General had spoken at great length of the great merits of the present incumbent, the Superintendent of Education, as if they were to presume that all who were called to office, and to keep office, are called there and maintained because they are the fittest to discharge its duties. He has sat in judgement (sic) on the Superintendent in Upper Canada and Lower Canada, and because there is no inferiority in their merit he says there should consequently be no inferiority in their salaries. This is not the way to work in a Legislative body.⁴⁹ It was plainly to be seen that gentlemen did not understand the high position in which they were placed.⁵⁰ They were not to consider the merit or demerit of another man in a distant part of the Province, or to be swayed by personal considerations--but were to be governed by considerations of public justice, and public justice required that at the present moment, all officers should be able to do their duty in order to be remunerated.⁵¹ Officers should be adequately remunerated, but not at too high a rate.⁵² The country desired that there should be retrenchment, and it has been recommended by the speech from the throne to reduce as far as possible; now, it was a strange way of proceeding, to come forward to remunerate the Superintendent of Upper Canada, by merely stating that he ought to be put on the same footing as another. If the government take upon themselves the responsibility to say that his present remuneration is inadequate--that his salary must be raised, let them do so, openly and boldly, by saying that he should be remunerated. It might be inferred that he does not consider himself not sufficiently remunerated from the fact that he has not asked any further remuneration. It was the free gift of the administration. The gentleman was not known to him even by sight; but they were not there to stand as teachers over pupils, to examine the merit or demerit of any man, they were not qualified to sit and interrogate the public officers of any department which the wants of society require, as to their fitness or unfitness, and they were to inquire into their conduct only when complaints were made against them⁵³ and at present there were none.⁵⁴ He knew only the Superintendent as a man of intelligence and of talent but it would appear that there are lapses in all parties, and there seems to have been some with him. There is that jealousy of examining into the several political

constitutions that exist in the world. There is the fear that the spelling boooks (sic), coming from the U. States, may form in the minds of the pupils, an attachment to the institutions of that country. There is the leading opinion that the inclination of the people should be to instill the principles by which Prussia and Russia may organize its system of schools, where the church, the school, and the press were all under the control and the direction of government⁵⁵, subservient to the teaching of one thing--and that, servility⁵⁶, that it should be the duty to train the young mind to believe--to have faith, and not to examine. It is in this way that, under the British constitution, the minds of the youth are to be trained. It ought to be trained to vigour--to independence--to manliness--trained to understand the arguments for and against any political proposition--to examine what there is worthy of attention in the principles and institutions of one country, as being superior to those of another country--to have the mind so enlarged by education, so disciplined and trained, that it may not yield in tame subserviency to the powers that be.⁵⁷ ... That was not the case under the present Bill⁵⁸. There were some parts of the "correspondence" which evidenced considerable naivete; for instance, the Superintendent says that, it is very strange that, in the school-books of France and of Prussia, he had not seen one observation against the institutions of Great Britain, that there should be any against it in the school-books of the United States. This causes him surprise. It is rather a surprise that it should be otherwise. Is it not the feeling of every parent that his children should understand thoroughly the institutions of his own country and that, understanding them, he will love them. Why do the Americans contrast their institutions with those of England? Simply, because they are derived from those of England and may understand them. The strangers on the Continent do not understand them, and they do not censure them, because they do not know them. The people in the Colonies, as well as in the States, know that the bulk of their institutions are derived from England, and a comparison is a necessary consequence. It is not by debarring the youth of the colonies from reading of, and comparing the institutions of neighboring countries, that you shall make them blindly devoted to their own. If they shut up their right of examination in the spelling book, they will find it in the histories of other countries. These ideas may be brought as a counterpart to the very high eulogiums (sic) which have been passed by so many members of the government upon the Superintendent. That gentleman, with all his merit, accepted office, he knew the salary attached to it, and deemed that--either from the love of the situation, or from the hope of promoting the sacred cause of education--he could do good in it. Having accepted office, is it not enough so long as he does not complain of the inadequacy of the salary, to continue it at the rate at which it was fixed. There is very good reason, therefore, to support the amendment. The present incumbent may soon be summoned to something higher and better, and may have a higher salary, and for this consideration, it was not to the individual holding office that they were to grant anything. He wished this banished from their observation. Therefore, the motion that the one officer should have the same as the other, is contrary to all precedent--to all reason, and to consider the report and fill the blank with the present salary, is the only way consonant with parliamentary practice or with the constitution. When any proposition was made to enlarge popular liberty, some hon. gentlemen were scrupulous about the change, and complained that it was in opposition to the constitutional act.--Now, when such a proposition comes before the House, it is necessary to enquire, has the measure occupied the attention of the Executive Council--if not, it cannot be admitted; such scruples would have been entertained by hon. members regarding it had it been for the good of the people, but they do not entertain any scruples when it is for their favourites. He would, therefore, support the amendment before the House.⁵⁹

MR. W. BOULTON (Toronto) said it was remarked that night by the hon. Attorney-General (West), "That it was necessary that the unreasonable prejudices of the

people should be attended to." If it is right that unreasonable prejudices should be attended to, it is right that reasonable ones should be attended to. He found that the Ministry were obliged to break faith by refusing to confer an appointment that the unreasonable prejudices of the people might be attended to; and they came forward to increase a salary without being desired, and in the face of its having been again and again said, that he should have been dismissed from that situation. But unreasonable prejudices must be attended to, and the hon. member for Norfolk must be sacrificed to them⁶⁰ with reference to the Superintendent of Schools; the complaints against whom he would not stop to discuss. As to whether they were well founded or not⁶¹, he thought it strange that the government should come down and propose to increase the salary of an officer, that all their supporters were led to believe would be dismissed⁶², because unfit for office.... Will any body say that it is not the political support of that gentleman they wish to retain that has caused them to recommend to increase his salary? Would they recommend to increase the salary of that gentleman unless they believed they were to get a full equivalent for the salary proposed? He rose at present, simply because he had given notice of a series of resolutions of the same sort as that before the House,--that everything must come forward, and be discussed upon its simple merits. There ought to be a principle laid down in reference to salaries, and not in reference to individuals. It was a painful position for the House to be placed in, that they should be called upon to get up a discussion as to what sum should be paid to a public officer⁶³, in his presence, and who should withdraw when the subject of his salary was discussed.⁶⁴ It was on principle that he opposed the payment of high salaries. Besides, they were very prejudicial, in the present state of the province.⁶⁵ If they had an overwhelming treasury--If they were free from taxation of one sort and another, as many of the inhabitants of some parts of this continent are--the case would be different. But they are not so. Within a year or little more 60 per cent. had been added to the import duties, which is a serious burden on the community. There should be no imports whatever; they should be free from taxation, for, from the very system of heavy taxation, they were enabling the Government to increase those salaries unasked for, and to introduce changes which cause an enormous expenditure⁶⁶ in every branch of expenditure⁶⁷. Our position was such as should induce us to throw our ports open.⁶⁸ If they were in the same position as neighbouring countries, it would be a matter of little moment as to the comparative salaries to officers of the Government. The attention of the people should be directed to the question--Shall we have higher salaries, and be deprived of those advantages which other communities enjoy? or shall we have low salaries and enjoy those advantages? He was convinced they should have the low salaries, and he intended to make an amendment also; he would not have done so, but for the sake of consistency with his series of resolutions. He would propose--that instead of £425, the sum of £300 be substituted. Hon. gentlemen may say it is too low. He liked to see public servants reasonably paid, and able to maintain their own position, and he had taken the trouble to ascertain what is the average salary of professional men in the city. The average of clergymen of the Methodist Church is not £200, that of Congregationalists not £175; and, taking the Church of England throughout the Province, it is under £200. As regards the---⁶⁹

MR. COM. CR. LANDS PRICE.--The Bishop of Toronto has £1500.⁷⁰

MR. W. BOULTON.--Well, the Commissioner of Crown lands has £1100, and not worth half so much as the Bishop. But he desired to be understood, that he wished to find fault with no person. As regards the medical profession, they did not average £250, and their salary is contingent upon their exertions. He wanted therefore to maintain that no officer should receive more than £300. Public servants should be so, and they should not hold a position in society

superior to that of men of equal talent.⁷¹ Another reason why he should vote for a reduction in the salary, was that there is no surplus fund, and that all the Government could do was to meet the interest of the Provincial debt, and the necessary public expenditure.⁷² There was, however, another, and a better reason for low salaries. There is, among the population of this country, those who have a claim to the sympathies of the country, because they cannot help themselves--and who, although members of this House, sneer at the institutions of other countries--are obliged to resort to neighbouring states to find an asylum because they have none to care for them in their own country. He alluded to the deaf and dumb, and the blind; and were he to state the number of such in the Province, there is hardly a member who will believe it. It appears, however, from the statistics, that at this moment there are upwards of 1300 deaf and ...((dumb)), and upwards of 1100 blind people in Canada. And should they desire improvement to their minds they must go to a neighbouring country. It was a mistake to suppose that numbers of these could not be made useful to the country. He knew a late member of the Administration who has a child in that position and was obliged to go to the State of Massachusetts to get that child educated, and he believed there were numbers in the Province similarly situated. They ought to have such institutions, but he believed they could not support them with the present means, and continue the high salaries, and leave these people without the means of education, or will you banish these high salaries, and get those asylums so prevalent in other countries. Now, other countries have Superintendents of Education. In Ohio the Superintendent has 900 dollars--in Kentucky 700 dollars, and in New York, where there is a population of three millions of people, the Superintendent has only 2500 dollars, and for that sum he also performs the duties of Secretary of State. He thought, therefore, that £300 was as much as the Superintendent of Upper Canada should receive, considering the wants and requirements of the public, and he believed if the Superintendent could come upon the floor of the House, and the question put to him, Will you have £500 a-year, while the country has no institutions for the Deaf and Dumb or the Blind, or will you take £300 that the Government may be enabled to get these Institutions. His opinion of the intelligence and the high morality of the Superintendent is such, that he was satisfied the answer would be, give me £300 a year and get these institutions. He would beg them then in the name of that gentleman to give him £300 a-year and get those institutions. He would therefore propose that the sum of £300 be substituted for £420 for the reasons assigned.⁷³

MR. H. SHERWOOD (Toronto) said, he was prevented by an adjournment from taking part in the discussion. He was now prepared to vote for the amendment of £420 on the principle that the salary remain as it is, and not increase or decrease it until the Financial Committee shall fix it, and on the principle that if they see fit, the salary in Lower Canada be reduced to that sum. He could not countenance the idea of putting it down at £300 a-year, because it was impossible to get men of talent to accept office for such a sum. He was satisfied that professional men did not live on £300 a-year. He did not mean to say they had gone into debt or difficulties, but judging from the expenses of his own family, the sum is not sufficient⁷⁴. He could not live respectably upon it. The hon. member for Toronto could not live upon it and he was sure that the professional men generally could not live upon such a sum.⁷⁵ He thought, however, that £400 or £420 was a sufficient remuneration (sic) for the Superintendent of Schools⁷⁶, and ... should not be increased.⁷⁷ In his observations in reference to the conduct of the Government on the question, he had reverted to the Financial Committee, but he would not allude to that, as the minority of that Committee had published so many reasons for dissenting from the report of that Committee, which has been got up chiefly by the exertions and the skill of the hon. Inspector General.⁷⁸ He trusted the House would allow the salary to remain as it was, leaving it to that

Committee to raise it to that of the Superintendent of Lower Canada, or reduce the salary of that officer to what it was in Upper Canada.⁷⁹ The hon. member went on to make some remarks on the responsibility of the office and to reply generally to the debate.⁸⁰

MR. CAYLEY would just say two or three words in reply to some remarks which had fallen from the Attorney General West yesterday evening.⁸¹ The hon. Attorney General, (West) ... stated that the hon. member for Norfolk had been forced upon the Administration--that he had intruded himself upon the Administration--that his services had not been sought for, and that they were useless--and that the amendment about which so much talk had been was an inconvenience. It seemed that in this country as in other countries they would find ingratitude--they would find men of lax morality, such a thing was not surprising, but to find a gentleman occupying the high position which the hon. Attorney General occupied, prepared to break his pledge, was a lamentable thing for the country in which he lives, it shows that morality is at a low ebb⁸² and should have been received with general indignation.⁸³ (Hear, hear.) Perhaps there was no written engagement violated, but between men of honour there is a tacit engagement which is as binding as a written one. It was too bad to accept the services of any individual and then turn round and say we have got our purposes served, we do not now require your service.⁸⁴ Perhaps the amendment might have been inconvenient to some members of the administration; he had no doubt that it had; but it was to that amendment that they were indebted for their places. Here the hon. member read from⁸⁵ old newspapers⁸⁶ the speeches of Mr. Labouchere, Lord Grey, and Lord Campbell with the view of shewing that it was on that amendment⁸⁷ on the Indemnity Bill⁸⁸ that the English government had based its support of the bill. He concluded by expressing his reprobation of the bad faith of the hon. Attorney-General West.⁸⁹

MR. RICHARDS was prepared to vote against the amendment of the hon. member for Toronto. He thought it better to put the question before the House to have it decided whether they were desirous to increase the salary or not, but his opinion was, that it should remain precisely as it was.⁹⁰ ((He)) thought it invidious to reduce the salary in Upper Canada, while the other remained as it was.⁹¹ The hon. gentleman then referred to the appointment of the Judgeship as an act that would have been exceedingly unpopular; and he thought that the government if they were not satisfied before, would now be convinced by the conduct pursued by the hon. member alluded to, that the course they pursued was the best. He was as desirous as any hon. gentleman opposite, and perhaps a little more so, to make retrenchments in the expenditure, but he liked to enquire what the duties were, and the kind of talent needed to fulfil these duties. That was only the part of a prudent man, and he had no doubt that the executive had a desire to make retrenchment consistent with this enquiry. When they came into office they found the affairs in so confused a state that their whole attention was required to the various public departments. They had brought forward the Municipal Bill, and he would say that the Attorney General West deserves well of his country for doing so. It was but justice to the administration that a diligent enquiry be made into the duties of the public departments, and that enquiry being made and the necessary information being obtained, would it not be better to take up the matter as a whole, than in mere items. The hon. gentleman then alluded to the speech of the hon. member for Toronto (Mr. Boulton) and said it would be better in future for him to quote the page and section of the laws of Massachusetts, and hon. members could study it at home, and not take up the time of the House every day with some new discoveries he had made in the laws of the neighbouring states⁹². The member for Toronto he had always considered as a protectionist, until he heard him object to high duties on importation. He could understand why the member for Montreal should object to the imposition because he was in favour of free trade.⁹³ He also attacked at length the hon. member for Norfolk⁹⁴

and concluded by referring to the hon. member for Norfolk having urged the hon. Attorney General to use his influence that he might be returned for that country.⁹⁵

Some remarks were made⁹⁶.

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN said that the hon. member for Norfolk urged to be returned for a Reform constituency.⁹⁷

MR. H. BOULTON (Norfolk) denied the assertion entirely.⁹⁸

MR. G. SHERWOOD (of Brockville) referred to the acts of the late government on the subject of retrenchment, and recapitulated the reductions they had effected. The salary of the Attorney General was reduced from £3000 to £2000, and others converted from sterling into currency averaging a loss to the incumbents of £200; and yet they were called Tories, and told they were opposed to retrenchment. Had the present Government retrenched? No.⁹⁹ He held that that was sufficient answer to the taunts they heard that the tories were not sincere in their desire for retrenchment. The truth was that there never had been any intention on the part of the ministry to effect retrenchment¹⁰⁰, and had it not been for the League there would have been no Committee appointed for that purpose; whose proceedings had been overturned by a proposition of the Inspector General; and who had rendered nugatory what the Committee prepared---¹⁰¹. He condemned the reversal of proceedings of the committee by the influence of the ministry; which had even made the hon. member for London exclaim that he had no confidence in the committee. They also saw that numbers of the usual supporters of the ministry shrunk from them on that question. He thought the sign significant.¹⁰² The country required retrenchment; and no Government could stand long, who did not carry ... it out. It would be better instead of reverting to the mean subterfuge of a Committee, for the Government even now to come down with a proposition for retrenchment themselves, for which the whole country were desirous, and which sooner or later must be conceded.¹⁰³

COL. PRINCE said, allusion had been made to the League--how it happened he did not know, but he was made vice-President of¹⁰⁴ one of the branches¹⁰⁵ without his consent--and thank God it was so--for¹⁰⁶ a more incompetent body never existed¹⁰⁷. They were the most inefficient body of men that ever tried to reform¹⁰⁸ in Upper Canada.¹⁰⁹ With regard to the speech of the hon'ble minister for Leeds--the ministry may say God save us from our friends--because he believed no government could be so embarrassed as this had been by the hon. gentleman proposing his amendment. He was sorry that he should have persisted in attacking the hon. member for Norfolk. It is most unjust, most unfair and uncalled for in a debate on the question before the House. Merely because he does not continue part and parcel of that pack of hounds which now devours the country. Did not the hon'ble member for Norfolk say that he defied them all to produce evidence that he had given a single vote?¹¹⁰

MR. MORIN the SPEAKER interfered as the hon. gentleman was not confining himself to the question.¹¹¹

COL. PRINCE resumed--¹¹² He should just make one remark, with reference to the member for Leeds, who had involved the House in a debate on the preceding evening, and that afternoon of twelve hours, without the most remote chance of carrying his amendment.¹¹³ The hon. member ... had alluded to the Municipal Bill. He knew the hon. Attorney General to be an honest man except on some political questions, but still there was no necessity for so much being said about that immaculate bill, to which the hon. member for Leeds had alluded with so much success. The fact was, there was a brace of Attorneys General, and a brace of Solicitors General, and about forty lawyers besides, and they had

brought forth something unintelligible to any human being--so much so that it could not be worked. He merely stated that to counteract the eulogy which had been passed upon it by the Attorney General. Some how or other, the word "rebellion," had got into the debate--he could not tell how, but he wished the¹¹⁴ words "loyalty" and "rebellious" were expunged from the vocabulary of the English language; as they were incessantly used in Canada. As to the Rebellion Losses Bill, which had been alluded to in the debate, if the Governor General had not signed that Bill, he would have been without exception one of the most popular governors that ever came to the Province; whereas he was now the most unpopular.¹¹⁵ But all the remarks which had been made convinced him the more that they should have listened to his petition for independence, and every act passed from day to day and from month to month, convinced him that, as a colony they were in a most degrad (sic) position¹¹⁶, and every day proved that they were not fit to legislate for themselves, but endeavored to please the Governor General or the Queen; and now £2000 must be voted to please Prince Albert.¹¹⁷ They must have independence. They did not desire annexation--but every day convinced him they were fitted to Legislate for themselves, and he would never rest satisfied until England left them to manage their own affairs.¹¹⁸

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said, the hon'ble member for Brockville has reiterated the statement made by some of his hon. colleagues¹¹⁹ ((such as)) the member for Huron, that the present government was not in favor of retrenchment¹²⁰. He contended that the retrenchments of the last administration had all been proposed by the previous one¹²¹, but a very brief history of what has taken place since the present administration came into office, will convince hon. members that such assertions are unfounded.¹²² The party which preceded it, under Attorney General Draper and his colleagues did not take any action on the subject of retrenchment. In 1841 the House voted against the civil list bill, but among the party who opposed that vote, was the learned member for Brockville.¹²³ He stated that the hostility of Mr. Dominic Daly dated from the day that they had deprived him of £250 a-year from the marriage license fund, and that Mr. E.G. Wakefield had endeavoured to get it back for him, and to embarrass the administration.¹²⁴

MR. H. SHERWOOD.--He was your friend.¹²⁵

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS went on to argue that he had since done all that he could to further the interests of gentlemen opposite.¹²⁶ There was one remarkable feature in the civil list of the honorable gentleman opposite, and that was, the reductions they made were not to effect (sic) the incumbents in office.¹²⁷

MR. CAYLEY said, the late Administration gave up their salaries of £100 per annum as Executive Councillors.¹²⁸

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS continued,¹²⁹ referring to the Finance Committee¹³⁰. The honourable member then read from the journals of the House an account of the various retrenchments which they had made.--The whole responsibility for the proceedings of that committee appeared to be thrown upon him (Mr. Hincks), and for his part he was prepared to stand or fall upon the votes he had given on that committee. Gentlemen opposite said that the whole effect of the proceedings of the members of the government on the committee was to oppose retrenchment, and the first prominent complaint was that the salary of the Governor General was referred to the home government for their opinion upon it.¹³¹ He justified the Committee for referring the proposed reduction of the Governor General's salary to the Imperial Parliament, because it was desirous that the effect of that reduction should be known before it was made¹³² ((yet)) they refused even to enquire what effect the reduction of the salary of the Governor would have on our affairs, they appeared determined to follow their mere will, without regard to evidence of this kind. Their course was inconsistent with the very first clause

of the report they had presented, which declared that they would make no changes calculated to impair the efficiency of the public service. "Your Committee, impressed with the conviction, that a thorough and searching system of retrenchment was alike demanded by the exigencies of the Province, and the wishes of its people have deemed it to be their duty to commence their labours by a careful review of the several duties assigned to the Chief Functionaries of the state, their investigation, your committee have not been unmindful of the obligation of maintaining unimpaired, the efficiency of the public service; aware that no reduction of a purely pecuniary character could compensate for duties neglected or imperfectly discharged; at the same time, they have scrupulously kept in view the wants and resources of the Province, avoiding, on the one hand, an indiscriminate parsimony, while striving on the other, to adapt the expenditure of public moneys to the dependent and modest condition of a Colony." They had set out with that declaration, and was it not desirable, with such an object in view, that they should know what effect it would have on the public service, to know whether reducing the salary of the Governor General below that of an inferior officer, the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, would not reduce the home government to the necessity of appointing inferior men, retired officers of the army or navy--majors of the luggage train, on half-pay--as they had formerly, instead of civilians of talent and rank, who would not be appointed to offices with small salaries attached to them¹³³ which, he believed, would be the greatest misfortune which could happen to the country.¹³⁴ He held that the salary of £2500 or £3000 a-year was not sufficient to command the services of a gentleman high in the civil service of the Crown¹³⁵. The report spoken of follows on this subject.--"Your Committee, in considering the charge upon the Civil List for the salary of Her Majesty's Representative in this Province have duly weighed the circumstances under which it was originally established. They find that the salary of the Governor-in-Chief of Lower Canada, prior to the Union, was £500 sterling, equal to £5,000 currency, per annum--in addition to which, the incumbent was entitled to certain perquisites attached to the office, and often producing a considerable sum yearly. The offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor were, generally speaking, conferred, both in Upper and Lower Canada, as they are still in some other colonies, on offices of high military rank whose pay and other allowances formed such an addition to their income as to enable them to maintain an elevated position without pecuniary sacrifice on their part. Your Committee are of opinion that the change of imperial policy which has prevailed for some years, and which had led to the appointment of noblemen and gentlemen of high rank in the civil service of the Crown, to the office of Governor General of Canada, has given great satisfaction to Her Majesty's subjects in this Province and your Committee entertain no doubt that it would be a source of deep regret to the public at large, if the Crown should be again compelled, in selecting as its representative for the great Province, to confine its choice to military, or naval officers, or to gentlemen of inferior rank in the civil service. Your Committee are well aware that the salary of £7000 sterling per annum, at present attached to the office of Governor General, is very generally considered excessive, but they are equally well assured that any reduction that would result in the appointment of men having no political character to sustain, would only cause future disappointment. Considering that the responsibility of selecting the individual to fill the high office of Governor General of this Province must continue to devolve upon Her Majesty, and that her constitutional advisers must be the best judges as to the amount of salary requisite to command the services of individuals of high standing in the civil service of the Crown, and which salary must, in a great degree, be determined on, with reference to the salaries of other offices in that service, and not with reference to salaries either in this Province or in the neighbouring States of the American Union. Your Committee are of opinion that an Address to Her Majesty should be adopted, praying

Her Majesty to direct Her Ministers to reconsider the subject of the salary of Her Representative in this Province, with the view of recommending any reduction, which in their opinion may be made without impairing the efficiency of this important branch of the Public Service." That was a proposition he was not afraid to defend in any part of the Province; it would be the greatest of all evils if they were to return to the old system of military governors, far greater than the loss of the trumpery at stake could be. He did not say ... must necessarily be the consequence, but ... to be informed by the Home Government, ... inform them, whether that would be the ... or not. If the Governors were appointed in the Province then they would be the best judges of what salary should be given to them; but if they were to be appointed in England, and those gentlemen opposite who advocated the reduction did not, he believed, wish it otherwise¹³⁶ they must depend on the state of feeling there, for the kind which may be sent out¹³⁷. It was the people in England who could understand best what salary should be paid to them¹³⁸, and that could command the services of gentlemen high in the civil service of the Crown.¹³⁹

MR. H. SHERWOOD.--We have the right to manage our own affairs.¹⁴⁰

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said that he had not said anything to imply that we could not settle our own affairs; the matter was entirely in our own hands¹⁴¹ but held that in the matter of the salary of the Gov. General the feeling in England must be consulted.¹⁴² He asked how could hon. gentlemen find fault with him, when in the report he asked to be informed by the Imperial Government whether a reduction could be made without impairing the efficiency of the public service? He believed that that proposition was likely to induce them to take the payment of that office upon themselves.¹⁴³ He believed that if the salary were reduced to £3,500, there would not be the slightest objection on the part of Great Britain; but he wished to take the best means of ascertaining the effect of such a step before taking it, and had therefore proposed the reference to the Home Government. They expressed no opinion against the reduction, although he had no hesitation in saying now that the proposed salary was too small. They did not know what effect this application might have in inducing the Home Government to take upon themselves the payment of the Governor.¹⁴⁴

MR. H. SHERWOOD, (Toronto): Your course is not so likely to produce that effect as ours.¹⁴⁵

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS thought his own plan more likely. He would next come to the salary of the Judges; and here he must remark that¹⁴⁶ honorable members on the other side of the House had endeavoured to get up a report that¹⁴⁷ the Committee was framed of supporters of the Administration in order to oppose retrenchment on this question, it appeared that a member of the opposition (Mr. Cayley) proposed the highest salary for the Judges--£1000¹⁴⁸ per annum¹⁴⁹,--while his hon. friends the members for Montmorenci, Glengarry and Lincoln, were advocates of a lower rate, and that the large amount was caused by opponents of the Administration.¹⁵⁰ The honorable member for Norfolk, last Session, voted for the proposition to fix the salaries of the Judges at £1000 per annum, but now he came down and said that amount was exorbitant. There was, in fact, no unanimity of opinion among the ministerial supporters, on the Committee, with regard to the Judges' salary.¹⁵¹ A dispute here ensued between the honorable gentleman and some of the members on the other side of the House, in which each party claimed for themselves the merit of having made the greatest amount of retrenchment.¹⁵² For his own part, he had differed from the decision on the Judges. He had held with Mr. Badgley, that the Chief Justice should have received £100 more than the inferior Judges. There was no unanimity of feeling among those who generally acted together in the House; but the conclusion come to was, that all the Judges should

receive £1000, thus striking off £250 from the higher Judges, and the travelling expenses, amounting to about £100 per annum, from all. This was not more than men of equal talents would receive in other avocations of life. He desired to make an observation or two on the matter more immediately before the House. The member for Toronto (Mr. Boulton) had charged the Administration with buying the support of the Superintendent of Education with an increased salary. He had desired, in bringing forward this question to make it as little a political question as possible. He thought that the great question of education might be treated without reference to party differences. He thought (sic) it his duty, considering the position which the Rev. superintendent of education occupied towards the party with whom he acted, to state his whole course of conduct towards that gentleman since he had taken office. It was well known to the House that the Rev. gentleman was engaged, before accepting the office which he now held, in a very keen controversy with the members of the present Ministry; he had taken a course decidedly hostile to them.¹⁵³ He (Mr. R.) had written letters some years ago in defence of Lord Metcalfe.¹⁵⁴ As a writer for the public press at that time, he had himself engaged in that contest, though without personal feeling, as he trusted he had engaged in every contest of the kind--but there was undoubtedly, on his own part and on that of his colleagues, a strong political feeling of dislike to the Rev. gentleman, on account of the formidable opposition with which they were met by him. He was appointed to the office of Superintendent, by the late Government, and he did not blame that Government for so appointing him; for if any one ever established strong claims upon a party, it was the Rev. gentleman by his defence of that Administration. The present Ministry again assumed the duties of the Government, and undoubtedly there was a general feeling among their supporters that one of the first measures expected of them was the getting rid of the reverend gentleman in some way or other, and in that feeling most certainly he sympathised. He had found, however, by the bye, that those who were most eager to recommend the Government to dismiss officials when they were put into similar situations, into the Municipal Councils, for instance, that they did not carry out those views that they did not turn out their opponents without a reason for it. There were two or three ways of removing the Chief Superintendent; one was to make the office a political one; but after the best consideration being given to the question, it was not considered advisable to do that, and the proposition to abolish the office altogether, he was satisfied would have had the worst possible consequences on the educational interests of the country, after observing the benefits of active superintendence in New York and our own province. The only other mode, then, if these two were resisted was to remove the incumbent altogether, and then the question came¹⁵⁵--was there any charge which could be brought against the incumbent which would justify the government to dismiss him? He (Mr. Hincks) held that there was not.¹⁵⁶ He (Mr. H.) had often been asked why this gentleman was not dismissed, and he had always replied show me any charges against him, but none had been shown.¹⁵⁷ He was not one of those who thought, that because a person supported one Government that he was therefore incapable of serving faithfully those who succeeded them, whom he had formerly opposed, always supposing of course that his office was not a political one. He could not find that the reverend gentleman had entered in the slightest degree into the field of politics, and as he discharged his duties with great zeal and ability they had no reason to interfere with him. Then the point was, how they were to act towards him in his position, and his (Mr. H.'s) determination was to give him the most cordial support¹⁵⁸ as a public officer¹⁵⁹. As a member of the Government he considered it his duty to do so. He felt it his duty to give the same support to officers who came oftener into contact with him, the officials of the Custom House, and he defied any one to say that any political opponent of his had received less cordial support in the discharge of the service absolutely re-

quired that he should do so.--¹⁶⁰ Since then he had frequently found it necessary to¹⁶¹ put himself in communication with the reverend gentleman in reference to this bill, and as he (Mr. H.) believed that Dr. Ryerson possessed a more complete knowledge of the school system than any other person, he thought that¹⁶² it would be perfect insanity for any Administration to refuse¹⁶³ to have availed themselves of that knowledge¹⁶⁴ ((and)) assistance upon that subject.¹⁶⁵ He knew that popularity might not last for ever but might pass away; but he could tell any gentlemen who might succeed them that they could only be supported by means of a party.¹⁶⁶ He then complained of¹⁶⁷ ((and)) deeply regretted the course which some gentlemen with whom he generally acted had taken on this motion. They had heard a great deal of subservient majority, but he had seen, during this session and the last, that those who professed to support the Administration, were ready to turn round, and on any trumpery detail, even of great measures, to make an excuse to oppose the Government. It was totally opposed to the principle and practice of party Government, and if carried into the Administration would make it altogether impracticable. If his hon. friend the Commissioner of Crown Lands, with whom he had often to consult on the preparation of this bill, had insisted upon this little point or that being so, and so, the bill could never have been introduced; in all political matters and parties it was absolutely necessary that persons should yield small points on which they happened to differ from those with whom they acted on the great ones. The bill before them had been pronounced a good one by all sides of the House; yet amendment after amendment had been moved of the most frivolous character (he must say) nearly all from their own side of the House. They had been threatened by the member for Durham with being hurled from their places. He (Mr. H.) had witnessed before now changes in popular opinion, and could bide his time. If the members of the House withdrew their support from the Administration, and announced it in a proper manner, he for one was ready to bow to their decision; but he would tell them, that if they succeeded in forming their Clear Grit Government, that they must have the support of a party, and that they could not have that if they were to insist on their own way on every trumpery point. They had appointed a committee to inquire into the revenue and expenditure of the whole Province, and it would be their duty to inquire into the duties of both, Superintendents of School, and ascertain the adequate remuneration.¹⁶⁸ The reason why he had omitted to make any allusion to the salaries of the ministry in the finance report was, because he first wanted to see what was the rate of salary to be proposed by that committee for the other officers of the government.¹⁶⁹ He knew perfectly well that there were members of the Finance Committee, who only desired to reduce the salaries of the members on the Treasury Benches, and who were not desirous to go any further in the inquiry. Now, he (Mr. Hincks) had been opposed to reducing the salaries of Ministers until he knew what was proposed to be paid to the inferior officers, such as the Collectors of Customs of the large ports; they could then say whether the salaries of Ministers were in proportion, considering the nature of the duties to be performed. He would only say now, that he considered they should be paid the highest salary given to any officer¹⁷⁰ connected with the public service¹⁷¹, for the duties of none were more onerous or more important.¹⁷² Persons holding responsible offices, requiring some ability to discharge the duties connected therewith, ought to be well remunerated, otherwise it would be impossible to engage competent persons to fill important situations. If the salaries, at present allowed to Judges, were very much reduced, gentlemen of the Bar could not be induced to sacrifice large professional emoluments for the purpose of occupying a seat on the Bench. The consequence would inevitably be, that such high offices must be filled by parties of inferior abilities.¹⁷³ He might remark that he had not found the lawyers in the House very anxious to reduce the salaries of the Judges, but when it came to civilians, to Superintendents of Schools, then £500 a-year was far too much. Now, he considered the

duties of that office as quite equal in importance, and requiring equal talents, to those of¹⁷⁴ the Circuit Judges, the Commissioners of Customs, or the Assistant Secretaries¹⁷⁵, and thought that he should not be placed in an inferior position to them.¹⁷⁶ The office was quite or more responsible, and the public had more interest in it.¹⁷⁷ But as he had already stated, the bill did not fix the salary definitively (sic), it was in the power of the Finance Committee to alter and amend as they thought fit.¹⁷⁸ If the finance Committee declared those salaries exorbitant (sic), he was willing to leave the salary of the Superintendent in the same category. The Committee, however, had reported that the salaries of the Circuit Judges in Lower Canada, and the County Judges in the Upper Province, ought not to be reduced.¹⁷⁹ The Government earnestly desired that a searching enquiry should be made by that committee¹⁸⁰ into every branch of the public expenditure¹⁸¹, in every department¹⁸², but some hon. gentlemen opposite had sought occasion to aim at the salaries of a few of the ministry, instead of assisting in a general investigation into the salaries of all the public functionaries.¹⁸³ He (Mr. Hincks) would go into it from the beginning to the very end.¹⁸⁴ He would still contend for placing the two School Superintendents on the same footing as the Judges of the Inferior Courts.¹⁸⁵

MR. ROBINSON was almost inaudible, on account of his low tone and the noise in the neighborhood of the gallery (sic).¹⁸⁶ He had heard the hon. member for Essex state, during last evening, that the School Superintendent for Upper Canada had actually received £500 a-year--the same as the Superintendent for Lower Canada--he (Mr. R.) desired to know if that statement was correct.¹⁸⁷

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS answered, that the intention of the late School Bill was to attain a salary of £500 to the office of Superintendent. It was true that £500 had been paid to both Superintendents. The School Act of 1846 provided that he should receive a salary "not exceeding £500." The subsequent Bill allowed £420, and £225 for his clerks.¹⁸⁸

MR. ROBINSON resumed--he would vote for granting the Chief Superintendent the same amount of salary as allowed to the corresponding officer for Lower Canada¹⁸⁹, and that both should be considered by the retrenchment committee.¹⁹⁰

MR. W. BOULTON said, it had been lost sight of, that it was not merely the members of the House, who had broached the subject of retrenchment--the country had¹⁹¹, generally¹⁹² originated it, and would not rest until some endeavours had been made to carry it out¹⁹³, and said that a great portion of the municipalities (sic) of Upper Canada had petitioned in favor of it.¹⁹⁴ He was opposed to referring to the home Government, as to the propriety of reducing any salary. He urged that the local Government alone was entitled to say what should be paid to the Provincial Government. He believed that if the subject of the present Governor General's salary was referred to Lord John Russell, that nobleman would just point to the reply which he had given to the people of New Guiana,--to this effect, that the British Government did not assume the right nor the responsibility of prescribing the salary of a Colonial Governor.¹⁹⁵ The colonists paid the salary of their governor that they should be the best judges of the amount they could afford to pay.... If we applied to England on this question we should receive precisely the same reply. Our case was analogous with that of Guiana.¹⁹⁶ With regard to the office of Chief Superintendent of Education, he would freely acknowledge that the present incumbent was a most efficient officer; but although he approved of the appointment, he could not believe that a salary of £300 was insufficient. He then moved in amendment to Mr. Richards' motion, that the sum of £300 be substituted for the sum of £420.¹⁹⁷ The salary of the Superintendent should be the same in both sections of the Province.¹⁹⁸

MR. BADGLEY did not think that £500 per annum was by any means too large a

salary for the performance of the arduous duties attached to the office of Chief Superintendent of Education. These duties were very extensive and important, requiring a man of talent and education to discharge them. He should not therefore be classed with officers inferior to the collectors of Customs and the assistant Provincial Secretary.¹⁹⁹ He complained of the time that had been taken up in discussing so small a matter as a small difference in the salary of the chief superintendent of education proposed by the different amendments. This time which had been taken up in discussing²⁰⁰ whether a salary of £300 or £500 should be paid, had cost the country more than sufficient to pay twice that amount²⁰¹, for a number of years.²⁰² As the salary of the Governor General had been brought before the House, he must say²⁰³ he had always been of the belief and still entertained it, that the salary of the governor general²⁰⁴, being an Imperial Officer, should be paid by the British Government.²⁰⁵ Under the present system the governor general had no voice in the legislation of the country, as the events of last year had clearly proved.²⁰⁶ If the colonies were any benefit whatever to the mother country, she should not object to defraying the expenses of the head of the Government.²⁰⁷ The proposition of the hon. member for Toronto was out of the question.²⁰⁸ He was sorry to discover that personal feeling had actuated hon. members throughout this debate.²⁰⁹ The hon. member went on to make some further remarks on the amendment before the House, but he was not distinctly audible in the reporter's box, as he spoke with his back towards it, and some hon. members were laughing and talking with ladies immediately under the desk.²¹⁰

MR. HOLMES did not think it strange that the debate should take so wide a range, nor was it improper that it should do so, as the question of fixing the salary of the Chief Superintendent of Education must necessarily lead to a comparison with other things.²¹¹ OR MR. HOLMES thought, that hon. members had departed from the order of the house in discussing the proceedings of the Finance Committee, while the subject of their report was not fairly before the House. However, as all had participated in that line of discussion, it would be necessary for him to touch upon it. He had always been of opinion that the intentions of ministerial members of the Retrenchment Committee, were to divert any examination into the Civil List, and especially into the Governor General's salary. His opinion was based upon the fact, that in consequence of the aid which the Governor and the administration had²¹² nobly²¹³ rendered each other during the troublesome occurrences which followed the passage of the Rebellion Losses Bill, the members of the Government were now anxious to prevent any interference with the salary attached to his situation. The Government members of the Finance Committee had attempted to occupy that Committee in other branches of the public service, in order to avoid any examination into the Governor General's salary²¹⁴. There had been an endeavor to divert the attention of the Committee to the Crown Lands Department. The documents connected with this were so voluminous, that it would be impossible to go through them and report during the session.²¹⁵ But when they found such a course impracticable, the hon. Inspector General came down with his supporters and completely upset all the suggestions previously made on the subject of retrenchment²¹⁶, ((by referring)) to Downing Street, the question of reducing the Governor General's salary.²¹⁷ He (Mr. H.) was astonished to find hon. members who had always advocated the principles of Responsible Government, now recommending to the House a step which was calculated to subvert the chief of those principles. The hon. Inspector General had always deprecated any reference to the Imperial Government where it could be avoided, and had contended for Responsible Government chiefly on the ground of obviating that difficulty.²¹⁸ The hon. member went on to condemn the principle of paying a very high salary to the Governor General.²¹⁹ The salary of the Governor General should be proportioned to those of the inferior officers of government, according to their station for, if the expenditure of one class was ... extravagant, the others

would be the same. The committee thought that they could not give a better proof of their willingness to retrench thoroughly, than by beginning with the Civil List, and several reductions were made, when the Inspector General and some who supported him were absent; it was found that the committee was not so pliant as was expected, and the Inspector General came down and overturned all that they had done.²²⁰ He considered the resolution of the Finance Committee to reduce the Governor General's salary a just one, and he would sustain every effort made to carry out the desires of the people on the subject of Retrenchment.²²¹ He was in favor of a general reduction of salaries from the highest to the lowest; always however, bearing in mind not to reduce in such a measure as to impair the efficiency of the public service.²²²

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS wished to explain. The hon. gentleman who had first spoken had misinterpreted his sentiments with regard to the Governor General's Salary.²²³ He was not in favor of referring our affairs generally to Downing Street, but in the matter of the salary of the Governor General, in this case, he considered it proper to do so.²²⁴ He had never done anything inconsistent with responsible government.²²⁵ He merely wished to ascertain from the Home Government what would be the effect of the reduction of the salary of the Governor.²²⁶ He had not asserted, that he would never submit to Downing Street dictation. His views on the subject of the Governor General's salary had been expressed to this effect,²²⁷ that the Imperial Government would not object to the reduction, if made, but that²²⁸ reducing the Governor General's salary to a mere nominal sum would preclude suitable Governors from assuming the government of this colony. Half-pay officers alone would accept an appointment which would virtually prove more onerous than lucrative.²²⁹

MR. SOL. GEN. MACDONALD said, when the report of the retrenchment committee came before the house there would be a re-hash of all these arguments. It would have been much better to have confined attention to the subject of the salary proposed to be allowed to the Chief Superintendents of Education.²³⁰ The hon. member wishes to pay no respect to England, who sends her armies and navy to protect their costs and their interests, and pay, £20,000 a-year to protect us and to keep her dominion entire, and surely the smallest thing they could do in return was to pay the Governor General the salary of £7700, affixed to his office; and this was a small sum in comparison to the kindness received from England from day to day. This was the only thing they required to pay; and what is the resolution, against which so much discussion has been made? It is a resolution from the Hon. Inspector General.... He had read the resolution to show its bearing, which was not to quash enquiry--not to conceal that there was a wide spread feeling of dissatisfaction--but to tell the mother country that it was left to them to regulate the salary hereafter that is to be given to the Governor General. Now he would just like to ask--(hear, hear.) The hon. member for Norfolk may laugh and groan, and cry hear, hear--²³¹

MR. W. BOULTON--I should like to know if I groan half as much as you do. (Hear, hear.)²³²

MR. SOL. GEN. MACDONALD resumed--He said he was sorry if he had disturbed the old gentleman's equanimity; but he would like to ask hon. members, if when the mother country send out a distinguished nobleman, who has a political character to sustain, is it not fair to ask them to fix the salary according to the circumstances of the country, and to re-consider and fix the salary that is to be given to the future Governor General. (Hear, hear.) A great deal had been said about salaries by the hon. member for Montreal. He would simply say that it was uniformly conceded that he was one of the best financiers of the country. Now he would ask that gentleman how much he got when he was Cashier of the Bank in Montreal. Would he tell him that the duties devolving upon him there were more

arduous than those that devolved upon the hon. member on the treasury benches. But the labor they had was nothing to the abuse they received; that ought to be taken into consideration. Not only the abuse they themselves are exposed to, but the abuse of their supporters. They have to stand when their supporters, are charged as being the tail of the administration, they must be responsible for them. The French Canadians were said to be led by one man, the hon. Attorney General East; and it is argued that the minority on the other side have all the ability, the talent, the wisdom, and the attributes that belong to great men; and that on this side they have got nothing, unless it be that they are the supporters of the ministry. He had been charged with sucking the brains out of one hon. gentleman opposite--he was sorry for it. If his Lower Canada friends are so unlearned and unqualified to decide for themselves, they have got a good example, so that when one gets up they should all get up together. Now and then, indeed, the hon. member for Essex leaves them a little, and speaks for himself, but very few of them have their leaders.²³³

MR. HOLMES--We have got no leaders.²³⁴

MR. SOL. GEN. MACDONALD--The hon. member for Montreal says they have no leaders. He would like to ask that hon. gentleman how much he would ask for his time and his talent--to be allowed to sit on the Treasury Benches and be abused from morning to night, would he not rather prefer the Bank of Montreal? He would like to get the opinion of that hon. gentleman, just because the committee of clear grits are determined to abolish the salaries without giving any reason for it. But he was satisfied that when the country became acquainted with the workings of the opposition, they will find that the cry is not so much with a view to benefit the country as to accomplish the overthrow of the party in power.--(Hear, hear.)²³⁵ He was surprised to hear his hon. friend from Montreal assert, that the ministerial members of the Finance Committee were opposed to any interference with the Civil List. There had been perfect unanimity in that portion of the committee in regard to general retrenchment; and there had been no previous concert on any subject.²³⁶ After some further remarks, the hon. gentleman concluded by saying he was prepared to vote against the measure and take the responsibility of going to his constituency and standing before them upon the votes he had given.²³⁷

MR. H. BOULTON here said, that if the hon. member for Lincoln was free from the restraints of office he would support all the measures for retrenchment which had passed the committee, before the hon. Inspector General and his train reversed their resolutions.²³⁸

MR. PERRY having been introduced and taken his seat at the commencement of the debate, said²³⁹ ((he)) was not yet convinced²⁴⁰ by anything that he had heard in this debate that Downing Street interference should be more palatable to a reform government now than formerly, though with the present ministry in power and Lord Elgin at the head of the government.²⁴¹ He revered Lord Elgin and respected him for his constitutional conduct. He has carried out the principle of Responsible Government so far as he was concerned--and he respected him for it--but this would not prevent him from taking the course which was required by the constitution of the country, according to the wishes of the country and the principles of Responsible Government taught in his early days.²⁴² If the Home Government refuse to give us the right to regulate our own affairs; let them withhold it; the people of Canada will not submit to what was wrong.²⁴³ He did not ... approve of high salaries.²⁴⁴ He was determined to advocate any necessary reduction in the salary of that officer, without reference to the Home Government. The people of this country were competent to judge for themselves, and as they had declared that salary exorbitant, they would insist upon its reduction, irrespective of Imperial control.²⁴⁵ It had been said that if they would not submit to what was

dictated by the Imperial Government they would be left to govern themselves in accordance with their own wishes. Would they were allowed; the people of Canada would say much to the proposition. (Hear, hear.) The people of Canada are too high minded to be bought by fanaticism.--They are prepared for constitutional government, and are determined to have it. The Hon. Inspector General intended to frighten them by saying if there was any reduction in the salary of the Governor General as a matter of course a gentleman of inferior rank would be sent over to govern them. But he was perfectly satisfied that the people of this country understood their rights and²⁴⁶ would demand the right to have good Governors irrespective of the wishes of Downing Street while we pay their salaries. The people of this country are not to be trifled with; they will insist upon having efficient officers as governors, if England²⁴⁷, displeased with the reduced allowance, persisted in sending inefficient officers to the country, because the people could not afford to pay for better, or paying too high salaries out of the provincial chest, the people of this country would send them back,²⁴⁸ bag and baggage²⁴⁹, and demand the control of their own affairs.²⁵⁰ That was what it would come to²⁵¹ throughout all the departments of the government. If Downing Street or the Imperial government paid the salary there would be some propriety in referring to them. But when they pay it themselves it is their duty to say what it shall be. He agreed with the hon. member for the city of Montreal²⁵². The proper manner ... was to commence at the head of the Government, and not at the tail, cutting down small, hard-earned salaries, and not touching the larger ones, for which the recipients did little or nothing. With respect to the salary of the Superintendent of Education,²⁵³ what did we hear in this house? Why that²⁵⁴ we must make one salary high, not because it is necessary to do so, but because another salary is high. Because the Superintendent in Lower Canada has £500 the Superintendent in Upper Canada must have the same. One precedent makes way for another.... Retrenchment is the order of the day, and when they compared the expenses of this country with those of other countries, and the circumstances of the country with its resources its wants and its improvements, they were satisfied that there is something wrong. Gentlemen on the opposite side take great credit for the reductions they made. The previous administration tell us what they did when in power. But he could say if they had done a great deal the country has not yet found it out. If they have done much it is only known to themselves, and it is well perhaps that they sing their own praise, for the country will not sing it for them. They have left a large margin to fill up, and plenty of room for retrenchment. The question, although it has taken a wide range is the salary of the Superintendent of Education, and many gentlemen having argued that it should be fixed at £425, others at £500, and leave the finance committee²⁵⁵, the majority of the members forming that body ... the supporters of the present recommendation²⁵⁶, to regulate it according to their views.²⁵⁷ There it must remain, as the vote of the House would form a precedent upon which those hon. gentlemen would take care to act.²⁵⁸ These are precedent gentlemen who would establish that doctrine. But he would like to know if a better precedent could be got than the vote of this House. Would any man in his senses believe that a Committee, after this House had fixed a salary at £500, would make a retrenchment. The matter is now before them, they were now to legislate upon that matter, and as has been said, when you fix the salary of a public officer, you have only to consider the importance of the office--its duties and its responsibilities.²⁵⁹ What was it worth?²⁶⁰ He would say, that no regard whatever should be paid to the talents or acquirements of the officer, but to keep in view the importance of the office²⁶¹. You must decide according to that standard, otherwise, you will be eternally in hot water in the matter. It is wrong in principle to take into consideration the character or the ability of the individual who is to fill the office. But fix the salary according to the wants and

wishes of the country, and the importance and the nature of the office. The hon. member for Leeds has made an amendment to leave it to be fixed by the Committee; at the same time, he says he is not against reduction--that he will vote for reduction at some other time. Why not vote now? They were now legislating upon it. Now was the time to consider the sum; but the idea is wrong, both in principle and practice. The hon. Inspector General and other gentlemen have said that Government are desirous to investigate into the whole matter of salary, and they will bring forward their proposition of reduction. But his opinion was, that Government should have brought forward their final decision--what they were determined to do, and submitted that decision to the members of this House to say whether they thought it would satisfy the country or not; and if not, let the House take action upon it, and either confirm or reject it. That was, in his opinion, the course which should have been pursued by Government, and the only proper course yet to be taken, and he believed they would never get along without taking it. He would, therefore, suggest that the members of the Administration be requested to bring forward²⁶² a well-digested scheme²⁶³ to the House²⁶⁴ to meet the views of the country²⁶⁵--it is their duty to do so.²⁶⁶ They knew where retrenchment could be effected, and they should have taken the responsibility of making a proposal that the House might either adopt or reject. The Inspector General and the Solicitor General West had said a great deal about the necessity of large salaries to secure efficient men to discharge public duties; and the latter had²⁶⁷ appealed to the fact of a cashier of a Bank, or some successful speculator receiving a more desirable salary than members of the Government. He (Mr. P.) was equally ashamed and astonished to learn that the position of a public servant was only desirable on account of the paltry salary attached to the office. Had it come to this? Were official gains all that honourable gentlemen sought for? Could it be possible that honourable members of the Reform party coveted the administration of public affairs, merely for the pecuniary recompense awarded to an officer of the Government?²⁶⁸ Was there no such thing as patriotism in the gentlemen?--was it merely for the sake of the salary they accepted offices of distinction? Have things come to that pass in Canada? Is that the doctrine to be held up--that you are to compare these officers, and fix their salaries with individuals in the capacity of Cashiers in Banks, or money speculators. Why, in the name of common sense is the Superintendent of Education to get \$2,000, because a Bishop has happened to get somehow or other what does not belong to him.²⁶⁹ He blushed to hear any honourable gentleman, professing liberal principles, avow such mercenary sentiments.²⁷⁰ He had been taught to believe that Reformers had some higher ideas in serving their country than the mere paltry²⁷¹, miserable and unworthy consideration²⁷² of pocketing some thousand pounds²⁷³ annually.²⁷⁴ He had not had an opportunity of seeing the working and the management of the Administration yet, but he would feel degraded as a constitutional reformer, he would feel that the position of reform was very much lowered, if he could not discover some higher motives for their labor than the grovelling desire to fill an office for the salary attached to it. Now without regard to whether £300 or £500 is made by Attorneys in the City of Toronto or any where else, (the junior members say they do not make so much, the senior members say they make more,) all he would say was, they make much more than they had any right to do.²⁷⁵ He had but just assumed his duties as a legislator, and rather than profess to be actuated by the hope of furthering such selfish motives as he had that night discovered, he would entirely forego the honourable distinction of a public servant. Honourable members were elected to seats in that House to work out the wishes of their constituents; but were they doing so? A demand had been pressed for Retrenchment--the Government had counselled a recommendation on the subject in His Excellency's speech; but still they appeared to be as far from entering upon the duty as if no mention had ever been made of it. True,

they had appointed a Retrenchment Committee, but they nullified its recommendations; they had quashed its first report, and now submitted an altered one, which did not recommend anything definite or satisfactory.²⁷⁶ There was need for law reform as well as finance reform, for when the office of Judge in the County Courts in this County was vacant, they could get no one to fill it, because they made more by their law. His opinion was, that retrenchment was needed from head to foot, (hear, hear,) and he would say, notwithstanding all that had been said about referring the matter to the Imperial Government, you cannot find that they have proposed any thing. The Mother Government may²⁷⁷ just as well infer from that report, that the intention was to increase the salary of the Governor General as to reduce it²⁷⁸, for all that is said to the contrary.²⁷⁹ It was a fruitless effort on the part of the committee to satisfy the demand of the country.²⁸⁰ They say there is some opinion afloat that the salary is extravagant.²⁸¹ He should vote on this question without reference to what any lawyer, or any other person makes; he should be guided by what he considered was the proper remuneration for the duties to be reformed²⁸², and if after the investigation of the Committee, no reduction can be made upon other salaries, he would find it his duty to raise that salary again. He would vote for £300. Gentlemen may think it small, but he thought it commensurate with the²⁸³ means and circumstances of the country. He believed that the public service would be just as well conducted if a lower scale of salaries generally was adopted.²⁸⁴ The public service across the line 45 was as efficient as here or elsewhere. There they paid low salaries and they obtained the services of noble men. The same thing would be the case here²⁸⁵. There would be patriotism enough in the country to secure the services of efficient men,²⁸⁶ to fill the offices with the reduced salaries attached²⁸⁷. If patriotism enough could not be found in the present Government or among those gentlemen opposite, who formed the late Government, it would be found elsewhere; whether in "clear grits" or not, he would not say; but men would be found.²⁸⁸ He did not believe that by giving a man a high salary he was placed beyond the reach of bribery or corruption. No, thousands and thousands of dollars would be heaped upon him; but if a man is honest you may offer one pound or you may offer a hundred, but you will not bribe him, you cannot corrupt him. He would again make the suggestion that the government should bring forward their propositions of retrenchment and lay them before the House, and take the responsibility of them before the country. The Inspector General says he wants full investigation Who is better prepared to give that information than the Government? How are the Committee to get information but by enquiry at the gentleman himself.²⁸⁹ As this was the first time he had addressed the House,²⁹⁰ he wished to take²⁹¹ the opportunity to declare that he was a reformer of the old school, and no one would find in him any change or inconsistency from the first to the last.²⁹² He had not acted one way on one day, and the opposite at another time. True, he had not yet attained office, or possibly that might have changed him as it did others of the Reform party. It was a miserable precedent for the present administration to act upon, that because the former Government had done so and so, they were justified in doing the same. The liberal party had attained power, to reform the abuses of the old tory Government, but instead of fulfilling their pledges, they now turn about and say, the former Administration did wrong, we will do likewise.²⁹³ He did not wish to put the ministry out of office; and²⁹⁴ he hoped to be enabled to support²⁹⁵ them²⁹⁶, and if he found anything approximating to the good old principles, they would find his support to the best of his ability, but he was not to be led by the nose by any body, nor was he to be dictated to. He believed not in accordance with his ideas of responsible governments to bring forward measures without reference to the wishes of the country. He would ((hope)), therefore, that they found it their duty to ascertain by diligent enquiry, what the wishes of the country are, and frame their measures accordingly. He was

elected to serve the country. He consented to make a sacrifice of his business for the purpose of serving the country²⁹⁷. If he could work with his old friends²⁹⁸ without compromising principle²⁹⁹ so much the better. He repeated that he was a reformer of the old school, and³⁰⁰ he was not elected to serve the hon. Robert Baldwin or the hon. Mr. Hincks, but to serve the country, the whole country and nothing but the country.³⁰¹ The hon. member resumed his seat amid loud cheers and cries of hear, hear³⁰², from all parts of the house.³⁰³

COL. PRINCE congratulated the honourable gentlemen who had just spoken³⁰⁴ upon having again taken his seat in the House, after³⁰⁵ his recovery from recent illness, and he would also congratulate the House³⁰⁶ upon having amongst its members a man by no means dissimilar to himself.³⁰⁷ (Loud and continued cheers.)³⁰⁸ He would remind the House of an old saying, that "empty vessels made the most noise," and after such rebuke he trusted the House would refrain from further ironical manifestations. He repeated, that he³⁰⁹ spoke honestly when he congratulated the House upon having a gentleman who will speak its sentiments as boldly and fearlessly as he himself did. Although on the present occasion he differed from him. The hon. member then spoke at some length in reference to the motion before the House.³¹⁰ He (Mr. Prince) was a friend to education, and still supported the payment of an adequate salary to the Chief Superintendent of Schools.³¹¹ ((He condemned)) the ministry for taking up so much time in this discussion, charging them with having brought it all on.³¹²

MR. HOPKINS saw daily, that in order to carry out the principles of retrenchment, hon. members would be obliged to go beyond the opinions of some hon. members of the House who were connected with the Government. Reformers of the old school would never have advocated the reference of any subject to the Imperial Government. Retrenchment was now before the country, the people desired it, and if the legislature would not grant their wishes, they would satisfy themselves at the next general election, which was not far off. He would therefore entreat hon. members to seize the present opportunity of earning the approval of the country, and not delay until the demand now advanced would be satisfied in defiance of the reluctance of the Administration.³¹³

MR. CHRISTIE made some remarks but they were not distinctly audible in the reporter's box. Some hon. members were laughing and talking with ladies immediately under the desk.³¹⁴

SIR A. MACNAB said, he should vote against the amendment, so that the³¹⁵ salary of the chief superintendent³¹⁶ for Upper and the similar officer for Lower Canada should be placed on the same footing when their salaries came before the Finance Committee.³¹⁷ If this was thought too high, the question of reducing the salaries of both officers might be considered at once; and he should not consider himself bound by his present vote to not reduce these salaries if afterwards thought necessary.³¹⁸

(134)

And the Question being put, That those words be left out; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Cryslar, DeWitt, Hopkins, Johnson, Malloch, McConnell, McFarland, Notman, Perry, Sanborn, Scott of BYTOWN, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Seymour, Smith of DURHAM, and Watts.--(17.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Bouthillier, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cartier, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Guillet, Hincks,

Holmes, Jobin, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Marquis, McLean, Merritt, Méthot, Mongenais, Morrison, Papineau, Polette, Price, Prince, Richards, Robinson, Sauvageau, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stevenson, Taché, Viger, and Wilson.--(48.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question on the Amendment to the Original Question being put; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Crysler, DeWitt, Flint, Holmes, Hopkins, Lemieux, Malloch, McConnell, McFarland, McLean, Notman, Papineau, Richards, Sanborn, Scott of BYTOWN, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of DURHAM, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stevenson, Watts, and Wilson.--(27.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Bouthillier, Cameron, of CORNWALL, Cartier, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Guillet, Hincks, Jobin, Johnson, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Solicitor General Macdonald, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Marquis, Merritt, Méthot, Mongenais, Morrison, Perry, Polette, Price, Prince, Robinson, Sauvageau, Taché, and Viger.--(39.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the main Question being again proposed, That the Report be now received;

Mr. Smith of Durham moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Johnson, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "the Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of further amending the same, by leaving out the words "provided always, that no portion of the Legislative School grant shall be applied in aid of any School in which any book is used that has been disapproved of by the Council, and public notice given of such disapproval," in the fifth paragraph of the thirty-eighth Clause, and the words "or authorized" in the third paragraph of the twenty-ninth Clause;"

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Crysler, DeWitt, Holmes, Hopkins, Johnson, McConnell, McFarland, Notman, Papineau, Richards, Sanborn, Smith of DURHAM, and Wilson.--(13.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Bouthillier, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cartier, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Guillet, Hincks, Jobin, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, Marquis, Merritt, Méthot, Mongenais, Morrison, Polette, Price, Prince, Robinson, Sauvageau, Scott of TWO

(135)

MOUNTAINS, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stevenson, Taché, and Viger.--(44.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Report be now received;

Mr. Smith of Durham moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Johnson, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words, "the said Bill be now recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of leaving out the word "direct" in the fifth paragraph of the thirty-fifth Clause, and inserting the word "authorize," and

adding the words "under the direction of the local Superintendent" at the end of the said Clause;"

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Chauveau, Crysler, DeWitt, Holmes, Hopkins, Johnson, Lemieux, Malloch, McFarland, Notman, Papineau, Richards, Sanborn, Sauvageau, Scott of BYTOWN, Seymour, Smith of DURHAM, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, and Wilson.-- (20.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Bouthillier, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Christie, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Guillet, Hincks, Jobin, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Solicitor General Macdonald, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Marquis, Merritt, Méthot, Mongenais, Morrison, Polette, Price, Prince, Robinson, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Stevenson, Taché, and Viger.--(36.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Report be now received;

Mr. Smith of Durham moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Johnson, that all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words, "the said Bill be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of leaving out the word "three" and inserting the word "five" instead thereof, in the thirty-eighth Clause, as necessary for a Quorum of the Council of Public Instruction:"

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:

Yeas, 14.

Nays, 25.

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. DeWitt, in the absence of Mr. Nelson, reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

And another Amendment was made to the Bill, by leaving out the words "that it shall be the duty of the Municipal Council of any City, Town, Village or Township" in the nineteenth Clause thereof, and inserting the words "that it shall be the duty of the Municipal Council of any Township, and of the Board of Trustees of any City, Town or incorporated Village" instead thereof.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Emigrants
Encourage-
ment Bill.

Mr. Boulton of Toronto reported the Bill to encourage Emigrants from Europe to the United States to use the St. Lawrence route; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Montreal and
Bytown Tele-
graph Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Montreal and Bytown Telegraph Company, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines.

Vaughan
Road Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Vaughan

Road Company, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Registry Law
(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Registry Law of Upper Canada, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Industry and
Rawdon Rail-
road Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate a Company for making a Railroad from the Village of Industry to the Township of Rawdon, in Lower Canada, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines.

Toronto Me-
chanics' Insti-
tute Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Mechanics' Institute of the City of Toronto, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Toronto Ne-
cropolis Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Toronto Necropolis, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Orders
deferred.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until to-morrow.

Then, on motion of Mr. DeWitt, seconded by Mr. Smith of Frontenac,
The House adjourned.

APPENDIX: 9 JULY 1850.

((NOTICE OF MOTION RE: PRIVATE BILLS.))

MR. W. BOULTON (Toronto) gave notice that he would move to do away with the fee on private Bills, and that members presenting them should print a certain number of copies at their own expense.³¹⁹

FOOTNOTES: 9 JULY 1850.

1. The debate on this matter was reported by: BRITISH COLONIST, 12 July 1850; and EXAMINER, 17 July 1850.
2. EXAMINER, 17 July 1850.
3. BRITISH COLONIST, 12 July 1850.
4. EXAMINER, 17 July 1850.
5. IBID.
6. IBID.
7. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in identical accounts: PILOT, 16 July 1850, and PACKET, 20 July 1850. The following paper reported the debate in partially identical accounts: BRITISH COLONIST, 12 July 1850, NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850, BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850, and EXAMINER, 17 July 1850. The debate was also reported by: GLOBE, 11 July 1850; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 July 1850; and HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850. Commentaries appeared in: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 15 July 1850; LA MINERVE, 15 July 1850; and JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 16 July 1850.
8. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
9. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 July 1850.
10. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
11. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
12. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
13. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
14. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
15. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
16. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
17. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
18. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
19. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
20. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
21. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
22. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
23. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
24. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
25. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
26. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
27. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 July 1850.
28. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
29. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
30. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
31. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
32. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 July 1850.
33. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
34. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
35. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 July 1850.
36. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
37. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
38. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 July 1850.
39. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
40. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 July 1850.
41. IBID.
42. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
43. IBID.
44. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 July 1850.
45. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.

46. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 July 1850.
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48. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 July 1850.
49. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
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59. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
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61. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
62. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 July 1850.
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70. IBID.
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72. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
73. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
74. IBID.
75. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 July 1850.
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78. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
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94. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 July 1850.
95. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
96. IBID.
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99. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
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107. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
108. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
109. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 July 1850.
110. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
111. IBID.
112. IBID.
113. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
114. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
115. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
116. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
117. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
118. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
119. IBID.
120. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
121. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 July 1850.
122. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
123. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
124. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 July 1850.
125. IBID.
126. IBID.
127. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
128. IBID.
129. IBID.
130. PILOT, 16 July 1850.
131. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
132. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
133. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
134. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
135. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 July 1850.
136. GLOBE, 11 July 1850. Ellipses represent words cut away.
137. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
138. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
139. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 July 1850.
140. IBID.
141. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
142. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 July 1850.
143. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
144. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
145. IBID.
146. IBID.
147. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
148. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
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151. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
152. IBID.
153. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
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156. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
157. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 July 1850.
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166. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 July 1850.
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175. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 July 1850.
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181. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
182. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
183. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
184. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
185. BRITISH COLONIST, 12 July 1850.
186. IBID.
187. IBID.
188. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 July 1850.
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211. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.

212. BRITISH COLONIST, 12 July 1850.
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236. BRITISH COLONIST, 12 July 1850.
237. GLOBE, 11 July 1850.
238. BRITISH COLONIST, 12 July 1850.
239. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
240. BRITISH COLONIST, 12 July 1850.
241. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 July 1850.
242. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
243. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
244. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 July 1850.
245. BRITISH COLONIST, 12 July 1850.
246. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
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260. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 July 1850.
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264. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
265. BRITISH COLONIST, 12 July 1850.
266. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
267. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.

268. BRITISH COLONIST, 12 July 1850.
269. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
270. BRITISH COLONIST, 12 July 1850.
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287. BRITISH COLONIST, 12 July 1850.
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289. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
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293. BRITISH COLONIST, 12 July 1850.
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295. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
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302. BRITISH COLONIST, 12 July 1850.
303. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
304. IBID.
305. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
306. BRITISH COLONIST, 12 July 1850.
307. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850.
308. BRITISH COLONIST, 12 July 1850.
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312. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 July 1850.
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315. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
316. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 July 1850.
317. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
318. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 July 1850.
319. EXAMINER, 17 July 1850.

WEDNESDAY, 10 JULY 1850.

(135)

Petitions
brought up.

THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Hopkins,--The Petition of George H. Park, M.D. late Medical Superintendent of the Toronto Temporary Lunatic Asylum.

By Mr. Lemieux,--The Petition of J.W. Parent and others, forming the majority of the Municipal Councillors of the County of Vaudreuil.

By the Honorable Mr. Sherwood,--The Petition of John Douglass and others, of the Town of Woodstock.

Petitions read.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District; praying that the Bill to restrain and confine the system of Voting by Proxy in Banking Institutions and other incorporated Companies may not pass into Law.

(136)

Of the Montreal Board of Trade; praying that the Usury Laws of Canada may be assimilated to those now in force in England.

Of Fisher Ames and others, of Russeltown and parts adjacent, in the Seigniorship and County of Beauharnois; complaining that by a re-grant of the said Seigniorship in free and common soccage, the rents and powers of the Seigniors thereof have been greatly increased, to the disadvantage and danger of the tenants thereof, and praying for protection by the re-establishment of the original rates, and that justice be done to the settlers upon certain lands called the Gore, obtained from the Crown by the said Seigniors through misrepresentation.

Of John Ellis and others, of the Town of Perth and vicinity; praying that in any new arrangement made with reference to the Postal Department, the Post Office in the said Town may be kept open from one hour before and one hour after Morning Service on Sundays.

Of S.W. Pentland and others, of the City and neighbourhood of Quebec; praying that the provisions of the Ordinance of Lower Canada, 4 Vic. to provide for the improvement of certain Roads in the neighbourhood and leading to the said City, may be extended to the Belvidere Cross Road connecting the St. Louis and Ste. Foy Roads.

St. John's
Academy Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the St. John's Academy, as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Mortgages
(U.C.) Bill.

An engrossed Bill to alter and amend the Act requiring Mortgages on personal property in Upper Canada to be filed, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to alter and amend the Act requiring Mortgages of personal property in Upper Canada to be filed."

Ordered, That Mr. Seymour do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Common
Schools (U.C.)
Bill.

The Order of the day for the third reading of the Bill for the better establishment and maintenance of Common Schools in Upper Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time tomorrow.

Emigrants Encouragement Bill.

An engrossed Bill to encourage Emigrants from Europe to the United States to use the St. Lawrence route, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to encourage Emigrants from Europe to the United States to use the Saint Lawrence route."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Message from the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--
Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment, viz.:--

Mill Owners' (U.C.) Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act for the protection of Mill Owners in Upper Canada:"

Cornwall 9th Concession Survey Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to establish a Survey in front of the ninth concession of Cornwall (from Lot number Twenty-two westerly to the limit of the Township) as the governing line of the said concession:"

Huntingdon Registry Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to divide the County of Huntingdon into two Districts for the registration of deeds:"

Edwardsburgh Side Lines Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to determine the mode in which the side lines in certain concessions in the Township of Edwardsburgh shall be run:" And also,

Flour and Meal Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend, and continue as amended, the Laws regulating the inspection of Flour and Meal," with an Amendment to the English version only; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

Official Oaths' Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for making one uniform provision respecting certain Official and other Oaths to be taken in this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Friday next.

Post Office Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to provide for the transfer of the management of the Inland Posts to the Provincial Government, and for the regulation of the said Department, being read;¹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS ((moved)) the House ... into committee of the whole.²

(136)

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Scott of Two Mountains took the Chair of the Committee;

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said, as he did not expect any opposition to the Bill it was unnecessary to make any observations at that time, as there were details to be considered. He therefore proposed that the Bill should be read clause by clause³, and ... moved the adoption of the first clause.⁴

MR. H. SHERWOOD said, he understood that there had been a convention of the Press held lately in this city, which had suggested certain changes⁵ relative to the postage on papers; which he understood was the most prominent and important discussion at the meeting.⁶ He wished to know if their suggestions could be laid before the House.⁷

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said that he had received the suggestions of the Convention of the Press, and he agreed in the propriety of nearly all of them.⁸ They asked for nothing which was not enjoyed in the United States⁹. He considered that any advantages granted to the press were conferred through them on the public. The question was whether these changes should be introduced into the bill now before the committee or by¹⁰ mere¹¹ departmental arrangement. Some of them certainly could only be done by the latter mode, such as giving boxes to the Press in each Post-office, and making Postmasters give notice to publishers of papers refused. These could not very well be put in an Act of Parliament.¹² But the government were perfectly willing to accede to them; and he did not think that any government could refuse them.¹³ Another change of importance suggested was, the sending of exchange papers free of postage, which ought to be granted; in every thing the press had a right to expect relief from the burdens under which they labored.¹⁴

MR. H. SHERWOOD was not satisfied to leave it in the hands of Government to grant or withhold the alterations proposed, and¹⁵ wished to know if the communication of the press was to be retained by the government or laid before the House, and should move for its production before a bill was passed by the committee.¹⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said that they had not petitioned, and their communication could not be laid formally before the House.¹⁷

MR. SHERWOOD would move an address if it were necessary.¹⁸

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said that all the communication which he had received was a letter written by Mr. Scobie, and which contained all that the press desired to have. He had no objection to read the letter.¹⁹ The Inspector General sent across the floor the communication from the committee of the convention.²⁰

MR. SHERWOOD maintained that the press would be better protected if what they desired were embodied in the bill; and after all what was of advantage to the press was also of advantage to the country.²¹

MR. H. BOULTON said a few words to the same effect.²² The new arrangements ought to be in the bill, because to give government the power of granting or withholding them would place the press under the controul of the government. He thought it was too much power to place in the hands of the government²³ as it might be abused.²⁴ He was sure that the convention had not asked for details so paltry as appeared in some of the ministerial bills.²⁵

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said, the learned member for Norfolk had better vote against the bill altogether. His desire evidently was to fetter government; he would allow them to do nothing, except what were matters of mere routine. As to the enquiry made by the member for Toronto, he would state in reply, that there had been no correspondence between the government and the members of the convention. He had merely received a letter a day or two since, signed by Mr. Scobie; in which was embodied what was wished. There was no desire for concealment, and at the proper time he should state what were the views of the government.²⁶ ((He)) said that the Government must necessarily have 10 to 20 times that power given them through the Post Office about matters which could not be regulated by bill. He would like to know how in this case the act should run, "Be it enacted that every Postmaster shall provide a box for every newspaper,

&c." He believed when the House was giving the Government power to make mail contracts to a very large amount, and other duties of a similar nature, that they would not hesitate to give power to grant privileges to the press, who were alive to the subject, and would see that their rights were looked to. He had no objection to insert those clauses in the Bill which could properly be introduced.²⁷ The principal request was to have exchanges free. He saw no objection to this.²⁸ There was one of the suggestions which he could not concur in; that was to send circulars free by post;²⁹ particularly as there was to be a great reduction in postage, and much of the mercantile correspondence of the country might be conducted in that way.³⁰ He thought that it would open too wide a door for sending letters in the shape of circulars. It would not specially benefit the publishers, because he supposed that they did not send circulars oftener than other persons, except perhaps by encouraging the printing of circulars.³¹ That was liable to great abuse, as had been found both in the United States and England.³² There was one other point on which he was doubtful, and could not speak positively; it was as to allowing newspapers to be sent free to the lines, instead of being obliged to pre-pay them as heretofore, in order to encourage the circulation of papers in the States.³³ At the same time he must say, he had not yet been able to bestow the necessary consideration on the subject.³⁴

MR. CAUCHON contended that in addition to these changes proposed, that the newspaper postage of a half-penny should be reduced; it was even more than had been paid in former years when there was a sum given the Post Master General on each annual subscription.³⁵ It came to a large yearly sum on a daily paper. He suggested that one farthing would be enough.³⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS was in favour of such a measure, and³⁷ He would be glad if the time was come to take the postage off newspapers altogether, but they were about to enter on a new system with a large reduction of the old rates, and it was possible that there would be a small charge on the consolidated fund on account of the department³⁸. It was a question if the revenue for years would meet the expences of the post office department; but it would not be right to throw the entire burden of postage on letters.³⁹ It was too much to expect that under such circumstances, the newspaper postage should be taken off altogether.⁴⁰ He was prepared to admit that whenever the revenue equalled the expenditure of the department or a little more, it would be desirable to remove the postage on newspapers entirely. At present⁴¹ the convention of the press were quite aware of these circumstances, and had not demanded such a change⁴², and it was impossible that it could not consent to any reduction of the rate of one half-penny.⁴³ But it was quite different with exchange papers; as the exaction of postage was an obstacle to the free interchange of intelligence.⁴⁴

MR. CAUCHON did not want it taken away altogether, but a reduction.⁴⁵

MR. BADGLEY asked whether government had made any calculation of the probable pecuniary result of the new rates.⁴⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said that calculations had been made both by the late Government and the present, but they were almost entirely conjectural, and could not be depended on. The present rate had been determined on by the member for Huron, and the delegates from the Lower Province, and by their calculation, and that made by the present Government, taking into consideration the increase in the number of letters carried, and the present surplus, it was thought that but little, if any, loss would accrue, even at the beginning of the new system. Some persons were of opinion that the number of letters now sent by private conveyance, which would be sent by mail, was very great, and that would, of course, have an important influence on the revenue, but that was entirely conjectural; in fact, a mere speculation.⁴⁷

MR. CAYLEY remembered the calculation which had been made when he was in office, but it was all speculation, and could only be tested by trial. He was in favor of taking off the postage of newspapers leaving the Province, as it would tend to encourage the circulation of the journals.⁴⁸

The three first sections of the bill were then read and passed⁴⁹, with debate.⁵⁰

The clause to fix the salary of the Postmaster General and Assistant was read.⁵¹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said, the fourth section at which the Committee had arrived, was an important one. It was the intention of the Government, that the salary of the Provincial Postmaster General should not exceed £800; and that all other officers included in the same clause be limited to £500.⁵² He held in his hand a statement of the salaries paid in the Post Office of the United States. The chief Postmaster received \$6,000 he believed, and several of his subordinates a larger salary than he proposed for the Postmaster General.⁵³ The Postmaster General might be a member of the House and of the Government.⁵⁴

SIR A. MACNAB thought this a fair subject for Retrenchment; he believed the public was well convinced that the Government were determined to resist all retrenchment.⁵⁵ ((He)) would make the salary as low as possible. He intended to move that that of the Post-master General should be £600.⁵⁶ He observed that the Postmaster was to be a member of Parliament; he wished to know if he was to be a member of the Cabinet.⁵⁷ He thought that the committee should have that information. He did not wish to be drawn into voting a sum when he did not know what he was doing.⁵⁸

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said, that under the bill he might be a member of parliament; and he thought it quite likely that he would be a member of the government.⁵⁹

SIR A. MACNAB continued--They were about to fix salaries without knowing what would be the revenues of the Post Office. He thought the question was a fair one⁶⁰ to ask, if it were decided⁶¹, and that the Government ought to reply to it. He would go farther⁶². ((He)) wished to know if he was to be an additional member, or if some one was to go out to make room for him.⁶³

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN said the Postmaster General might be a member of the Government, without being one of the Cabinet. It was impossible to answer the question of the gallant Knight,⁶⁴ before the sense of parliament had been taken⁶⁵, as it was not known who was to fill the office. In England a member of the Government was or was not a member of the Cabinet, according to the exigencies of the administration. It was a general rule that the Solicitor General in this Province, should not be a member of the Cabinet; although the late Government offered it to the learned member for Cornwall, when he filled that situation. No definite rule then could be laid down. There was a want of members of the Government in the other branch of the Legislature; and he thought they had better be distributed between the two Houses, than congregated in one.⁶⁶

SIR. A. MACNAB had no objection to the proposition. The Government, however, was too strong in that House, they occupied too many seats in proportion to the number of members. He thought the appointment of the Postmaster General was a mere job, as he must support the Government or lose his situation; and through his instrumentality they, the Government, must exercise a great influence throughout the land.⁶⁷

MR. H. BOULTON admitted that the Postmaster General⁶⁸ was a proper person to hold a situation in the Cabinet. But he would not extend the number.⁶⁹ Some other officer should be excluded to make room for him.⁷⁰ He considered that six

members would be quite a sufficient number for the Cabinet. They saw that six members formed the Cabinet of the United States, and among them was included the Postmaster General. He condemned the general principle of having a large number of members to a Cabinet.⁷¹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said there was no intention of taking hon. gentlemen by surprise He concurred in the general principle expressed by the member for Norfolk.⁷² The learned member ... had made two admissions--that the Postmaster General should be a member of the House and of the Government. The President of the Legislative Council would probably have a seat in the Cabinet⁷³. OR It had been considered by his colleagues that when the Postmaster was appointed, then would be the time to abolish the office of President of the Council.⁷⁴ And the Postmaster General, if the number were increased to eight would probably be a member, as his would be a political office, which he would hold during pleasure.⁷⁵

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN said he agreed with the member for Norfolk, that there ought not to be⁷⁶ more than five or six members in the Cabinet;⁷⁷ but it was necessary to have a certain number to give strength to the Administration.--It should be recollected that the two Provinces had not been⁷⁸ married more than ten years, and that circumstances connected with the union made it necessary to have⁷⁹ a sparate set of officers for each.⁸⁰ They were obliged to take things as they found them.⁸¹ He would have been glad to have seen a larger representation of the people in the House, because it would have elevated the character of the body and would have reduced the proportion of cabinet officers to the rest of the members. It should be remembered too, that more members of Government had been required in the Upper House until lately, when some changes had been made.⁸²

MR. CAYLEY ((asked a question.))⁸³

In answer to Mr. Cayley, MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS stated that the Postmaster General would probably be a member of Parliament, and a member of the Government.⁸⁴ The question was, as to the salary of that officer, which it was proposed to fix at £800.⁸⁵

((There was)) some conversational discussion⁸⁶.

It was then moved to fill up the first blank, with reference to the salaries of the principal subordinate officers, at £500.⁸⁷

MR. SEYMOUR proposed the blank should be filled up with £400.⁸⁸

MR. H. BOULTON (Norfolk) asked what were the duties of the office?⁸⁹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said he would be the first confidential officer under the Postmaster General. He ought to observe that this would be⁹⁰ an enormous reduction in the salaries⁹¹ hitherto paid⁹², ((and)) did not think the proposed salaries would be found excessive. The chief complaint against the present Post Master General was caused by the excessive emoluments he received; but it was universally admitted that the department had been efficiently conducted; and yet⁹³ notwithstanding his great experience and his ability,⁹⁴ that officer, ... found it necessary to employ⁹⁵ the very ablest assistance, at liberal salaries, in order, to ((maintain)) the efficiency of the department.⁹⁶ If the House thought less salaries than those proposed would be sufficient, that was the time to settle the question.⁹⁷ If they compared the salaries given by banks and other public companies, they would find that they were larger than those now proposed. His hon. friend the member for Montreal received £1000 from the Bank of Montreal for his services as cashier, and his successor received the same, while the president of the same institution received £1200⁹⁸ because the Directors found it ((in)) their interest to do so⁹⁹. The cashier of the Commercial Bank in this city received a much larger salary than they now proposed to give to the assistant Post-

master. It was true there was great responsibility in one case, but there was quite as great in the other.¹⁰⁰ It was the same with other Banks, and mercantile establishments found it to their interest to give large salaries¹⁰¹. If the merchants and bankers were to give more than the salaries of Government, the consequence would be that the latter would not obtain proper men for their service¹⁰², and it would be found necessary to give to clerks and others in the Post-office departments adequate salaries, to obtain persons of talent and ability. The salaries that would be inserted in the Bill, would be maximum salaries; and he believed would not be considered excessive by the House.¹⁰³

MR. H. BOULTON said that the officers the hon. member had alluded to, were under great pecuniary responsibilities. He¹⁰⁴ said the Government should not have the power of fixing the salaries of all the clerks and postmasters throughout the Province, as was given them by the bill.¹⁰⁵ The bill opened up a wide range of patronage, of salaries of all amounts under £500; none of which were defined.¹⁰⁶ The Government could appoint any number of clerks at sums not exceeding £500 a year, and call them Head Clerks. It would give the Government the control of a patronage of tens of thousands of pounds, if there were no other checks on them than those proposed by the Bill.¹⁰⁷ Retrenchment would be indeed a farce, if such a patronage as that was given to the government at one fell swoop. This bill opened up a larger amount of patronage than any other which had been before the House during the Session.¹⁰⁸ It was the most important question of public expenditure that had come before any Committee.¹⁰⁹ They had, no doubt, the fear of the people before their eyes to keep them in order, and he did not dread any great abuse, but it should not be left to them.¹¹⁰ The members of the cabinet of the United States received each \$6000, except the Attorney General, who receive (sic) \$4000.¹¹¹

MR. COM. CR. LANDS PRICE said that the opposition had wasted three days and all the expense of it, in order to prove that they were wonderful economists. They appeared to think that the bill gave a great deal of patronage to the government, whereas all these appointments had been in the hands of the Government for several years. No Government, anxious to remain in office, needed to be very anxious for patronage, for by it they lost far more than they gained. The one out of one hundred applicants who was successful was, most likely, not satisfied with the salary; and the ninety-nine disappointed, were enemies of administration for life. In whose gift should these offices be, however, if not in that of the Government responsible to the representatives of the people? What interest had they in giving large salaries when the present cry was for retrenchment? Was it not evidently their interest to reduce them to the lowest standard.¹¹²

SIR A. MACNAB said, some of the Postmasters paid their clerks, and therefore appointed them.¹¹³

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS explained, that such an occurrence only happened, when clerks were not allowed. The appointments had, for a length of time been as much under the control of the Government, as they would be by the present Bill.¹¹⁴

MR. W. BOULTON proposed, that no officer in the Post-office Department, except the Post Master General, shall receive more than £300 per annum.¹¹⁵

MR. H. SHERWOOD made a speech on the Governor General's salary and retrenchment in general¹¹⁶. ((He)) complained that the government in place of defending their positions when attacked, turned round and said that another government did not do this, or did this and that. It would be found that they would do nothing in the way of effecting retrenchment, notwithstanding that they had talked about it all their lives. They had talked and talked, and done nothing. They left it for them (the conservative ministry) to make retrenchment.¹¹⁷

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--We made you do it.¹¹⁸

MR. H. SHERWOOD.--Yes, and we will make you do it too, against your wills. (Laughter.) They (the conservatives) had not been talking in the manner which gentlemen opposite had done; but when they were in office they had effected retrenchment. He would vote¹¹⁹ in this instance against the proposals of his honourable friends with whom he usually acted¹²⁰, ((and agreed)) the sum should not exceed £500 for the salaries of Postmasters,¹²¹ and would leave the regulation of the Post Office Department to the Government, because he believed that the cry for Retrenchment had taken such a hold of the public mind as would make the ministry very cautious in making that regulation.¹²²

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said an opposition has its responsibilities as well as a government, and a good deal of responsibility rested with hon. gentlemen opposite, although they might not be disposed to think so. One of those hon. gentlemen, the member for Toronto, says although he is willing to give the government the power of fixing the salaries of Deputy Post Masters at £500, he thought it was too much. Another hon. gentleman, the member for Lennox and Addington, moved in amendment that they should be fixed at £400. He would¹²³ give way and accept the amendment of the member for Lennox and Addington (Mr. Seymour)¹²⁴, provided it was concurred in by the House¹²⁵, and consented that those officers should be paid no more than £400¹²⁶, although he entertained a different opinion himself¹²⁷. He had believed that £500 a year would not be too high a salary for the Post Masters of the principal offices¹²⁸, Toronto, Montreal or Quebec¹²⁹, to procure the efficient discharge of the public duties,¹³⁰ ((but)) as many members of the House seemed to believe that the efficiency of the public service would not be impaired by reducing the amount of salaries proposed by Ministers,¹³¹ ((and)) since the hon. member for Toronto, who ought to be capable of forming an opinion, who ought to feel the great responsibilities of his position, believed that was too large a sum he would waive his own opinion, and frankly accept the offer of the member for Lennox and Addington.¹³²

MR. H. SHERWOOD (Toronto) considered that remark¹³³ very discreditable¹³⁴ to the Government¹³⁵, ((and)) would like to know on what principle the hon. gentleman was going to yield up his own position and accept a sum, which according to his own statement, would not procure an efficient performance of the public service. Why did not the hon. gentleman yield as readily on other occasions? Why did he not yield last night to a similar amendment? What responsibilities had the hon. member for Lennox and Addington, except the responsibility to his constituents which made him anxious to get all salaries at as low a figure as possible? Would the Commissioner of Crown Lands yield to an amendment of that kind? No, nor the hon. member would have fought it out until daylight, and he ought to do so now¹³⁶. It was his duty to stand on the floor all night to oppose it¹³⁷, for it was impossible for him as long as he stood in his present position to get rid of the responsibility attached to it.¹³⁸ But if the ministry were prepared to assume the responsibility of £400¹³⁹, he should likewise give it his support.¹⁴⁰

MR. STEVENSON was prepared to assume the responsibility of voting for the proposition fixing the maximum at £400¹⁴¹, ((and)) trusted that the salaries would not be put on such a scale as to render it impossible to procure efficient public servants.¹⁴²

MR. PAPINEAU complained that they were in the dark.¹⁴³ The whole law was crude and undigested, and did little credit to the parties that introduced it.¹⁴⁴ He wanted information on the subject, and believed that the matter should be referred to a special committee¹⁴⁵, ((and)) was too indefinite in the terms, and conferred patronage ad libitum on the Government. No limit was put on the number of offices, and consequently the amendment accepted by the Inspector General

was a very poor restriction on the Government, as they might give that £400 salary to twenty men, who would not be worth a tenth part of it. They required a discretionary power, as they called it--it would be a sad indiscretion of the House to grant it--because they were despotic by instinct,¹⁴⁶ tyrants in their hearts, and from a natural love of tyranny,¹⁴⁷ nothing but extraordinary power would gratify them. Another result of the bad system of responsible government. Already, very possibly, the offices were granted, and the influence is felt which caused the proposal of these large salaries. The Inspector General had called attention to the high salaries and to postmasters in times past, under the old regime. Truly, a little knowledge might lead to perdition, when a good deal might be the means of salvation. They were rich in precedents; but they always chose that part of the precedents which was bad, and abandoned what was calculated for their benefit. When the Post Office department was first introduced into Canada, it was an expense to England. The Postmaster General was then allowed 25 per cent on the receipts; and although his salary derived from this source was at first but trifling, it speedily increased to such an amount that, during fifteen years, he received a far higher sum annually than the Governor. England at the same time plundered Canada of £30,000 a year derivable from the Post Office, and it was not to be supposed that when money was obtained so easily, much attention would be paid to trifles. It was necessary to trust a good deal in the government. They were in possession of information that the House could not obtain, and should, therefore, know what amount of salary would be necessary to procure good servants.¹⁴⁸ He thought it indecent that¹⁴⁹ at first, they said five hundred pounds, and in a few moments after they abandoned their proposition, and said--"if it will please you better to give only £400, we will take £400." It was the first time they yielded to any proposition of the kind, and he thanked them for it. At the same time, it was evident¹⁵⁰ it was a random reckless sort of legislation¹⁵¹, and without knowing what would be a sufficient remuneration.¹⁵² He would vote for the amendment of £400, but thought that it should go farther. He thought that the house should be watchful and not leave to the discretion of the ministry the power of fixing so many salaries at their pleasure.¹⁵³ Very possibly they cared for nothing more than to give such salaries as would increase the number of their adherents at the next elections, and extend the excessive patronage they have already at their controul. The best mode of controlling them would be to regulate the payment of Post-Masters by a certain per centage on the receipts, and to that system he called the attention of the Inspector General. Respecting the rate of postage proposed, he hoped it was not intended to make the Post-office a source of revenue, as it ought to be looked on solely as a grand means for the diffusion of knowledge.¹⁵⁴ Every encouragement should be given to the newspaper press; and they should go free, for the purpose of disseminating instruction. Letters also should be carried for a low sum. And the government should rather pay to support the department than get any revenue from it.¹⁵⁵

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS could assure the hon. gentleman that the government had not the slightest intention of deriving a revenue from the post-office. They had adopted the rate of postage proposed in the bill merely in order to defray expenses, and if they thought it was practicable or could be done with safety¹⁵⁶; if with the reductions in Postage which had been proposed, the revenue amounted to more than was required to pay the expenses,¹⁵⁷ they would willingly reduce the rate to a penny. With respect to paying the Post-Masters by commission, it was not intended to make any alteration in the present mode of paying them, and the government only proposed that clerks' salaries should be granted to officers who had a great deal of public business to attend to, and consequently required the assistance of clerks. It would be admitted, he supposed, that the government ought to have the power of naming those offices

to which salaries ought to be attached. He had one or two remarks to make in reply to the hon. member for Toronto. It was true that his impression was, and still remained, that in order to procure greater efficiency in the department, it would be desirable to permit the government to give £500 a year to some of its servants, but when he found that not merely those hon. gentlemen who generally joined in the cry for retrenchment opposed him, but that other hon. gentlemen who were well qualified to form a correct opinion, lent themselves to it, and by the prestige of their opposition appeared to sanction it, he was not going to stand in the way, for it was impossible for any government to fix salaries at a higher rate than public opinion will sustain. His conduct was justified by the example of the hon. member for Toronto himself, who said that he was obliged to yield his own opinion to the pressure of public opinion. Why should the hon. gentleman claim that right for himself and refuse it to him (Mr. Hincks.) But one thing was quite evident, and he regretted it extremely--instead of being gratified at the readiness of the government to meet his views for putting these salaries on a low scale, to his great surprise he found that the hon. gentleman was excessively annoyed at it. He repeated that this was a matter of regret to him--at the same time he wished it to be distinctly understood that although he proposed £500 as the salary of a Post Master, he had no intention of saying that the department could not be carried on if the salary were reduced to £400. What he proposed was a reduction on the present salaries of these offices. The Postmaster in Toronto gets considerably more than £500 a year; the Postmaster at Hamilton gets upwards of £700--¹⁵⁸

A voice said--"That's too much."¹⁵⁹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS: He knew it was too much, and therefore he proposed a reduction; but if instead of £500 a year the House thought £400 would remunerate that gentleman for his services, he was quite confident the hon. member for Hamilton would say that gentleman's patriotism would still induce him to discharge his duties with efficiency.¹⁶⁰

MR. HOLMES said it must be a matter of congratulation to the entire Province that the department is at last in our own hands. There could be but one feeling in the country on that subject, but he regretted that the Hon. Inspector General had not submitted to the House a schedule of the salaries now paid to the Post Masters¹⁶¹ throughout the province¹⁶², and appended to it a statement of the reduction he proposed to effect on each. If that were done, it would remove all objections, and he had to doubt all sides of the House would go with him.¹⁶³

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS--Hear, hear.¹⁶⁴

MR. HOLMES continued.¹⁶⁵ He thought that postmasters had arduous duties to perform and¹⁶⁶ it was absolutely necessary to give those officers such a salary as would secure the efficient discharge of their duties, but at the same time, they must pay due attention to that cry for reduction of excessive salaries which reached their ears from every part of the country. He therefore advised the Inspector General to withdraw this clause for the present and come down tomorrow with the schedule he already mentioned.¹⁶⁷

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS--Hear, hear.¹⁶⁸

MR. HOLMES--Yes, "hear, hear." The House would then know what scale they were going on.¹⁶⁹ The post-master of Montreal should receive a larger sum than the post-master of Hamilton or smaller places.¹⁷⁰ For his part he was ready to vote¹⁷¹ that the maximum sum in the bill should be £750¹⁷² to the Post Master General and £500 to the Deputy Post Masters¹⁷³, and that the ministry should adjust the salaries at such rates under this sum as they should deem would not impair the efficiency of the service.¹⁷⁴

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS--Four hundred?¹⁷⁵

MR. HOLMES--Well, four hundred. But he was convinced that £500 a year was not too much for the Post Masters of Montreal, Quebec and Toronto, whose duties required incessant care and attention.¹⁷⁶

MR. SHERWOOD wanted to know from the Inspector General as a minister of the crown, whether he wished the House to understand that £400 a year was sufficient remuneration for¹⁷⁷, the maximum rate for¹⁷⁸ the Deputy Post Masters¹⁷⁹, in any of the Cities in Canada?¹⁸⁰

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS would not submit to be catechized by the hon. gentleman. He would possibly reply¹⁸¹ by and by¹⁸², after he had concluded.¹⁸³

MR. SHERWOOD wanted a distinct answer to his question, but the hon. Inspector General would not give it, and what was his reason? He wanted to make use of the amendment to cover his sins of the last fortnight. It was nothing but a dodge--an artful dodge. By and by, if £400 were found insufficient to ensure efficiency in the department, the Inspector General would¹⁸⁴ turn round and say¹⁸⁵ he had proposed such a salary as would ensure efficiency, but he was not the man to encourage enormous expenses, and had given way to the views of the Committee. Why did not the Inspector General take his stand like a statesman on his proposition, and insist on the grant of a sufficient salary to the government servants? Let him take his stand then on the vote for £500¹⁸⁶. He was willing that the regulation of the salaries should be made by the Government, subject to the approval of the House and that the maximum should not exceed £500 per annum.¹⁸⁷ He had never said that £500 was too much. He had said £800 would be too much to pay the Postmaster General, and that he should be put down at the same sum as the Committee had fixed upon for the salaries of the Crown. It was absurd to say, that the Inspector General wished to meet the views of hon. members. They had not the information necessary to form a correct judgment.¹⁸⁸

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS--Hear, hear.¹⁸⁹

MR. SHERWOOD--No, they had not the necessary information. He could tell well enough that £7750 a year, was too much for a Governor's salary, but he could not tell what a Deputy Postmaster's salary should be; and because he could not, he was ready to support the government proposition.¹⁹⁰

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS was astonished that the hon. member for Toronto should require him to say whether £500 was too much or not, when the hon. gentleman knew perfectly well that a committee is now sitting to determine that very question, and when the hon. gentleman was coming out strongly day after day, in favor of retrenchment, and trying to make a little political capital; was it anything strange that he (Mr. Hincks) should give way to the weight of popular feeling? But he found that hon. gentleman, as well as the hon. member for Montreal, required information. That was rather strange. In committee, the hon. member for Montreal was the foremost of those who opposed all information; he was ready to vote at once on the question of salaries. Now, he would tell the hon. member for Montreal, there was not the slightest necessity for information respecting these salaries, and they ought to vote at once in the same unhesitating way they acted day after day in committee. What necessity for salaries at all? He had no doubt the hon. member for the East Riding (Mr. Perry) would say they would get as many Postmasters to act at \$100, and as efficiently as if they got £1000. For the golden age is approaching, when there will be no salaries, no taxes, and all the public business will be performed from pure patriotism. Not the slightest doubt of it. The day would come, and he hoped he would live to see it. But what necessity for waiting? Why not adopt the broad principles of patriotism at once? There was the hon. member for Norfolk,

a gentleman of great wealth and undoubted patriotism; there were several other hon. gentlemen who would unite with him in carrying on the public business without hope of fee or reward, he was quite sure. However, he saw the hon. member for Hamilton smiling very significantly, and so he supposed that would be impracticable for the present. Well, then, he would return to the hon. member for Montreal, who was the most red-hot advocate of retrenchment in the House, and he would say it appeared to him that hon. gentleman, who voted for cutting down all salaries should be kept up to £500, just as he was prepared to meet that hon. gentleman's views by adopting the amendment. He little expected to meet with opposition, and in spite of it would adhere to the proposal of the hon. member for Lennox and Addington.¹⁹¹

MR. HOLMES rose to support the amendment. He was glad to think that the Inspector General had assented to the proposition which had been made from the opposite side of the House, because it gave them reason to believe that, in his opinion, £400 is sufficient for any Postmaster throughout Canada. The hon. Inspector General said that he (Mr. H.) voted for £400 to the Assistant Secretary. He did so, and he believed the Assistant Secretary was not so hard worked as the Postmaster for Montreal. When you take into consideration the fact that he commences his duties about six o'clock in the morning, and perhaps does not leave off till eleven o'clock, every day in the week. There was a wide difference between giving that individual £500 in consideration of his services, and giving the same sum to a gentleman, however highly respectable he may be, who goes to his office at ten o'clock in the morning, and leaves at four o'clock. He did not think that all the Postmasters should be put on the same level, because there was a great difference between their labors, for example, the Postmaster in Hamilton would not have one half the labour of the Postmaster in Montreal.¹⁹²

MR. BADGLEY thought, that before any Retrenchment was made in the salaries of the Postmasters, the amount of their duties respectively, should be enquired into.¹⁹³ ((He)) was not one of those who had joined in the cry for retrenchment.¹⁹⁴ He wanted retrenchment, but¹⁹⁵ not ... any retrenchment that would impair the public service.¹⁹⁶ He ... wanted that public officers should be properly paid, and paid in proportion to their services.¹⁹⁷ ((He)) did not think that the sum proposed should be the maximum for all Postmasters in the Province, because, in an office such as Montreal, the labour involved was so great, that you could not get any person to perform the duties¹⁹⁸, unless he was adequately remunerated, and he should vote against the amendment of £400.¹⁹⁹ It was unjust, he considered, in the Inspector General to come down to the House²⁰⁰ in a childish manner²⁰¹, with a proposition of £500, and because a proposition for a less sum²⁰² £400,²⁰³ was made on this side of the House, and without waiting for the House to say anything;²⁰⁴ without giving them any information, or without saying that he believed it an ample remuneration, or whether it would tend to destroy the public service.²⁰⁵ He should say he thought his own proposition too much, and would cut it down. He (Mr. B.) would put it to the hon. gentlemen opposite, if they would like their salaries to be cut down. When a public officer requires to devote his time and his talent to the country he ought to be paid for it, and if they lowered salaries, the revenue would be stripped in some other way. His desire was, therefore, that public officers should be properly paid²⁰⁶, and the public service properly conducted.²⁰⁷ He was convinced that the interests of the country would only be properly carried out when the salary of every officer was commensurate with the duties he had to perform.²⁰⁸ In Montreal it was impossible to get a man to perform the office of Post Master, without paying him adequately. It took a considerable sum to live in Montreal respectably. Besides the duties were there very arduous; he might say that they were the aggregate of the whole postal-business of the Province.... If the hon. Inspector General was not prepared to give them any information he would vote for five hundred

pounds. 209

MR. PERRY said, so far as he was concerned he cared not what it was that had induced the Inspector General to change his mind, he did not care whether it was a political taunt or whether it was for the purpose of making political capital, or whether the effects of habits of early life, or anything could be imagined; the only question is, is the hon. gentleman right?--is the salary named, such as may be deemed sufficient compensation for a gentleman to fill this office? That is the question for consideration, and when he found the Government coming forward with a proposition which is to fix a standard--to drive in the nail, he was prepared to clench it. He thought the duties connected with the office of Postmaster were fully equal in point of importance, responsibility and talent, with those devolving upon the Superintendent of Education, and many other offices of a like character. Now, this is an instance where government is prepared to fix a scale, although last night they would not do so, however much urged to it and even if the proposition of his hon. friend, a supporter of the Government, was negatived--a proposition made, he said, not with a view to fix any criterion, but to prevent any invidious distinction. It was determined to leave it to the finance committee--a committee in whom nobody seems to have any confidence--(hear, hear,)--²¹⁰ no, not even the chairman himself²¹¹, and who had already stultified themselves, and were now in a most ridiculous position. He would try to divest himself of prejudice in his ideas of retrenchment, and he would ask hon. members to suppose themselves and all Canada sunk down by magic, with all its revenue, its resources, and its inhabitants, who amongst them, if he could imagine he was called to legislate for the first time, would think of proposing such salaries as gentlemen will vote for now, with a degree of confidence and assurance that seemed to him most astonishing and unaccountable. (Hear, hear.) He did not care what the Tory Administration did when in power²¹². If ... ((they)) chose to award exorbitant salaries, it was no justification for the present administration to follow a like course.²¹³ That formed no precedent for him, for he looked upon precedent merely as a source of information, and not as a finality.²¹⁴ He would not swerve from principle.²¹⁵ He looked at it to see how far it was consistent with the present system of things, and with the present finances, and no further. Now, the duties and responsibility you impose upon a public officer ought to be remunerated, and he did pity the hon. Inspector General if he could discover no difference between a Postmaster and a minister of the Crown--whose actions must be guided by the patriotism that occupies his breast. He could see a great difference, for while the one is a servant in pay, performing his duty for mere wages, the other is endeavoring to arrive at the height of his ambition, he is striving to become a popular man, and to hand down his name with honour to posterity. But the light and trifling manner in which the hon. Inspector General received the word patriotism when he (Mr. P.) spoke of it last evening, and his harping upon it throughout the day, convinced him that the hon. Inspector General knew nothing about patriotism. And the remarks of the Solicitor General--"Who would like to be abused for less than £1000 a year"--satisfied him that such a feeling did not exist amongst them. Did they presume to fix the salaries of members of Government to remunerate them for all the sacrifices they make to serve the people, no--they merely did it in part, and expected them to come as patriotic men, and their services would be remunerated by the honor they get from their country. He trusted that if this patriotic feeling was not found in the breasts of the Reformers who at present fill the Treasury Benches, it would be found somewhere else.--There is such a noble principle, and if hon. gentlemen are not actuated by that principle he would pity them, and he would pity the country governed by them, for he would despair of seeing his affairs carried on in the spirit, and with the vigor which should be manifested. He would vote for £400, as a "clear grit"²¹⁶ and let that standard be adopted from which to fix the salaries of all other officers²¹⁷ that would come before them²¹⁸; Governors,²¹⁹ Attorney General, Solicitor General, and every other from the top down.²²⁰ (Hear, hear.) He was willing to accept that as a foundation for retrenchment measures.²²¹ Therefore, he hoped that any gentleman who entertained clear grit principles would support the proposition.²²²

MR. RICHARDS said--With regard to the matter of salaries to the officers of Government, he would ask whether any hon. gentleman believes that any gentleman will take office at this time for the sake of emolument--if he did so, he would make a poor speculation of it. With regard to some of the hon. gentlemen who hold office, it is notorious their salaries did not meet the expenditure their position required. He wished to look at the question before them in a different point of view from some hon. members. It may do very well for the hon. members who have passed a great part of their lives in business and have obtained a fortune, to think that the salaries of government ought to be reduced; but were they to fix salaries so low that none but men of fortune could fill the important offices, If they affixed such a scale of salary that they could not subsist upon their income, then the poor man would be prevented from taking part in the administration of his country, and the House would require to be filled with men of wealth. If this is the clear grit doctrine, it was not likely, he thought, they would have many supporters in the community.²²³

MR. J. SMITH (Durham) did not view the subject before the House as a matter of congratulation, merely because they were going to get rid of extravagant salaries, but also for the improved manner of conducting the business which he hoped would be established. To illustrate what he meant, he would relate what had occurred to himself. In January last, a letter sent from the State of Virginia, was addressed to him, James Smith, Esq., M. P., County of Durham. In five days it reached Toronto where it remained for a considerable time. It was eventually advertised among unclaimed letters. But how was it advertised? Simply "James Smith."--No one would suppose that had there been anything like common decency about the Post Officer; any unclaimed letter addressed to a person holding a public office should have been advertised as addressed, and if there was no James Smith in Toronto to claim it, the Post Master, had he not been destitute of every sense of propriety, might have sent it to the County of Durham. But no, the letter was sent to the dead letter office in Montreal and lay there, from which place it was sent to him since the opening of the present session. There is no excuse for such careless, slovenly conduct, and although the detention of the letter involved no inconvenience, it might have done so. It might have been upon very urgent business. He hoped therefore that a change would be effected in the manner of conducting the business of the office. In regard to the motion under discussion, he quite agreed with the hon. member for Toronto. It seemed that there was something like a disposition on both sides of the House to avoid anything like retrenchment, for no sooner does one of the late Attorneys General rise in his place, offer an opinion, and propose an amendment to a ministerial motion, than the hon. Inspector General rises and says he will accede to it. This was a kind of "hide and seek" with the subject of retrenchment, and would not satisfy the country. He believed the sum of £400 was amply sufficient for the duties of the office, and he was of opinion that if the maximum of salaries was fixed at £700, government would be as well off as they are, and the social condition of the country would be very much improved.²²⁴ Leaving a blank space in the present Bill to be filled up as the framers might please, was a deceitful evasion of the subject of retrenchment.²²⁵ This was the proper time for the House to deal with the subject of retrenchment, and he was prepared to vote that the salary of Post Master and Post Master General should be regulated. He did not see that the Post Master required anything like a very extended information or very great talent. He seemed to require nothing beyond an ordinary education to enable him to perform his duties, and he would vote accordingly.²²⁶ He remarked that no provision had been made in this Bill for furthering the desires of the people with respect to the delivery of the mails on Sundays.²²⁷ He did not know whether it should be left to the government to deal with it. He could not say whether he would support a proposition to shut the post office entirely on Sabbath; it appeared to him to be something new, but if it can be shewn that such a plan could be carried out consistently with the interests of the country, he would vote for it.²²⁸ ((He)) complained of Mr. Hincks's ill temper.²²⁹

MR. CAYLEY had advised in the Retrenchment Committee,²³⁰ ((and)) submitted to

the House the propriety of classifying the various officers under Government and fixing a certain salary to each rate. This, he thought²³¹ would provide in future against all confusion and dissatisfaction on the subject²³² and save the time of the House.²³³

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS was not aware that any classification was practicable in attaching salaries to the several officers of the postal department.²³⁴ Mr. Hincks withdrew his motion of £500.²³⁵

MR. W. SCOTT, the Chairman put that of Mr. W.H. Boulton for £300 which was lost.²³⁶

MR. SEYMOUR'S motion for filling up the blank with £400 was then submitted and passed.²³⁷

MR. H. BOULTON was about making a proposition in amendment²³⁸.

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said, he hoped the hon. member for Norfolk would go still further, and conduct the Bill though (sic) the Committee.²³⁹

MR. H. BOULTON resumed²⁴⁰. He thought the proposition he was to submit would meet the approbation of the country at large, it was, that there should be a return of the²⁴¹ salaries of the Post-masters for the several cities, towns, and villages,²⁴² in the country and these should be set forth in a schedule attached to each, and affixed to the Act²⁴³, marked A, ... according to the scale in the column set opposite to each of the said places.²⁴⁴ Without this it was just throwing a larger amount of patronage into the hands of Government. He submitted this as a proper position, and had prepared the following clause to be submitted in the Bill. That a list of the Post Offices throughout the country with the salary attached to each be appended to this Act. By this means the public will know what is the scale of remuneration afforded to every public officer. If this is not done the public will not know how many public officers there are, nor how much one gets more than another. It would be wise for them to adopt the course he had the honour to bring before them.²⁴⁵

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said, the hon. member is exceedingly alarmed at the extent of patronage the Government will get by the Post Office²⁴⁶. In the present instance, the only²⁴⁷ patronage they would enjoy, would be the exceedingly agreeable duty of reducing all the salaries²⁴⁸ of parties employed in the Post Office,²⁴⁹ many of whom were connected with the establishment enjoying a salary of £700 or £800 a-year²⁵⁰, one half less than the allowance fixed by the Imperial Government. He moved that the next blank be filled up with £800.²⁵¹

MR. H. BOULTON moved in amendment, that £750 be inserted instead of £800.²⁵²

MR. J. SMITH of Durham further moved for £625²⁵³.

((This)) motion ... was negatived.²⁵⁴

COL. PRINCE said they would never get men to perform their duty properly unless paid according to the nature of the duty required, and the ability necessary to fill the office. It was useless to attempt to prevail upon men to accept office--real talented men--men of business--fitted to perform the functions of their office, unless they offered something worth while to accept. Although the office of Postmaster-General does not entail upon its incumbent the necessity of being possessed of a great mind, or any of those excellencies that belong to a statesman, still he must be a clever man, qualified to transact the business of that office with a degree of credit to himself, and satisfaction to the country. £750 was not too much for performing the duties of so important an office, and when he said he would go for that sum, it was upon this principle that not one other Minister of the Crown is to receive one shilling more. And if the hon. Inspector-General advances a proposition that any minister shall receive a shilling more he will go dead against him. By the bill it is provided that the Postmaster-General shall be²⁵⁵ ex-officio a minister of the Crown,²⁵⁶ and poor as they were, and are likely to be as long as they remain a²⁵⁷ pitiful²⁵⁸ colony; let them give something like a re-

spectable salary to an officer of the country. He was satisfied that the Postmaster-General is more important to the country than a Solicitor-General or Attorney-General, and he would vote for £750 for him, on the condition that no member of the Government shall receive one shilling more.²⁵⁹ OR He would vote for £800.²⁶⁰

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS MERRITT said the act was filled at £800, and not to exceed that; but he believed that £750 is the sum that ought to be paid.²⁶¹ He had expressed himself in favor of this sum in the Retrenchment Committee for heads of departments and for judges. He believed £1000 was the highest sum that should be paid for Chief Justices.²⁶² But this was not the time to discuss the subject. He would vote for £800 as proposed by the Government, and leave it to the Finance Committee to determine what the sum should be.²⁶³ He understood that the maximum (sic) salary proposed by the Retrenchment Committee was £850, and that of the Post-master General would be classed in the same scale.²⁶⁴

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said it was perfectly evident that there were diversities of opinion on the question undergoing consideration, and which would be brought to an issue very shortly. It was difficult, however, to arrive at what was the feeling of the House, the difference of opinion being so great. The hon. member for Norfolk, who he thought the greatest Clear Grit in the House.²⁶⁵

COL. PRINCE--I beg to call the hon. gentleman to order. I understand the Latin and the Greek languages a little, and I also understand the English language, my own vernacular tongue, but I do not understand the meaning of the term Clear Grit, and I beg the hon. gentleman to explain the meaning of it.²⁶⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS would leave it to the Clear Grit party themselves²⁶⁷, who had adopted the term as a nomme de guerre²⁶⁸, to define the meaning of their title. As regarded the difference of opinion²⁶⁹, ((he)) had been induced to form an opinion that a Cabinet minister should receive at least £750, from finding that such sum was agreeable to the "clear grit" members of the Retrenchment Committee.²⁷⁰ But when they had come to the House, the hon. member for Durham was of opinion that it should be fixed at £700. He had no doubt that the eminent talents of that hon. gentleman would ere long place him on the Bench, where he will receive £1000 a year, and be entitled to a pension when he gets old and blind; and he believed the hon. gentleman looks forward to that day, for he thinks it a good thing for the country to keep up the salary of the Judges. But the hon. gentlemen need not imagine that the Judges will be exempted²⁷¹. If all the salaries of public officers were so loudly and unreasonably clamoured against, it would eventually become necessary to attack the salaries of Judges, Clerk of Chancery, &c.²⁷² All must come down--the Clerks in Chancery Court, and all the others will come down. He was prepared to tell his hon. friend, that the Judges would be brought down to the same level as Cabinet Ministers. He may depend upon it, Judges will get no more. He had no doubt that if it was fixed at £620, there would be a proposition to bring it down lower. The hon. junior member for Toronto had got his opinions upon that subject. They were willing to take the proposition that it should not exceed £800.²⁷³

MR. CHRISTIE would support the £750. He did not think that the salaries of Judges should be so high as those of ministers²⁷⁴ of the Crown. The former had no responsibility, and an easy life compared with the latter.²⁷⁵

MR. CAUCHON spoke in favour of the motion for £800.²⁷⁶ ((He)) was astonished to hear honorable members talk about leaving things to be settled by that humbug committee.²⁷⁷ (Hear, hear.)²⁷⁸ When some of the hon. gentlemen in opposition²⁷⁹, who had been so severe upon salaries,²⁸⁰ were in office, and when the revenue of the country was as small as possible, they received their £3000 a year without grudge; but now when they were disappointed of office, and when they see they will never again get into power, they want to reduce the salary of responsible ministers to nothing at all; if he saw the Government yield to²⁸¹ an unjust reduction of salaries²⁸², he would stand up against them. He was not prepared to go to the extreme that Clear Grits are ready to do. He was astonished at an honorable gentle-

man saying, "it is for money you take office." If there are men rich enough to take office for honour let them do it; but if that was resorted to democracy would be done away with for ever--if rich men only are to take office, democracy would be banished from the land. The honorable gentleman contended that reducing the salaries would not be the means of making a less expensive Government.²⁸³ He was not disposed to advocate extravagance, but he was determined to support any reasonable salary.²⁸⁴ He would vote for £800, and if a thousand was proposed, he would vote for it, because it was not too much for a minister of the Crown.²⁸⁵ He believed that ministers should receive higher salaries than judges.²⁸⁶

MR. J. SMITH of Durham, would allude to the remarks made by the hon. Inspector General, with reference to him.²⁸⁷ The hon. Inspector General had thought proper to talk of him as a Clear Grit. He did not care what name was given him, he would not be led aside by any such stratagem. He had seen too many of the artful dodges practiced here. It was unanimously conceded that the hon. Inspector General is a cunning man, and one stratagem he makes use of is to put some thing (sic) in their mouths that they did not say, and then set upon that assumption. It was utterly inconsistent with the truth to say the committee had made a distinction between the judges and the ministers of the crown.²⁸⁸ He (Mr. S.) had not advised that the judges should be reduced to the lowest point.²⁸⁹

MR. H. SHERWOOD, Toronto, explained that the committee had done so, but that the Inspector General had carried it against them.²⁹⁰

MR. J. SMITH resumed, and contended that the salaries of the Judges ought not to be reduced, as they required to be of the highest talent and integrity in the law. He then repudiated the idea of his aspiring to the office of Judge, but said he was accustomed to such taunts in his own profession, and could stand anything the hon. gentleman might please to say.²⁹¹ He thought that hon. gentlemen occupying the Treasury Benches should set a better example in regard to temper, than was exhibited by the hon. Inspector General. Such petulance and preposterous intemperance, was quite undignified.²⁹² He then referred to a measure he intended to bring in, to reduce the charge of lawyers within proper bounds. for he believed it was the high fees connected with law which had given rise to the cry for Retrenchment.²⁹³

MR. RICHARDS made some remarks as to the impossibility of the hon. gentleman making any tariff to fix a lawyer's fees.²⁹⁴

MR. H. SHERWOOD, complained because the ministry willingly reduced the maximum of subordinates from £500 to £400, but refused to reduce the Postmaster General's below £800. The Ministry had complained because the late Government had increased the Commissioner of Crown Lands's salary from £800 to £1000; but why, he enquired, did they not reduce it to its original amount?²⁹⁵

The House then divided on Mr. H.J. Boulton's amendment, that the Postmaster General's salary should not exceed £750 per annum.²⁹⁶

The vote was taken and the clerk declared it to be Ayes 28, Nays 25.²⁹⁷

Some other members entered, and it was asked that the vote should be retaken.²⁹⁸

The committee then divided, Ayes to the right, Nays to the left. The vote was²⁹⁹ Yeas, 28; Nays, 28.³⁰⁰

MR. W. SCOTT, (Two Mountains) the Chairman, said that it was the opinion of the country that there should be retrenchment, and as the House was equally divided upon this same opinion, he would give his vote in favor of the motion.³⁰¹

Loud cheers from the opposition.³⁰²

When the seventh clause was under consideration, MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS proposed in substance that Exchange newspapers; newspapers as far as the American line, under such regulations as shall be made by the government; and printed documents from publishers of newspapers, shall pass free of postage.³⁰³

The tenth section ... ((was)) read.³⁰⁴

COL. PRINCE said, that a petition had been presented from Amherstburgh, relative to the desecration of the Sabbath; and stated that if it was not the intention of the government to make some regulation, in accordance with what he believed to be the public feeling elsewhere than in the county he represented he should bring the subject forward himself.³⁰⁵

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said, that it certainly was not the intention of the government to introduce any clause prohibiting the conveyance of the mails on Sunday. At the same time, it was their intention to diminish and prevent, as far as was practicable, the performance of any duties on Sunday. But to introduce a clause such as was referred to, would be a most extraordinary procedure.³⁰⁶

MR. MCLEAN enquired, if it was intended to prohibit the delivery of letters on Sunday; and whether the Post Offices might not be kept open a couple of hours after divine service.³⁰⁷

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS agreed with the hon. member who had spoken last; as from his own experience, and from what he could learn, the Post Office being open at the time alluded to, was found to be a very great convenience to people coming in to attend divine service, who were thus enabled to obtain their letters, who lived at a distance of ten or twelve miles, and seldom visited the town or village on any other day. He was aware there were persons who, by arbitrary regulations, would have the Post Offices closed on Sundays.--It was a subject, however, of departmental arrangement.³⁰⁸

The clause relative to the right of Ferryage ... ((came)) up³⁰⁹.

COL. PRINCE contended that this right could not be maintained.³¹⁰

The remainder of the clauses were then passed³¹¹.

(136)

and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Scott of Two Mountains reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Public Works
Companies

Mr. Laurin reported the Bill to extend the Act for the formation of Companies for constructing Roads and other works, to Companies formed for the purpose of acquiring Public Works of a like nature;

and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time on Friday next.

Orders defer-

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be
postponed until to-morrow.

Then, on motion of Mr. Malloch, seconded by Mr. Richards,
The House adjourned.

FOOTNOTES: 10 July 1850.

1. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in identical accounts: BRITISH COLONIST, 12 July 1850, HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850; NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850, EXAMINER, 17 July 1850, and BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850. The following papers reported the debate in partially identical accounts: NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850, PILOT, 16 July 1850, and PACKET, 20 July 1850. The debate was also reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 15 July 1850; EXAMINER, 17 July 1850; HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 17 July 1850, copied from GLOBE, 13 July 1850; and L'AVENIR, 26 July 1850. The MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 16 July 1850, noted the debates. A commentary appeared in HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 13 July 1850. The NORTH AMERICAN, 2 July 1850, commented on Prince's question concerning the meaning of "Clear Grits", and in answer to Seymour's amendment, MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 16 July 1850, noted that "Mr. Hincks thereupon rose with some warmth...."
2. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 15 July 1850.
3. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
4. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 17 July 1850.
5. IBID.
6. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
7. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 17 July 1850.
8. IBID.
9. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
10. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 17 July 1850.
11. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
12. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 17 July 1850.
13. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 15 July 1850.
14. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 17 July 1850.
15. IBID.
16. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
17. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 15 July 1850.
18. IBID.
19. IBID.
20. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 17 July 1850.
21. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 15 July 1850.
22. IBID.
23. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 17 July 1850.
24. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
25. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 15 July 1850.
26. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
27. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 17 July 1850.
28. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 15 July 1850.
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30. NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850.
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36. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 15 July 1850.
37. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
38. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 17 July 1850.
39. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
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41. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
42. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 17 July 1850.

43. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 15 July 1850.
44. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
45. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 17 July 1850.
46. IBID.
47. IBID.
48. IBID.
49. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
50. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 17 July 1850.
51. IBID.
52. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
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58. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 15 July 1850.
59. IBID.
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62. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
63. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 17 July 1850.
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65. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 15 July 1850.
66. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
67. IBID.
68. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 15 July 1850.
69. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
70. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 17 July 1850.
71. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 15 July 1850.
72. IBID.
73. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
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83. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 15 July 1850.
84. IBID.
85. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
86. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 15 July 1850.
87. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
88. BRITISH COLONIST, 12 July 1850.
89. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 17 July 1850.
90. IBID.
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104. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 15 July 1850.
105. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 17 July 1850.
106. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 15 July 1850.
107. BRITISH COLONIST, 12 July 1850.
108. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 15 July 1850.
109. BRITISH COLONIST, 12 July 1850.
110. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 17 July 1850.
111. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
112. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 17 July 1850.
113. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
114. IBID.
115. IBID.
116. BRITISH COLONIST, 12 July 1850.
117. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 15 July 1850.
118. IBID.
119. IBID.
120. BRITISH COLONIST, 12 July 1850.
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122. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
123. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 17 July 1850.
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139. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 15 July 1850.
140. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
141. IBID.
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152. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 17 July 1850.

153. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 15 July 1850.
154. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 17 July 1850.
155. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 15 July 1850.
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157. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
158. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 17 July 1850.
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295. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
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297. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 15 July 1850.
298. IBID.
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301. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 17 July 1850.
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309. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 15 July 1850.
310. IBID.
311. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 17 July 1850.

THURSDAY, 11 JULY 1850.

(136)

Petitions
brought up.

THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Fortier,--The Petition of Jean Baptiste Hébert, late Keeper of the Public Bridge of Bécancour.

By Mr. McFarland,--The Petition of James Morris and others, of the Township of Crowland.

By the Honorable Mr. Papineau,--The Petition of Gédéon Cartier and others, of the Parish of St. George de Henryville, County of Rouville.

By Mr. Solicitor General Drummond,--The Petition of M. Moore and others, Reporters at the House of Assembly.

(137)

Petitions read.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of John Caven, President, on behalf of the Dumfries Teachers' Association; representing that much benefit will result from the establishment of Teachers' Institutes upon a proper basis,--that the office of Chief Superintendent ought to be abolished, and the duties thereof performed by the Provincial Secretary,--and that Provincial Certificates should not be confined to Students of the Normal School only, and praying for legislation in the premises.

Of Joseph Genest and others, members of the Temperance Society of the Parish of Ste. Marguerite de Joliette, County of Dorchester; praying the adoption of certain measures for the suppression of intemperance.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of Portneuf; praying certain amendments to the Act establishing Registry Offices in Lower Canada.

Of Claude Bourgeois and others, of the Township of Kildare, County of Berthier; praying that the application to re-unite the said Township to the County of L'Assomption or Leinster be not granted.

Of the Very Reverend P.L. Archambault and others, of the Parish of St. Michel de Vaudreuil and Ste. Jeanne de L'Isle Perrot, County of Vaudreuil; praying that the application to remove the site of the County Town of the said County be not granted.

Of Alexander Morrison, of Toronto; praying compensation for the loss of a lot of land in the Township of Niagara, of which he has been deprived by a title deed of an earlier date than that which he purchased in good faith.

Of Gabriel Lachance and other, Pilots of the Harbour of Quebec; praying that the Petition of the Quebec Board of Trade relating to the Trinity Houses of Quebec and Montreal be not granted,--and that no alteration be made in the Act of last Session relating to the Trinity House of Quebec.

Of the Municipal Council of the united Counties of Huron, Perth, and Bruce; representing that by the Act 12 Vic. c. 78, the Township of Mornington is made to compose part of the County of Waterloo, and by the Act 12 Vic. c. 96, the said Township is made to compose part of the County of Perth,--and praying for the passing of an Act to declare to which of the said Counties the said Township belongs, and to remove certain doubts relating to the collection of taxes therein.

Ordered, That the Petition of Edward G. O'Brien and others, shareholders in the late City of Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Company be now read; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

And the said Petition was read; praying the adoption of such measures as will enable the said Company to resume its operations, either to carry on the undertaking or to wind up its affairs.

Ordered, That the Petition of the Reverend Patrick McMahon, Chaplain, and others, the Committee of management of the St. Patrick's Church in the City of Quebec,

be now read; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

And the said Petition was read; praying for the passing of an Act to enable the Congregation of the said Church to sue for and recover Pew Rents from the Pewholders therein.

Petition of E.
G. O'Brien
and others;
Of the Revd.
P. McMahon
and others, re-
ferred.

Ordered, That the Petition of Edward G. O'Brien and others, shareholders in the late City of Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Company, and the Petition of the Reverend Patrick McMahon, Chaplain, and others, the Committee of management of the St. Patrick's Church in the City of Quebec, be referred to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

Communica-
tion between
Rivers St.
Lawrence and
St. John.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General LaFontaine, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to the Governor General, dated the 1st instant, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, a copy of all Correspondence between the Executive Government of New Brunswick and the Government of this Province, in relation to the project of a communication either by Canal or Railroad between the River St. Lawrence and the River St. John, and also, a copy of all Correspondence on the same subject between the Executive Government and any party in Lower Canada or in New Brunswick.

Appendix
(D.D.)

For the said Return, see Appendix (D.D.)

Petition of S.
Combs and
others, refer-
red.

Resolved, That the Petition of Seth Combs and others, Innkeepers, of the united Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengary, be referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. McLean, Mr. Crysler, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Meyers, and Mr. Malloch, to examine the contents there-

of, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Fish and Oil
Bill.

Mr. Méthot reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to amend and continue the Ordinance for the inspection of Fish and Oil, That the Committee had gone through the

Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

Report on
Petition of L.
Perrault and
others.

Mr. Holmes, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of Louis Perrault and others, Depositors in the Montreal Provident and Savings' Bank, and others interested therein, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee beg leave most respectfully to state that upon carefully examining into the allegations set forth in the Petition referred for its consideration, it proceeded next to ascertain whether the Act 4 & 5 Vic. c. 32, under which the Provident and Savings Bank of Montreal was instituted, would warrant the compliance on the part of the Administration, with the prayer of the Petitioners, without further Legislative authority, namely, the appointing of a Commission of Enquiry, in Montreal, to investigate into the grave charges preferred against the Managers of that Bank, and the present state of the Institution; and Your Committee feels itself constrained to declare that no sufficient authority is, in its opinion, conferred by this Act.

Your Committee next searched for some precedent whereon to rest a recommendation for compliance on the part of the Administration with the prayer of the Petitioners; the only instance within the limits of the Province which Your Committee have been able to discover wherein the Executive has interfered in matters at all similar to the subject under consideration, was in the case of the late Kingston Bank of Upper Canada, the affairs of which Bank were subjected to enquiry subsequent to its failure.

Your Committee find that on the 29th of April last past, a Bill was introduced into the House of Commons, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to amend the Law of Great Britain relating to Savings Banks, and to repeal such portions thereof as relieved the Managers or Trustees from responsibility; and considering, as was stated by the Chancellor on that occasion, that the rate of interest allowed was of less importance than the certain re-payment of the deposits. Your Committee cannot refrain from expressing an opinion that the Laws under which

(138)

Savings Banks in this Province are conducted require amendment also, so as to hold the Managers or Directors responsible, to a certain extent, for losses incurred through mal-administration, or deviations from the requirements of the Statute. The Bill above referred to, Your Committee believe, has since become a Law, though it cannot find any official evidence thereof, no copy of the proceedings of the Imperial Parliament for the current year having as yet reached this House.

Your Committee find that by the 13th Section of the Act 4 & 5 Vic. c. 32, Savings Banks acting under that authority are required to submit to the Legislature during the first fifteen days of each Session, a full and explicit Statement of their Affairs, and they find that, with the exception of the Sessions of 1846 and 1847, the Montreal Provident and Savings Bank has not complied with the requirements of the said Act, and therefore Your Committee arrive at the conclusion that the Managers of the said Institution, by neglecting so important a duty, have rendered nugatory the intention of the Legislature in this particular, and violated a provision of the Law important for the protection and safety of the depositors.

Your Committee, after giving to the subject all the consideration in its power, is forced into an acquiescence with the opinion so generally entertained by that class of persons especially for whose advantage Savings Banks were mainly instituted--that the Government should be guardian of its funds; and from the circumstances set forth in the Petition, supported by the affidavits attached to this Report, Your Committee has come to the conclusion that deviations from the intentions of the Legislature in providing for the establishment of Savings Banks, have been evident in the conducting of the Institution petitioned against, which have been productive of most disastrous consequences to the poorer classes of society; and Your Committee recommend to Your Honorable House to urge upon the Administration the immediate adoption of some measure whereby the investigation prayed for may be gone into at an early date, as a means best calculated on the one hand, to relieve the parties petitioned against from the imputations cast upon them should the allegations prove unfounded, while, on the other side, it would restore that feeling of reliance upon the protection of the Government, so necessary for the well-being of the community at large, and the confidence of the poorer classes in particular in Institutions calculated so materially to advance their interests.

Ordered, That three hundred copies of the said Report be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Message from
the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment;
viz:--

Agricultural
Society (L.C.)
Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Lower Canada Agricultural Society:"

Bank of Upper
Canada Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act further to extend the time for paying up the increased Capital Stock of the Bank of Upper Canada:"

Champlain and
St. Lawrence
Railroad Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Company of Proprietors of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad to extend the said Road, and for other purposes:" And also,

Quebec Fire
Sufferers Re-
lief Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Act for granting relief to the Sufferers by the Fires at Quebec;" to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

Law Study
Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to facilitate and encourage the Study of the Law in this Province;" to which they desire the concurrence of

this House.

And then he withdrew.

Quebec Fire
Sufferers Re-
lief Bill.

An engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Act for granting relief to the Sufferers by the Fires at Quebec," was read for the first time.

Law Study
Bill.

An engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to facilitate and encourage the Study of the Law in this Province," was read for the first time.

Flour and Meal
Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendment made by the Legislative Council to the English version of the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend, and to continue as amended, the Laws regulating the inspection of Flour and Meal," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendment into consideration; and the same was read, as followeth:--

Press 2, line 13. Leave out "quantity" and insert "quality."

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Holmes do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendment.

Medical Pro-
fession (L.C.)
Bill (No. 1.)

Ordered, That Mr. Sanborn have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Members of the Medical Profession in Lower Canada, and to regulate the study and practice of Physic and Surgery therein, to afford

relief to certain persons who were in practice as Physicians and Surgeons in this Province at the time when the said Act became Law.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Charitable, &c.
Associations
Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Notman have leave to bring in a Bill for incorporating certain Charitable, Philanthropic, and Provident Associations, and for the effectual protection

from fraud and misappropriation of the funds of the same.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Cemetery
Companies
(U.C.) Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Hall have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the formation of Companies for the establishment and management of Cemeteries in Upper Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Scott of Bytown, seconded by Mr. Johnson,

Timber Licen-
ses on the Ga-
tineau River.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return of the names of parties holding Licenses to cut Timber or Saw-

Logs upon the Gatineau River and its branches, the number of miles held by each, the deposits paid thereon by each, and the amount of duty collected for each

(139)

limit in the last two years, distinguishing Timber from Saw-Logs; also, the number of square miles of timbered land upon the said River and its branches yet unlicensed, the names of the applicants for any portion thereof, and the quantity applied for by each.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Bytown and
Prescott Rail-
road Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Scott of Bytown have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Bytown and Prescott Railroad Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Thursday next.

Lachine and
Province Line
Railroads
Union Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Holmes have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the union of the Montreal and Lachine Railroad Company, and the Lake St. Louis and Province Line Railroad Company, and for other purposes connected with the said Companies.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Courts of Quar-
ter Sessions
(L.C.) Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General LaFontaine have leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate the holding of Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Lower Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. LaTerrière, seconded by Mr. Fortier,

Physic and
Surgery (L.C.)

Resolved, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee, to take into consideration the expediency of amending the seventh section of the Act 10 & 11 Vic. c.

26, relative to the study and practice of Physic and Surgery in Lower Canada.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

The Honorable Mr. Macdonald took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Honorable Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution; which was read, as followeth:--

Resolved, That it is expedient to amend the seventh section of the Act 10 & 11 Vic. c. 26, which related to the practice of Physic and Surgery.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Medical Pro-
fession (L.C.)
Bill (No.2.)

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. LaTerrière have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Members of the Medical Profession in Lower Canada, and to regulate the study and practice of Physic and Surgery

therein.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.¹

MR. ARMSTRONG moved that, when this House adjourns, it stand adjourned till to-morrow, (12th July,) at 11 o'clock A. M., and that the Speaker do leave the Chair at 2 o'clock, P. M., and resume the same at half-past 3 o'clock P. M.; also, that for the future this House will on Saturdays sit from 11 o'clock A. M., to 5 P. M.²

Several of the members expressed their opinions on the subject. Those in favour of retrenchment contending that it would prevent the operation of the finance committee.³

Hon. gentlemen on the ministerial side ... believed the retrenchment committee a great humbug.⁴

MESSRS. CAUCHON, CARTIER, W. SCOTT of Two Mountains, and WATTS, and DR. LATERRIERE supported the motion.⁵

MR. SOL. GEN. MACDONALD, SIR A. MACNAB, and MR. J. CAMERON opposed it.⁶

(139)

Adjournment.

Mr. Armstrong moved, seconded by Mr. Smith of Frontenac, and the Question being put, That when this House doth adjourn, this day, it will adjourn until to-morrow at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and that for the remainder of the Session, Saturdays included, this House will meet every day at the above hour;

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Bouthillier, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Dumas, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Guillet, Holmes, Jobin, Lacoste, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Marquis, McConnell, Méthot, Mongenais, Notman, Polette, Sanborn, Sauvageau, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, Thompson, Viger, and Watts.--(31.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Boulton of NORFOLK, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cayley, Chauveau, Christie, Crysler, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Hall, Hopkins, Johnson, Attorney General LaFontaine, Solicitor General Macdonald, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, McFarland, McLean, Merritt, Meyers, Papineau, Price, Prince, Richards, Robinson, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, Stevenson, and Wilson.--(32.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Moore Town-
ship Road Al-
lowance Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Wilson have leave to bring in a Bill to vest in certain Inhabitants of the Township of Moore a Road allowance therein, and to establish a new Road in lieu thereof.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

St. Michel
Ecclesiastical
Society Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Chabot have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Association called "La Société Ecclésiastique de St. Michel."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Real or Mixed
Actions (L.C.)
Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Chauveau have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Law of Lower Canada, as regards the District in which real or mixed Actions may be commenced.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Common
Schools (U.C.)
Bill.

The Order of the day for the third reading of the Bill for the better establishment and maintenance of Common Schools in Upper Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a third time, to-morrow.

Post Office
Bill.

The Order of the day for receiving the Report of the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to provide for the transfer of the management of the Inland Posts to the Provincial Government, and for the regulation of the said Department, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until to-morrow.

Bill to exclude
certain persons
from Offices.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to exclude persons from Offices who have been concerned in creating them, or increasing their emoluments, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Thursday next.

Criminal Laws
Consolidation
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend and consolidate the Criminal Laws of this Province, being read;

(140)

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed.

Code of Crim-
inal Procedure
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to establish a Code of Criminal Procedure in this Province, being read;⁷

MR. BADGLEY moved that the bill to establish a code of criminal procedure be read a second time. He stated that he merely desired to have the bill read a second time pro forma, in order to have it referred to a special committee that it might report upon it and then let it lie over until next session.⁸

MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE had objections to the 2nd reading, as that would pledge the House to the principle of the bill, which was voluminous, and he did not believe that hon. members had had time to read it. He had not read the bill himself, if he had not read it about 18 months since, in a report of the British Commissioners for a similar purpose.⁹

MR. H. SMITH (Frontenac) approved of the codification of the criminal law; but he doubted if the bill of his hon. friend were the proper mode of proceeding.¹⁰

It would be impossible for the Legislature at this late period of the session to go over the bill with that care which it required.¹¹ He was nevertheless in favor of the bill being read a second time pro forma, and saw no objections to that course.¹²

MR. PAPINEAU said since the introduction of the representative system, no¹³ man in the legislature¹⁴ had produced a document of equal labor, magnitude, and usefulness, as the one brought before them by the hon. and learned member for Missisquoi. As far as he could judge, from a hasty perusal of some parts of it, the labor seems to have been done with great care and research, and accomplished with great precision. He had no doubt, therefore, that a universal expression of admiration must be the common feeling of the House, as it would be out of doors¹⁵, for his very great and useful labour.¹⁶ The magnitude of the labor and its importance render it desirable that there should be further light thrown upon the subject, and as all in the community are interested in the result, further information should be obtained from every possible source. The publishing of this bill, and its circulation among all the members of the bar, and others interested in the study of law, will prepare the House, very likely at its next session, to be ready to act upon it. He would only suggest, for the moment, to the hon. member who has the merit of preparing the work, that there is a matter which is engaging the attention of the civilized world at the present moment, and which ought to occupy the attention of the House and of all others who could impart any information on the subject. It is the humane example, the good disposition shown by the Russian government, who were the first, as far back as 1770, to abolish the punishment of death from their criminal code. The United States followed, and their (sic) is not the leas (sic) doubt that every man of information now thinks that it ought to be diminished in an infinitely greater degree than has yet taken place in this country. Punishment could not repair the crime; the murderer, although he forfeits his life, could not restore life to his victim; the only matter of doubt is, whether there is no nature so depraved, so utterly malignant, so vile by want of education, that the fear of death is the only check which could be effective against the too frequent attempts at murder by such debased natures. The document laid before the House goes to abolish the punishment of death in certain cases where it exists at present; but it does not suppress it entirely, and it may be worth the while of this House¹⁷ for the hon. member's bill to lie over until the next session, in order¹⁸ to consult the opinions of the Judges and the members of the bar, whether or not the punishment of death ought not to be suppressed¹⁹, and if possible to embody a clause to this effect in the bill.²⁰ He trusted they would allow the code to go to committee pro forma, and he hoped that next session would make it the law of the land.²¹ He concluded by again expressing his belief of the indebtedness of the country to the hon. member; and that his bill should be read a second time and referred to a select committee (sic).²²

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN was not prepared to say on the part of the government whether it would be better to have the criminal law codified or not, or whether the government was in favor of it. It had not been found that the codification of laws in those cases in which it had been done, was so successful as it might at first sight appear. But he was not prepared to say that he was opposed to the principle of codification²³, but with regard to the matter, he entirely concurred in the praise bestowed upon the learned member²⁴ for the very great trouble that he had taken. But there was objection to the second reading of the bill, without a more intimate knowledge of its contents; for that would, as his hon. friend the Attorney General East had observed, pledge the House to its principle. He also objected to its reference to a select committee, and more especially to the gentlemen to whom the hon. member proposed to refer it, as it would be impossible that they could give it such attention as would enable them to draw up a satis-

factory report. All that they could do would be to give a general report according to their preconceived opinions. The references contained in the bill were, no doubt, in themselves invaluable; but he thought that there would be objections to having them embodied in statute law.²⁵

MR. BADGLEY explained that the references were printed merely to enable persons to look into the subject.²⁶

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN said, in that case the references were certainly of great advantage to persons wishing to investigate into the matter. With regard to appointing a committee at this period of the session, he did not see the necessity for it. Of course the gentlemen of the committee may examine this code, but as to reporting upon it they could scarcely have time to investigate it with that view.²⁷ They might, indeed, be able to give an outline of the measure, but nothing like a report, such as would enable them to take it up at all before next session.²⁸ ((He)) added a few more remarks to the effect, that the bill had better be not now read a second time but postponed until the next session.²⁹

MR. BADGLEY had no intention of getting the bill passed this session, and proposed to defer it to the next. He would like to know where the hon. Attorney General East had read the bill before.³⁰

MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE said in the Report of the British Commissioners, he believed.³¹

MR. BADGLEY continued,--The hon member had never seen that bill in the Reports of those Commissioners, whilst it was true that part of it might be found there; but it was made up from our own statutory enactments, as well as from the English law, and the codes of some of the neighbouring States--it would apply equally to both portions of the province, because the criminal law in both was the same; as to the references, they were merely to prove the text, and would form no portion of the Statute if the bill became law. He concurred in the suggestion of the hon Attorney General, for Lower Canada, to allow the bill to lie over until the next Session, a course which he intended from the first to carry out, in order to allow suggestions, amendments and ameliorations to be made during the recess.³²

MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE was of opinion that it would be better to leave it over to next session, and perhaps they might be able to take up the bill in such a way as would make the labours of the hon. gentleman beneficial to the country.³³

MR. BADGLEY concurred in the desire to leave it over to next session.³⁴

MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND was in favor of assimilating the commercial and criminal laws of both sections of the Province; and he hoped to see them assimilated. He would take the opportunity of stating, that some of the newspapers in Montreal had made him make some remarks which he never did make. He referred to a speech he had made in a social circle, and in which he had been made to say that he was preparing a codification of the laws of the whole province. Some of his friends had been expecting that he would introduce his code, and had asked him where it was. He certainly could never have the presumption to attempt a codification of the laws of the whole province. That were (sic) a labour that would require more than one man to do. He knew no man better able to undertake the labour of codification than the hon member for Missisquoi. There was no man better fitted for it both from his intelligence, and his habits of laborious study. He had merely said on the occasion that he had referred to, that he desired to see the laws of the province codified, and not that he would codify them. He thought the hon member for Missisquoi had better let his bill lie over; and he was sure that there would not be a man in the profession who should receive a copy of the bill, who would fail regarding it as something precious.³⁵

MR. BADGLEY then moved that the second reading of the bill be postponed.³⁶

(140)

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed.

Law of Evi-
dence (L.C.)
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to improve the Law of Evidence in Lower Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Monday next.

Road Laws
(L.C.) Reprint
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the reprinting of the Acts and Ordinances in force in Lower Canada relative to Highways and Bridges, and for other purposes, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed.

Bill relating to
Upton Town-
ship.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to separate certain concessions of the Township of Upton from the District of Three Rivers, and to unite them for Judicial purposes to the District of Montreal and to the St.

Hyacinthe Circuit, and for Municipal purposes to the Parish of St. Hugues in the last named District, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Monday next.

Division
Courts (U.C.)
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend, consolidate and reduce into one Act, the several Laws now in force referring to Division Courts in Upper Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

Court of
Chancery Pro-
ceedings Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to confirm Decrees and Orders and other proceedings of the Court of Chancery of Upper Canada, in certain cases, being read;

Mr. Prince moved, seconded by Mr. Christie, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;³⁷

COL. PRINCE moved for the second reading of the bill to confirm certain decrees of the Court of Chancery. He was not disposed to enter into particulars of the bill.³⁸ He hoped the Attorney General West would have no objection to allow it to go to a second reading, as it was his intention to refer it to a select Committee of legal gentlemen³⁹ who are members of the House⁴⁰, who would give it more attention, as it was composed principally of dry questions of law than a House composed in great part of laymen could possibly do.⁴¹ He would briefly state the object of the bill. It was to confirm from 50 to 100 titles of property that had been sold under the orders of the old Court of Chancery. The present bill was retrospective. The Act of Parliament which erected that Court, enacted that the Vice-Chancellor should make such regulations as may be necessary. But since the new-regulation, the lately elected transcendent Chancellor Blake, as he was called, had declared that the old rules were illegally created, and that opinion had been concurred in without any explanation by the Vice-Chancellor who had created them. The object of the bill was therefore to confirm certain decrees made in that Court under the old orders, from 1837 to 1849, respecting the sale of the mortgaged property of absent parties, &c. It also enabled the mortgagor to appear within twelve months after the passing of the bill, and to oblige the mortgagee to account for the value of the property, and to refund to him every farthing which exceeded the amount of the debt, interest, and cost. The hon. member made a few other remarks.⁴²

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN apprehended that this bill would involve greater difficulties than the hon. gentleman appeared to be aware of. Neither did he see any reason for its introduction at this moment, as nothing had transpired to induce him to believe that the judgment under those decrees would be held void⁴³, and ... their legality was not impugned in the case which had been recited by the hon. member for Essex.⁴⁴ On a review of the whole case⁴⁵, he did not think that the Bill was required, its principle was bad⁴⁶. He felt the greatest difficulty in acceding to the Bill⁴⁷, and he could not vote for its second reading.⁴⁸

MR. H. SHERWOOD said, the intent of the Bill seemed to be rather to protect parties who had obtained property by these decrees (sic), than to establish any further rules by which decrees in similar cases should be rendered by the court. The circumstances under which the decrees in question had taken place were calculated to shake the confidence of the country in similar orders. Interests of great magnitude and importance were involved in these decrees, and therefore he would support the second reading of the Bill. He however, would recommend, that it should be referred to a special committee, that the subject might be carefully investigated.⁴⁹

MR. WILSON opposed the Bill, on the ground that it interfered with an established principle of law. He thought the irregularities connected with the decrees in question arose from the imbecility of the Vice-Chancellor, and not from any defective rules.⁵⁰

MR. J. CAMERON (Cornwall) would vote for the second reading of the Bill, upon the understanding that it should be referred to a select committee; and in which case he reserved the liberty of rejecting it thereafter, unless altered in committee so as to be rendered agreeable to his views.⁵¹

MR. PERRY, reviewed the grounds of argument taken by the preceding speakers. The hon member's remarks bore principally upon the necessity of simplifying the laws affecting landed property, which he considered, in this new country, almost a circulating medium. He advocated the entire abolition of the Chancery Court. Dissatisfaction exists throughout the country with reference to this Court, and if it could not be entirely abolished he would embrace the earliest opportunity of recording his concurrence in the prevailing opinion, that it was a curse to the country. He would vote for the present Bill, if the result should be no more than the acquirement of some information relative to the abuses complained of.⁵²

COL. PRINCE said he would be glad if laymen--gentlemen apart from the profession of law would rise in their places, and give their opinions with the same degree of clearness and sound understanding as his hon. friend had just done; but that gentleman must not suppose for a moment that because he was the proposer of the bill, that he was in favor of the Court of Chancery. He had already moved an amendment to abolish the Court of Chancery, but they may as well attempt to stop the winds of Heaven as stop the Court of Chancery. There is no stop to it while there are 40 lawyers in the House. He hoped by and by they would adopt the course pursued at Michigan where they have successfully abolished the court and given to the judges separate jurisdictions. The principle was decided that there is no law half so good as that which pleases the people. Mr. P. then entered at some length into an explanation of the bill.⁵³ The object of this Bill was, to confirm certain decrees delivered by the late Vice-Chancellor. He referred to the opinion of the Chancellor with reference to these decrees, in order to show the doubts which undoubtedly existed in the mind of that officer, on the subject of their validity. He (the Chacellor) (sic) stated, that he will express himself officially on the subject, "when it comes under his notice as Chancellor, whether it will be possible for him to confirm these decrees? The intent of the bill was equitable, just, and even legal; therefore, the House should not,

upon slight grounds, refuse to entertain his bill. The hon. member ridiculed the Chancellors for my lording each other. He said that they made donkeys and fools of themselves for doing it. (Loud Laughter).⁵⁴

(140)

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Solicitor General Macdonald, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "Thursday next" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment;--It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Thursday next.

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN moved in amendment ... that a select Committee be appointed to enquire into and consider the present mode of instituting and prosecuting in the Court of Chancery of Upper Canada against parties absent from the country, and how far and in what manner it may be expedient to alter the law in this respect, with power to send for persons, papers and records; and that the said committee do consist of Mr. Prince, Mr. Solicitor General McDonald, Honorable Mr. Sherwood, Honorable Mr. Cameron of Cornwall, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Richards, Mr. Perry, Mr. Malloch and the mover⁵⁵.

The motion in amendment, was carried.⁵⁶

(140)

Court of
Chancery Pro-
ceedings.

Resolved, That a Select Committee, composed of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, Mr. Solicitor General Macdonald, the Honorable Mr. Sherwood, the Honorable Mr. Cameron of Cornwall, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Richards, Mr. Perry,

and Mr. Malloch, be appointed to enquire into and consider the present mode of instituting and prosecuting proceedings in the Court of Chancery of Upper Canada against parties absent from the country, and how far and in what manner it may be expedient to alter the Law in this respect, to report thereon iwth all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Bill relating to
British Plan-
tation Vessels.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend an Act to secure the right of property in British Plantation Vessels navigating the inland waters of this Province, and not registered under the Act of the Imperial

Parliament of the United Kingdom passed in the third and fourth years of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, "An Act for the registering of British Vessels, and to facilitate transfers of the same, and to prevent the fraudulent assignment of any property in such vessels," being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Monday next.

Bankrupts
Relief Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to afford relief to Bankrupts in certain cases, being read;

*Mr. Smith of Durham moved, seconded by Mr. Flint, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;*⁵⁷

MR. J. SMITH (Durham) explained the provisions of his bill, the first of which seemed to be, to ensure to Bankrupts, the obtaining of a discharge upon surrendering up all their goods.⁵⁸

MR. H. SMITH (Frontenac) suggested some improvements in the provisions of the bill, and⁵⁹ wished his hon. friend had extended the bill a little further so as to include a certain class of bankrupts, who having made over everything they had in the world, yet by the rapacity of some of their creditors, were prevented from going again into business. The bill, affected two descriptions of persons--

the honest bankrupt and the dishonest bankrupt. With regard to the dishonest bankrupt, there was no need that he be discharged, but there were certain cases where honest individuals having got in to difficulty had made over to their creditors everything they possessed, yet these individuals were kept in jail, by some portion of their creditors, with a view to cause the friends of these parties--if they have any--to come forward and pay their debts. It was worth while to consider whether or no some species of bankrupt law could be passed by which property could be taken out of the hands of persons who were known to have unjustly made it over to their friends immediately prior to insolvency. This was not connected with the present bill, but if the hon. member could embody some proposition of that sort he would agree to it.⁶⁰

MR. RICHARDS discovered some very material defects in the provisions of the bill, and could not support it.⁶¹

MR. H. SHERWOOD complained of the clause in the late Bankrupt (sic) law, which compelled the debtor to get three-fourths of his creditors, in number and value, to consent, before he could obtain his discharge, even though it be proved that he had not acted fraudulently, and had given up all his property. That law had not expired, and the giving or the withholding of the discharge should, in future, be invested in the Judge, because he was the most impartial person to decide whether the debtor was deserving of it or not. The present bill had a very praise worthy object in view, inasmuch as it enabled the Judge to exercise that power whenever he considered it advisable. The Legislature should avail itself of the present opportunity, to pass a law which would afford security to the creditor, and also protect the honest debtor. He should vote for the second reading of the bill.⁶²

MR. ARMSTRONG said a bill of a similar kind passed last Session had not received the sanction of the Legislative Council.⁶³

MR. DEWITT spoke against the Bill. He said, if it became law, it would tend to legalize roguery⁶⁴ OR robbery.⁶⁵ It would induce fraudulent persons to purchase goods on credit, and sell them at a low rate, with a view of making money, and then declaring himself bankrupt and paying 2s. 6d. in the pound. He made a few other remarks, which were inaudible in the gallery.⁶⁶

(140)

Mr. Richards moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. DeWitt, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof;

MR. FLINT supported the bill, because he thought it better that nine persons who were dishonest should be discharged, than that one, who was honest should be left within the power of his creditors, who might prevent him again entering into business to support himself and his family.⁶⁷

(140)

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs DeWitt, Malloch, McConnell, Richards, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Stevenson, and Wilson.--(7.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Bouthillier, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cartier, Chabot, Cryslar, Dumas, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Guillet, Holmes, Hopkins, Jobin, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, McFarland, McLean, Mongenais, Papineau, Polette, Prince, Robinson, Sanborn, Sauvageau, Scott of BYTOWN, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of

TORONTO, Smith of DURHAM, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, Viger, and Watts.--(40.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Bouthillier, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cartier, Chabot, Crysler, Dumas, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Guillet, Holmes, Hopkins, Jobin, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, McFarland, McLean, Mongenais, Papineau, Polette, Prince, Robinson, Sanborn, Sauvageau, Scott of BYTOWN, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of DURHAM, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, Viger, and Watts.
--(40.)

NAYS.

Messieurs DeWitt, Malloch, McConnell, Richards, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Steven-son, and Wilson.--(7.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Smith of Durham, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Sherwood of Brockville, Mr. Solicitor General Drummond, and Mr. Sanborn, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Ordered, That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, to amend the Bill so as to apply its provisions to the Province generally.

L. Comte's
Relief Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to enable Louis Comte to recover a certain amount due to him by the Parish of St. Edouard in the District of Montreal,

being read;

MR. CARTIER moved that the bill ... be read a second time. He then entered at some length into an explanation of the position in which Mr. Comte stood.⁶⁸

MR. PAPINEAU in a long speech objected to the Legislature interfering in the manner requested by the hon. member for Verchères. It was a dangerous course to pursue.⁶⁹

(140)

Mr. Cartier moved, seconded by Mr. Mongenais, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read a second time; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

(141)

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Registry of
Vessels Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal the Act relative to the registering of Vessels employed solely in navigating the inland waters of this Province,

being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, tomorrow.

Promissory
Notes and
Bills of Ex-
change Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend and explain the Acts therein mentioned relative to Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Monday next.

Coroners' Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Law respecting the office of Coroner, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Meyers took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Meyers reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Quebec Workmen's Benevolent Society Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Quebec Workmen's Benevolent Society, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Malloch took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Malloch reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Guelph and Dundas Road Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend an Act, intituled, "An Act to incorporate certain persons as the Guelph and Dundas Road Company" being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

St. Hyacinthe Incorporation Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for the incorporation of the Town of St. Hyacinthe, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Bouthillier, Mr. Solicitor General Drummond, Mr. Cartier, Mr. Chauveau, and Mr. Scott of Two Mountains, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Wesleyan Benevolent Societies Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Benevolent Societies of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Three Rivers Common Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to transfer to the Municipal Council of the Municipality of the Town of Three Rivers the administration of the Common of the said Town, and for other purposes, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. McFarland took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. McFarland reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Bill (No. 1.)

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

Erection of
Parishes, &c.,
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to continue and amend the Ordinance concerning the erection of Parishes and the construction and repair of Churches, Parsonage Houses and Church Yards, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Polette, the Honorable Mr. Viger, the Honorable Mr. Chabot, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Cartier, Mr. Laurin, and Mr. Fortier, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Notice being taken that there was no Quorum:--The names of the Members present were taken down, as follow:--

Mr. Speaker,

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Bouthillier, Crysler, DeWitt, Flint, Laurin, Malloch, McConnell, McFarland, Polette, Prince, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Smith of FRONTENAC, and Taché.

And at half-past twelve o'clock at night, the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker, without a Question first put, till to-morrow.

APPENDIX: 11 JULY 1850.

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: MUNICIPAL ACT LOWER CANADA.))⁷⁰

MR. WATTS enquired whether it was the intention of the Ministry to introduce a new Municipal Bill for Lower Canada during the present Session.⁷¹

In answer to ... of Mr. Watts, MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE said it was the intention of Government to intrude a new Municipal Act for Lower Canada during the present session.⁷² OR MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS answered in the negative.⁷³

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT.))⁷⁴

MR. CHAUVEAU enquired whether the ministry intended to propose any amendment to the Act relating to the inspection of Weights and Measures.⁷⁵

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said, Government had no intention at present of proposing any amendment.⁷⁶

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: ILLEGAL LIQUOR AND BEER SALES.))⁷⁷

MR. H. SHERWOOD(Toronto) enquired of the Ministry, whether it was their intention to alter the laws, so as to authorize the punishment of parties who sell ale and beer without a license.⁷⁸

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said, it was the intention of Government to have brought in a measure on this subject regulating licenses generally, but as the Temperance Committee was sitting, he had waited to see what the report was, with a view to embody their suggestions in the bill. He could not say what course would be taken, whether to amend the present law or bring in a separate bill.⁷⁹

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: PROPOSED CHANGES IN MUNICIPAL LAW, UPPER CANADA.))⁸⁰

MR. H. SHERWOOD (Toronto) enquired further, whether it was the intention of the Government to propose a change in the Municipal Act to enable the inhabitants of this City to elect twelve Aldermen, instead of six.⁸¹

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN said, the conclusion was come to, that, upon the consideration of the opinions expressed by the corporation, it will be more expedient to alter the present arrangement. He was at present engaged on the municipal law.⁸²

MR. H. SHERWOOD (Toronto) said, an amendment, which had passed last year with the unanimous consent of the House, had been omitted by the copying clerk, and had occasioned considerable difficulty.⁸³

((POSTPONED MOTION RE: CORRESPONDENCE OF L. J. PAPINEAU ON GOVERNMENT FUNDS.))⁸⁴

MR. CHRISTIE moved that the correspondence of the hon. member for St. Maurice, relative to the operation of funds belonging to government be referred to the committee on public accounts. They all knew the high standing of the hon. member, and although he differed much in opinion from his hon. friend he was desirous of doing him justice. From the high station he occupied so honorably he felt bound to respect him, and although £4,500 had been voted to him for his services he had legal claim to much more than he had got. If he is accused of withholding public money--if he owes government £150, the Executive government owes him at least £1000 which was voted to Mr. Papineau by the House. It was necessary therefore that the facts of the case be looked into, by referring the subject to a committee. The character of the hon. member belonged to his country, and no reproach or disgrace could be attached to it. In reference to the matter of the correspondence,

the information relative to the early history of the country which government had requested him to obtain had all been faithfully transmitted by the hon. gentleman.⁸⁵

COL. PRINCE had great pleasure in seconding the motion. He had received the French copy of the correspondence and⁸⁶ regretted that the correspondence should ever have been moved for at all.⁸⁷ The facts of the case as he understood him were these:--The hon. member for St. Maurice then⁸⁸ a private citizen⁸⁹ residing in a foreign land, retired to obscurity (sic) away from the walks of public life and in an unobtrusive manner pursuing those studies which an enlarged and enlightened mind so thoroughly qualified him to do, is applied to by the government of this country to purchase certain manuscripts relating to the early history of this country. It was no interest of his. What had he to do with the early history of a country with which he was by this time perhaps utterly disgusted. But because the parliament of this country asks this favor at his hands he undertook it. He received the money, bought all the information he could get, faithfully transmitted it and said, there is a balance⁹⁰ of £150⁹¹ in my hands which I will transmit when you request it⁹², and this at the time that the government were indebted to him.⁹³ Yet, after, that plain, honest statement, he is brought before the public as a person whose character is liable to imputation by the address to His Excellency. Did not his hon. friend know that the ordinary course was open, that if he has money in his hands he is liable for an action to get that recovered. Then why draw him before the public. No imputation could be brought against the hon. member for St. Maurice. He is distinguished for honesty, probity and real worth. The motion therefore was altogether incorrect. But because his hon. friend, bound as he is by a retiring pension, has made the motion, he was glad that he had seconded ... it in justice to the hon. member for St. Maurice. But he regretted that it should be brought before the House, as the hon. member was not deserving of that indignity which the address was liable to cast upon him. He was satisfied however that the hon. member would cover with shame and confusion all those who had attempted to impute unjust motives to him.⁹⁴

MR. H. SHERWOOD (Toronto) would not declare the hon. member innocent or guilty, as he was ignorant of the charges brought against him, and he would insist upon the correspondence being published in English that he might read it and know what was in it before voting that it go to committee. It is in the French language which he did not use, and as he had not heard the matter before this moment he did not know the merits of the case one way or another. Until it was printed in both languages he was not prepared to vote but from what had been said it appeared to him that the hon. member for Gaspé should have left it to a committee, without bringing it before the House and giving his opinion upon it.⁹⁵

MR. CHRISTIE said he gave no opinion upon it.⁹⁶

MR. H. SHERWOOD (Toronto) stood corrected; he had inferred so from remarks made. He did not believe that any imputation could be brought against the hon. member for St. Maurice, not from any conversation he ever had with him; but from the conviction that a gentleman placed in the public position he occupied, and contemplating a return to his country again, he did not think him capable of using the public money in an improper manner. Therefore, he desired to see the correspondence placed before the House.⁹⁷

MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE said, that the time he voted for £4500 to the hon. member for St. Maurice, he did not well know what was the precise amount due to him. He was, however, of the opinion that 4500^l (sic) would not cover all that was due; he might be wrong, but he was compelled to swallow such a vote by the old administration, and he gave it in silence.⁹⁸ ((He)) thought it better for all parties that the correspondence should be laid before the House.⁹⁹

MR. H. SHERWOOD said it was the first time he had known the hon. member so

obedient a child as to allow himself to be called upon by the previous administration to give a vote in silence. That assertion was in character with nearly all the charges brought forward against them. No, the hon. gentleman's eyes would sparkle with indignation were such a proposition made. He admits that he was submissive, but he (Mr. S.) was not aware of anything like animal magnetism having been exercised over the hon. gentleman to keep him silent on that occasion. The hon. gentleman generally spoke when he pleased, and said what he pleased, and nobody kept him silent, or prevented him giving vent to his views on all occasions.¹⁰⁰

MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE said he did not know that he was in the habit of making many speeches, although at that time he was more disposed to make long speeches. The administration did not speak at all. He called upon them to speak, and they refused, and he generally had to speak for them all which was too bad, but they would not come out.¹⁰¹

After some further conversation the motion was postponed until Monday.¹⁰²

((POSTPONED MOTION RE: CANAL BETWEEN NIAGARA RIVER AND WELLAND CANAL.))

MR. NOTMAN moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to consider the expediency of forming a Ship Canal to connect the Niagara River with the Welland Canal at Thorold.¹⁰³

MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE opposed the motion on the ground that it would create hopes that might never be realized. He believed that it would not be shown that the Welland Canal was not amply sufficient for the wants of the country for many years to come. He stated that he was in favour of opening a short Canal to connect the St. Lawrence with the River St. John.¹⁰⁴

MR. H. SHERWOOD (Toronto) after alluding to a discussion on the subject on a previous day, said, the object of the motion was to ascertain how far the improvement alluded to would promote the commercial and agricultural interests of the Province; and when the Committee shall have reported, whether favorably or otherwise, it would then become a question, if the government should commence the undertaking. When the objections had been made to motions, having for their object Provincial aid, he (Mr. S.) had supported the administration. The motion before the House involved no expenditure of the public monies of the Province; but merely asked for a committee to ascertain whether the proposed canal was not important to the general interests of the Province; and for which a great number of persons of capital had applied. The motion involved no pledge, either of the government or the House. He wished to know how the Legislature were ever to obtain information relative to improvements which may be recommended by the press and at public meetings, if every proposition for enquiry was to be rejected as soon as made.¹⁰⁵

The motion stood over till to-morrow.¹⁰⁶

((POSTPONED MOTION RE: LAW OF COPYRIGHT.))¹⁰⁷

MR. H. SHERWOOD (Toronto) rose to move an Address to His Excellency, for correspondence on the subject of the admission into this Province of Foreign Reprints of British Copyright Works.¹⁰⁸

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS requested the hon. member to postpone his motion until he could find some correspondence connected with the subject.¹⁰⁹

FOOTNOTES: 11 JULY 1850.

1. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: GLOBE, 13 July 1850, NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850, and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1850.
2. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
3. IBID.
4. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1850.
5. IBID.
6. IBID.
7. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: GLOBE, 13 July 1850, NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850, PILOT, 16 July 1850, HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 17 July 1850, and PACKET, 20 July 1850. The debate was also reported by: BRITISH COLONIST, 12 July 1850; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 16 July 1850; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1850; and EXAMINER, 17 July 1850. A commentary appeared in JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 18 July 1850.
8. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1850.
9. IBID.
10. IBID.
11. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
12. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1850.
13. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
14. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1850.
15. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
16. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1850.
17. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
18. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1850.
19. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
20. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1850.
21. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
22. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1850.
23. IBID.
24. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
25. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1850.
26. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
27. IBID.
28. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 17 July 1850.
29. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1850.
30. IBID.
31. IBID.
32. IBID.
33. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 17 July 1850.
34. IBID.
35. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1850.
36. IBID.
37. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in identical accounts: PILOT, 16 July 1850 and PACKET, 20 July 1850. The following papers reported the debate in partially identical accounts: GLOBE, 13 July 1850, NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850, HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 17 July 1850; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1850 and EXAMINER, 17 July 1850. The debate was also reported by: BRITISH COLONIST, 12 July 1850. A commentary in NORTH AMERICAN, 12 July 1850 noted: "Mr. Perry took occasion to give his opinion on this court, and after some severe attacks upon it, he expressed a hope that an amendment would be moved to abolish it altogether."
38. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1850.
39. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 17 July 1850.

40. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1850.
41. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 17 July 1850.
42. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1850.
43. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 17 July 1850.
44. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1850.
45. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 17 July 1850.
46. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1850.
47. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 17 July 1850.
48. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1850.
49. IBID.
50. IBID.
51. IBID.
52. IBID.
53. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 17 July 1850.
54. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1850.
55. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 17 July 1850.
56. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1850.
57. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in identical accounts: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1850, and EXAMINER, 17 July 1850. The following papers reported the debate in partially identical accounts: GLOBE, 13 July 1850, PILOT, 16 July 1850, PACKET, 20 July 1850, NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 17 July 1850.
58. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1850.
59. IBID.
60. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 17 July 1850.
61. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1850.
62. IBID.
63. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 17 July 1850.
64. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1850.
65. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 17 July 1850.
66. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1850.
67. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 17 July 1850.
68. GLOBE, 13 July 1850.
69. IBID.
70. The following papers reported the exchange on this question in identical accounts: BRITISH COLONIST, 12 July 1850, EXAMINER, 17 July 1850; GLOBE, 13 July 1850, NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850, PILOT, 16 July 1850, and PACKET, 20 July 1850. The exchange was also reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1850.
71. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
72. BRITISH COLONIST, 12 July 1850.
73. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
74. The following papers reported the exchange on this question in identical accounts: BRITISH COLONIST, 12 July 1850, and EXAMINER, 17 July 1850. The following papers reported the exchange in partially identical accounts: GLOBE, 13 July 1850, NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850, PILOT, 16 July 1850, and PACKET, 20 July 1850. The exchange was also reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1850.
75. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
76. IBID.
77. The following papers reported the exchange on this question in identical accounts: GLOBE, 13 July 1850, NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850, PILOT, 16 July 1850, and PACKET, 20 July 1850. The exchange was also reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1850.
78. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
79. IBID.

80. The following papers reported the exchange on this question in identical accounts: BRITISH COLONIST, 12 July 1850, and EXAMINER, 17 July 1850. The following papers reported the exchange in partially identical accounts: GLOBE, 13 July 1850, NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850, PILOT, 16 July 1850, and PACKET, 16 July 1850.
81. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
82. IBID.
83. IBID.
84. The following papers reported the debate on this motion in identical accounts: GLOBE, 13 July 1850, NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850, PILOT, 16 July 1850, and PACKET, 20 July 1850. The debate was also reported by: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 16 July 1850, and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1850.
85. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
86. IBID.
87. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1850.
88. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
89. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1850.
90. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
91. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1850.
92. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
93. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1850.
94. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
95. IBID.
96. IBID.
97. IBID.
98. IBID.
99. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1850.
100. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
101. IBID.
102. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1850.
103. IBID.
104. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 17 July 1850.
105. IBID.
106. IBID.
107. The following papers reported the exchange on this motion in identical accounts: GLOBE, 13 July 1850, NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850, PILOT, 16 July 1850, and PACKET, 20 July 1850.
108. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
109. IBID.

FRIDAY, 12 JULY 1850.

(141)

Petitions
brought up.

THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Hall,--The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of Ops; and the Petition of John MacMurchy and others, of the Township of Eldon.

By Mr. Fergusson,--The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of Woolwich; and the Petition of John Frost, Chairman, and Richard Carney, Secretary, on behalf of a meeting of the inhabitants of the Townships of Sydenham and Derby, County of Waterloo.

By Mr. Laurin,--The Petition of Joseph Larose and others, of the City of Quebec.

By Mr. DeWitt,--The Petition of the Reverend James Fulton, Minister, and others, Church Wardens, and other Inhabitants of Russeltown.

By the Honorable Mr. Attorney General LaFontaine,--The Petition of the Bank of Montreal.

Petitions read.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of George H. Park, M.D. late Medical Superintendent of the Toronto Temporary Lunatic Asylum; representing the grounds of his dismissal from the said Office, and praying the adoption of measures for the better protection of Lunatics, and to avert from him any injury consequent upon the matters therein set forth.

(142)

Of J.W. Parent and others, forming the majority of the Municipal Councillors of the County of Vaudreuil; praying for the removal of the County Seat of the said County to the most central position therein.

Of John Douglass and others, of the Town of Woodstock; praying for the incorporation of the said Town as intended by the Legislature during the last Session, but frustrated by the omission of Schedule (D) from the Municipal Corporations Act of last Session; that power be given to collect taxes as if such omission had not happened, and that the limits of the said Town be so altered as to include Lot No. 18, in the Township of East Oxford.

Twelfth Re-
port of Com-
mittee on
Standing
Orders.

Mr. Watts, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Twelfth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Petition of Edward G. O'Brien and others, shareholders in the City of Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Company, praying that the said Company may be authorized to resume its operations either to carry on the undertaking, or to wind up its affairs: they find that no notice has been given by the Petitioners; but as they seek to be enabled either to carry out the original Act, with no additional powers, or change of route, &c., or to wind up the affairs of the late Company, Your Committee would humbly submit that they do not consider the usual notice necessary.

The Petition of the Reverend Patrick McMahon and others, Your Committee do not consider of such a nature as to require notice.

Toronto and
Lake Huron
Railroad Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Sherwood have leave to bring in a Bill to revive and continue the Act of incorporation of the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Fourth Report
of Committee
on Railroads
and Telegraph
Lines.

Sir Allan N. MacNab, from the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill to incorporate the Montreal and Bytown Telegraph Company, and have proceeded to consider the same without giving the full time of notice required by the sixty-third Rule; their reason for doing so being that the Company having already their Telegraph Works in operation, and, further, that no Petitions have been presented to Your Honorable House against the measure. Under these circumstances, Your Committee were unwilling to risk the fate of the Bill at this advanced period of the Session, by what appeared in the present case to be an unnecessary delay; and have accordingly taken the Bill into consideration, and made an amendment thereto, which they beg leave to submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House; at the same time respectfully recommending that the sixty-third Rule be suspended in this instance.

Your Committee have also taken into their consideration the Bill for the incorporation of a Company to construct a Railroad between the Niagara and Detroit Rivers, and have agreed to several amendments thereto, all of which they humbly submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Montreal and
Bytown Tele-
graph Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Montreal and Bytown Telegraph Company, as reported from the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

Niagara and
Detroit Rivers
Railroad Bill
(No. 2.)

Ordered, That the Bill for the incorporation of a Company to construct a Railroad between the Niagara and Detroit Rivers, as reported from the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Thursday next.

Fourth Re-
port of Com-
mittee on
Private Bills.

Mr. Polette, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill to incorporate the Cataraqui Cemetery Company, and have agreed to certain amendments thereto, which they beg leave to submit for the adoption of Your Honorable House.

Cataraqui
Cemetery
Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Cataraqui Cemetery Company, as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

MR. W. SCOTT (Two Mountains)¹ moved that the House should meet at 10 A.M. instead of 3 P.M., and that Saturday should not be a holiday.²

MR. G. SHERWOOD (Brockville) said that the Committees could not get through their work if the house met in the morning.³

SIR A. MACNAB asked if the Government approved of the motion, and whether if it were carried, the Finance Committee could report this session.⁴

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said that for himself he was not in favor of the motion, he wished to see the Committee report, and would be sorry to see anything done to interrupt proceedings.⁵

MR. W. SCOTT (Two Mountains) said it would save £800 in members' wages alone by passing that resolution, and to their private interests it was of much greater

importance.⁶

MR. PAPINEAU said a holiday was indispensable to those engaged in the business of the house, necessary to health, and even to give the clerks and others time to get through their labors.⁷

Remarks ((came)) from MESSRS. W. BOULTON (Toronto), CARTIER, and THOMPSON.⁸

MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE said that he objected to the motion because no notice had been given. He had no objection to sitting on Saturday, but thought it would rather retard business than advance it.⁹

MR. COM. CR. LANDS MERRITT also opposed the motion.¹⁰

(142)

Adjournment.

Mr. Scott of Two Mountains moved, seconded by Mr. Armstrong, and the Question being put, That when this House doth adjourn it will adjourn until to-morrow, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon; The House divided:

Yeas, 20.

Nays, 34.

So it passed in the Negative.

Message from the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment, viz.:--

Bill relating to Foreign Judgments.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to facilitate the admission in Evidence of Foreign Judgments, and certain official and other documents:"

Montreal Advocates' Library Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Ordinance incorporating the Advocates' Library of Montreal:"

Mortgages (U.C.) Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to alter and amend the Act requiring Mortgages of personal property in Upper Canada to be filed:" And also,

Wesleyan Ministers Relief Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to relieve Ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada from the obligation to obtain Special Licenses in order to keep Registers of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials in Lower Canada," with an Amendment; to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

Longueuil and Chambly Turnpike Road Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to place the Longueuil and Chambly Turnpike Road under the control of the Commissioners of Public Works;" to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

Longueuil and Chambly Turnpike Road Bill.

An engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to place the Longueuil and Chambly Turnpike Road under the control of the Commissioners of Public Works," was read the first time.

Hon. L.J. Papineau.

Ordered, That the Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, for copies of all Correspondence between the Government and the Hon-

orable Louis Joseph Papineau on the subject of a certain sum of money which was entrusted to the latter when at Paris, to procure copies of historical documents for the Quebec Literary Society, and laid before this House, on Thursday the fourth

(143)

instant, be referred to the Select Committee on the Public Accounts of the year 1849.

Ordered, That Mr. Fortier and Mr. Seymour be added to the said Committee.

Quebec Turnpike Roads.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General LaFontaine, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,--Supplementary Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to the Governor General, dated 29th May last, praying, among other things, His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, copies of all Documents and Correspondence between the Executive Government and the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads, on the subject of the management of the said Roads.

Appendix
(A.A.)

For the said Supplementary Return, see Appendix (A.A.)

Chatham
Town Lots
Patent Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Price have leave to bring in a Bill to remedy an error in certain Letters Patent for two Lots in the Town of Chatham.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Montreal Harbour Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks have leave to bring in a Bill to amend certain Acts of this Province for the enlargement and improvement of the Harbour of Montreal.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Sherwood, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Macdonald,

Foreign Reprints of
British Copy-right Works.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, all Correspondence which may have taken place, within the last two years, between Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Governor General of this Province, upon the subject of the admission into this Province of Foreign Reprints of British Copyright Works.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Hincks, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Price,

Customs Duties Act.

Resolved, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee, to consider the expediency of so amending the Customs Duties Act 12 Vic. c.1, as to enable the Governor in Council, from time to time, to place any Article not enumerated in the Schedule to the said Act, and thereby made subject to a Duty of twelve and a-half per cent. ad valorem.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Cartier took the Chair of the Committee;¹¹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said, the object of the bill was to insert articles not enumerated on the list with those enumerated.¹² He did not think that there could be any objection to this course.¹³

The hon. member's resolution was adopted without division.¹⁴

(143)

and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Cartier reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Tuesday next.

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS¹⁵ moved that the bill to regulate Common Schools in Upper Canada be read a third time.¹⁶

MR. PERRY moved that the Bill be not now read a third time, but that it be re-committed for the purpose of amending the 34th clause so as to read that the salary of the Superintendent shall be £400¹⁷, and not the same as the salary of that officer in Lower Canada. He was induced to make the motion,¹⁸ from the fact that Government had abandoned their position in the discussion of the salary of the Postmasters, and had acceded to the proposition from the opposition benches that the salary should be fixed at £400.¹⁹ When the salary of the Superintendent of Education was previously under discussion, the ministry took the ground that²⁰ it should be fixed at the same rate as that of the Superintendent of Lower Canada²¹. If the salary they proposed was too high, it would be reduced by the retrenchment committee.²² This he took as a criterion, and as the duties of Postmasters²³ in large cities were equal to those of the School Superintendent²⁴, he thought their salaries should be the same.²⁵ But they had since abandoned that ground²⁶, in accepting the amendment of £400 proposed by the hon. member for Lennox and Addington. He did not see why the Chief Superintendent should be an exception.²⁷

MR. RICHARDS said, that the amendment was based on a wrong principle, that of fixing a salary according to the amount of labour²⁸, ((and)) considered the arguments founded on the labor performed by the Postmasters, when compared with that of the Superintendent of Schools, as absurd; and who did not perform the labor of many farmers.²⁹ He did not believe that any member of the Government did half as much labour as a farmer who might receive at the rate of 25 dollars a month.³⁰ If the amount of labor was to form the criterion, he should like to know what gentleman would accept a public situation?³¹ The Superintendent of Education would require a great amount of patriotism to enter upon his duties.³² He therefore would not regulate the scale of salaries by the duties of the postmasters and did not consider it a fair test. He agreed as to the policy of not making public offices so desirable as to be sought after.³³ He submitted to the House whether, this question having been decided, it could be discussed.³⁴

MR. MORIN the SPEAKER said, the motion in its present shape was informal. Had it been any sum above £500 it could have been received, but that sum had already been voted upon.³⁵

The motion ... was withdrawn³⁶.

(143)

Common Schools
(U.C.) Bill.

An engrossed Bill for the better establishment and maintenance of Common Schools in Upper Canada, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Public Works
Companies
Bill.

read;³⁷

The Order of the day for the third reading of the Bill to extend the Act for the formation of Companies for constructing Roads and other works, to Companies formed for the purpose of acquiring Public Works of a like nature, being

MR. ROBINSON, whom it was difficult to hear, expressed his disapprobation of the measure. The harbors on the south side of the lake he said, were free from toll or charge of any sort. He considered it desirable to attract towards harbors on this side, the commerce of the lake³⁸. He thought it a hasty step to come to the conclusion to sell these harbours and roads merely because they did not pay in every instance last year.³⁹ That would not always be the case.⁴⁰ In every instance where they had sold them previously they had done so at a considerable loss. Government had no right to sell them at all.⁴¹

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS MERRITT said the hon. gentleman stated the harbors on the other side are free. He wished they were so conducted here, that the same course could be pursued. The object of the Government was, to place the harbors and roads under the control of the municipal corporations, when they would take them. The roads he said, were better managed by private companies than by the Government. If gentlemen would look at what was effected when they were under Commissioners, it would be found that they made returns; whereas since they had come under the control of the government, they had been only a bill of expense.⁴² It was utterly impossible that government could manage these roads with economy, and therefore it was for their interest to get rid of them. If municipalities would give anything like a fair price, they would rather put them in their hands, but they wanted a bargain of them, and the measure before them was absolutely necessary, to give government the power to check these municipalities. It was for the interest of the public, without question, to put them under the management of companies.⁴³ When members saw the effect of the proposed measure he was satisfied they would not object to it.⁴⁴

MR. H. BOULTON (Norfolk) objected to the proposition of selling roads worth £25,000 or £30,000 to private individuals, who may not be worth one shilling. It was wrong to clothe government with the power of selling these public works to private companies. If they were sold to municipalities, it would be a matter of small moment what was bought. The people paid to make these works, and if they go back substantially into their own hands, it is the same whether government drive a good bargain or a bad one; but if they are sold to private individuals,⁴⁵ or private companies,⁴⁶ the whole thing may be made ducks and drakes of.⁴⁷ It was a reproach to the department, over which the Commissioner of the Board of Works presided, that the road did not pay.⁴⁸ One pretence for asking the power to sell them was, that it might create a competition among municipalities; but no person ever heard of a bona fide bargain being made, so as to create competition, when the competing parties were on the one hand men worth nothing--mere men of straw; and on the other, men who could be held responsible for the fulfilment of their engagements.⁴⁹ The Bill ought to contain, provisions to prevent the public from being robbed; notwithstanding government might assume the responsibility. The Bill should not be hurried through the House, and it ought to contain proper securities and safeguards.⁵⁰

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS was really surprised to hear the hon. gentleman speak of the haste with which this measure had been brought before the House.⁵¹ It had been before the House for some time; and⁵² it had been fully discussed upon two separate occasions, and on one of these, the honorable member for Huron had made several suggestions, with a view to protect the interests of the public. The government had listened to every suggestion made in order to make great restrictions.⁵³ Also at his instance, the payment of ten per cent had been introduced,

to be paid at the time of sale, and the interest on the remainder; the strictest surveillance would be exercised.⁵⁴ The learned gentleman wondered why government did not manage these roads, but he would ask him to point to one country⁵⁵ in the world,⁵⁶ where government undertook to manage the macadamised roads. Did the government of England undertake to manage all the turnpike roads throughout the Kingdom? The learned gentleman was in favor of selling these roads to municipalities only.⁵⁷ The Government were of the same opinion, but was it to be at the mercy of those bodies⁵⁸? The question merely was--shall government be placed in such a position as to sell these roads at what any municipal corporation may please to give?⁵⁹ There was no one instance where roads had been sold, unless at a higher price than the Municipal Corporations chose to give.⁶⁰ This bill was to give the power of refusal, by enabling government to sell these roads to private companies. In fact some corporations will have nothing to do with them at all. Another suggestion of the hon. member for Huron was, that⁶¹ the Government would not part with the management of the roads, for a longer period than ten years. This suggestion ... had been attended to⁶² with regard to the reference made to Harbours, he would say that there were no harbours--they were mere wharves and there are a good many of them already in the hands of private parties. In connexion with Port Dover Harbour, there is a work which requires a large expenditure of public money. Now, the government was not prepared to come down and ask this House to vote any sum of money to lay out on Port Dover Harbour. What then were they to do? They had no desire to place them in the hands of private companies, if they can get corporations to take them. But government wants the power to make provision, that if there is a work worth £75,000, and a municipality offers £30,000 they want to provide that it be disposed of⁶³ ((for)) the largest possible price.⁶⁴

(143)

The Honorable Mr. Hincks moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Price, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read the third time; the House divided:-- And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

The Honorable Mr. Hincks moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Price, and the Question being put, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to extend the Acts for the formation of Companies for constructing Roads and other works, to Companies formed for the purpose of acquiring Public Works of a like nature;"

The House divided; and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Bouthillier, Cartier, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Hall, Hincks, Hopkins, Jobin, Johnson, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, Marquis, McConnell, McLean, Merritt, Méthot, Mongenais, Morrison, Notman, Papineau, Polette, Price, Prince, Richards, Sanborn, Sauvageau, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, and Viger.--(45.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Boulton of NORFOLK, DeWitt, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Meyers, Robinson, and Stevenson.--(6.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Post Office
Bill.

The Order of the day for receiving the Report of the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to provide for the transfer of the management of the Inland Posts to the Provin-

cial Government, and for the regulation of the said Department, being read;

The Honorable Mr. Hincks moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Price, and the Question being proposed, That the Report be now received;⁶⁵

COL. PRINCE presented a petition from the town of Amherstburgh, in the County of Essex, signed by 115 of the most respectable inhabitants of that town, praying the legislature to pass a law to prevent any labor whatever in the Post Office on the Sabbath day. He had asked the hon. Inspector General whether it was the intention of the Government to make any provision against the transmission of the mail on Sunday, and having been answered in the negative, he felt it his duty to move that the report be not now received, but that it be sent back to consider the propriety of inserting a clause, to prevent the transmission of the mail from this or any other place in the Province on the Lord's day, and that the petition from the County of Essex be received.⁶⁶

(143)

Mr. Prince moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Boulton, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "the Bill and Report be now recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, to consider the propriety and expediency of prohibiting the transmission of Her Majesty's Mails from or to any place in this Province on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday; and the Petition of Lewis G. Gordon and others, of Amherstburgh, referred to the said Committee;"

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said until the hon. member for Essex had spoken to him, he had not heard of anyone who entertained such views, as that there was no instance in which the mail should be transmitted on Sunday.⁶⁷ He had never heard of such a provision being made by Act of Parliament. Such a regulation must be purely departmental; as he had said before, it was the intention of the government⁶⁸ to do everything in their power to prevent all work on Sabbath that could be avoided, but he could not think that any movement would be made to prevent the carrying of the mail on Sunday.⁶⁹

MR. DEWITT was understood to say that he had the honor of introducing two or three petitions,⁷⁰ numerous signed on the same subject, and had handed in one that day⁷¹, asking the House to prevent the violation of the Sabbath day⁷² ((by opening)) the Post Offices on that day; and also⁷³ by sending off the mails, and so far as Parliament can regulate the law of the land, it was their duty to do so.⁷⁴ He did not know whether it was improper that a restriction should be introduced in an Act of Parliament; but it was to be found in the Law of God⁷⁵. The law of God asks them to forbear,--it was not their law, but God's law--what were they mere worms of the dust--to come and make regulations to violate the law of God. Let them bear in mind the command of God, and they would require nothing else to induce them to put a stop to all postal labour on the Sabbath day.⁷⁶ They should fear Him, if they feared no one else.⁷⁷

COL. PRINCE did not anticipate the opposition of the government; for⁷⁸ the poor members of Parliament who were kept in the house about fourteen hours of the 24 were held up to ridicule in the organ of the government⁷⁹, ((by)) the Globe⁸⁰ because they presumed to think of taking a trip to Lake Simcoe on Sunday⁸¹. Dumb beasts and human beings certainly ought to have rest on that day; and after divine service is over, recreation would not be improper.⁸² He did not think there was much harm in going to Lake Simcoe once in a year⁸³. It was very different from compelling people to work on Sunday.⁸⁴ At the same time out of respect to the 115 respectable individuals who had sent the petition, he had moved that all Post Office labour on Sunday be abolished.⁸⁵ He had no desire to press the motion to a division but he wished to ascertain the feeling of the house on the subject.⁸⁶

MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE considered the petition as entitled to respect, but⁸⁷ was decidedly opposed to the stopping of the mails on Sunday.⁸⁸ There was at this moment in England a bill to the same effect--to stop the mail on Sunday, but he did not think it would last three months, and three-fourths of those who asked for such a thing--if they were to receive a sum of money by the post on Sunday but would lose it if deferred to Monday--would be the first to ask that the law be rescinded.⁸⁹ Besides, he opposed the principle. It could not be carried out universally. The mails on the ocean could not be stopped, (hear, hear, and laugh-ter,) and the principle which required the stoppage of the one would required (sic) the stoppage of the other.⁹⁰ To make a ... ((demand)) for such cessation of labour, was to ask for an impossibility.⁹¹

(143)

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of NORFOLK, DeWitt, Flint, Hall, Hopkins, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, Prince, and Santorn.--(11.)

(144)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Bouthillier, Cartier, Chabot, Christie, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Fergusson, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Guillet, Hincks, Jobin, Johnson, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, Marquis, McConnell, McLean, Merritt, Méthot, Meyers, Mongenais, Morrison, Notman, Papineau, Polette, Price, Richards, Robinson, Sauvageau, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stevenson, Taché, and Viger.--(43.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put:--It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Mr. Scott of Two Mountains reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time on Tuesday next.

Coroner's Bill.

Mr. Meyers reported the Bill to amend the Law respecting the office of Coroner; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time on Monday next.

Quebec Workmen's Benevolent Society Bill.

Mr. Malloch reported the Bill to incorporate the Quebec Workmen's Benevolent Society; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time on Monday next.

Three Rivers Common Bill.

Mr. McFarland reported the Bill to transfer to the Municipal Council of the Municipality of the Town of Three Rivers administration of the Common of the said Town, and for other purposes; and the amendment was read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendment, be engrossed, and read the third time on Monday next.

Official Oaths Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill for making one uniform provision respecting certain

Official and other Oaths to be taken in this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Sherwood of Brockville took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Sherwood of Brockville reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Sherwood of Brockville reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time on Tuesday next.

University
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to remove certain doubts respecting the intention of the Act of the last Session of the Parliament of this Province for amending the Charter of the University of Toronto, and to provide for the institution and endowment of Regius and other Professorships, Lectureships, Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Prizes, and other Rewards in the said University, and for other purposes connected with the said University, and with the College and Royal Grammar School of Upper Canada College forming an appendage thereof, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Tuesday next.

Assessment
(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to establish a more equal and just system of Assessment in the several Townships, Villages, Towns and Cities in Upper Canada, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Lemieux took the Chair of the Committee;⁹²

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS urged the necessity of assenting to the taxes on personal property in order to establish a fair and equal amount of assessment throughout the Province. The object was not to increase the⁹³ annual amount of assessment⁹⁴ usually raised, but solely to apportion taxation equally⁹⁵ upon the different species of property. He believed that the general principle of the Bill was understood ... by the country⁹⁶, and he believed generally acceptable.⁹⁷

MR. J. SMITH (Durham) was opposed to the Bill in its present shape for several reasons, and he thought it would be much better if the hon. Inspector General contented himself with amending the system now in force, and which is generally complained of--an arbitrary valuation of all property, instead of an assessment as ((to)) its actual value--than to prevent the success of that improvement on the present system, by joining with it propositions that would ensure its defeat. The arbitrary power given to the Assessor of fixing the value of property at a higher rate than that at which it was rated by its owner, together with the clause which required the owner to take an oath that the assessor had rated the property too high, he objected too entirely, as it was likely to be followed by the most pernicious consequences. One effect would be that an unscrupulous person would escape all taxation, which would necessarily fall with the greater weight on the rigidly honest. He objected also decidedly to a tax on the personal income of professional men--a tax on salaries might justly be levied--but a tax on other incomes would be nothing else than a tax on industry.

He objected to the exemption from taxation of all salaries below £125.⁹⁸

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS would be ready to meet the hon. gentleman there. He had do (sic) desire to exempt anything.⁹⁹

MR. J. SMITH (Durham) continued. He did not know how it was the Inspector General could say the bill was looked on favorably by the country, as from every part of his constituency he heard the cry of opposition to those objectional (sic) portions of it he had pointed out.¹⁰⁰

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS was in hopes the hon. member for Durham would have brought forward some amendment to express his views, at the same time it was not singular he should be opposed to some of its details, as scarcely half a dozen men could be got together who would show perfect unanimity. The principle of the Bill he was perfectly convinced was approved of although many of the details were objected to by particular localities--that fact he could speak to with more confidence than the hon. member for Durham, as he had given it a great deal of attention for several years past¹⁰¹, ((and)) he had as good an opportunity of knowing the views of the Country, as any hon. member.... He had endeavoured to frame a measure which would create general satisfaction, and he thought he had succeeded.¹⁰² The public had been asking for it for this last ten years, but had been constantly thwarted; were they to be thwarted still because there were some little difficulties as to matters of detail? If these matters of detail were regularly taken up it would not be difficult to show that the objections to them were unfounded, but if hon. gentlemen who made these objections would bring forward any amendments, to render the measure more practicable, he should most willingly accede to them. As he had already said, it was not his desire to increase the sum raised by assessment this moment one single farthing--his intention being merely to effect a fairer and more equitable mode of assessment by substituting the actual value for an arbitrary value, which was entirely unjust.¹⁰³ He would repeat that the Bill created no income tax. Income was only taxed as personal property, and it was not taxed at all where a person had any other kind of property subject to taxation.¹⁰⁴

MR. THOMPSON observed, that while he thought the Bill, as a whole, was an improvement upon former measures,¹⁰⁵ he had objections to some of the details.¹⁰⁶ ((He)) objected decidedly to that part of the Bill which exempts incomes below £125.¹⁰⁷

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS had already informed the House several times that he would give way on that point.¹⁰⁸

MR. THOMPSON continued. He objected¹⁰⁹ to the clause which taxed mortgages, bank stock and notes of hand¹¹⁰, as it would have the effect of driving capital out of the country.¹¹¹ He thought the latter monstrous. The government should rather try to encourage them.¹¹²

MR. J. SMITH (Durham) made some more remarks but was nearly inaudible. He¹¹³ hoped the Inspector General would postpone the consideration of the bill for the present as several Upper Canada members, who took a great interest in it were absent.¹¹⁴

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS had made up his mind to go on with the bill, and¹¹⁵ would not consent to a postponement, as every person was aware the bill must come on that evening¹¹⁶, and he did not see that more notice than that was required.¹¹⁷ But if much more dissatisfaction was expressed in regard to it¹¹⁸ ((by)) the majority of Upper Canada members ... he would drop the measure¹¹⁹ entirely, and allow the responsibility of its failure to rest on those hon. gentlemen who opposed it,¹²⁰ confident that he would be supported by the people who anxiously expect that the bill should become law.¹²¹ He had not time

to enter upon such wholesale alterations.¹²²

MR. THOMPSON desired to see the amendments pressed.¹²³ None of the amendments ... could alter the principle of the bill; and if the hon. Inspector General¹²⁴ chose to abandon it he hoped some one else would take it up¹²⁵, as the country was very anxious for some healthy, equitable system of taxation.¹²⁶

MR. J. SMITH of Durham would withdraw his suggestions in amendment, and throw the responsibility of the bill passing in its bodily shape, on the Administration.¹²⁷

MR. PERRY said the principle of the bill was perfectly correct ... but it was highly objectionable in some of its details¹²⁸. Property should be taxed according to its actual, and not its imaginary or arbitratry (sic) value. That property situated within the environs of this city, should be assessed (sic) at the same rate as land lying in the back township of Georgina, was obviously ridiculous. He had carefully weighed the main objections to the several Assessment bills brought forward, and found that the inquisitorial (sic) character of each, constituted the principal cause of opposition.¹²⁹ It was that inquisitorial power alone that had prevented the bill passing, up to the present moment.¹³⁰ This mode of¹³¹ prying into a man's¹³² personal and property affairs,¹³³ and making him calculate what he was worth¹³⁴ was impracticable, and objectionable to the majority of the people.¹³⁵ Property which was palpable, and which a man could lay his hands upon should only be taxed.¹³⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS would set the hon. gentleman right. The bill was first introduced in 1843, it passed a second reading, and there was every reason to believe it would pass in some shape, when the resignation of the ministry caused it to be dropped. It was not introduced again until last Session, when it was dropped again in consequence of the difficult position in which the Government was placed, and in consequence of his being obliged to go to England. As to the particular clause¹³⁷ the hon. gentleman styled the "inquisitorial part" of the bill¹³⁸ instead of being a bar to its progress, he was convinced that it was generally approved of by the people.¹³⁹ He referred to the petition of the municipal council of York in proof of this. The present bill had been altered to meet objections which had been raised against the bill of last year.¹⁴⁰ The same mode was followed in the State of New York, and was by no means unfavorably regarded.¹⁴¹

MR. PERRY had not seen any evidence of the acquiescence of the public in the inquisitorial clauses. He did not know the opinion of the York County Council on the Bill, but¹⁴² he had been sometime in the Council of the Home District, and knew that, although perfectly satisfied with the remaining provisions of the Assessment law¹⁴³ for several years¹⁴⁴ they uniformly condemned its inquisitorial nature; moreover, he was well acquainted with the general wishes of the country, and could safely assert, that so far as visible property was concerned there existed no dissatisfaction (sic); but they were decidedly averse to the inquisitorial provisions. He hoped that on this account,¹⁴⁵ these clauses should be abandoned and the visible property alone taxed, which the people had been accustomed to¹⁴⁶, and not bills, and notes and mortgages¹⁴⁷, and he would then be happy to approve of the remainder.¹⁴⁸ The country desired this and would have it.¹⁴⁹ He was sorry that the Inspector General had not thought it his duty to do so before. The Inspector General said that if the Upper Canada members dissented he would throw up the bill; he hoped if he did so some one else would take it up and not let it be thrown under the table, as they might have the benefit of some of its clauses.--The rich man, at present, in his castle, was taxed no more than the poor one in his log house, and he would be sorry to see the clauses lost which would remove that injustice. He was of opinion that to tax the wages and debts and notes would be utterly impracticable. He would desire to see the

Ministry propose measures which he could approve of, so that he might support them on all occasions¹⁵⁰.

Hear, hear, from MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.¹⁵¹

MR. PERRY continued. The hon. gentleman may hear, or not, just as he pleases,--but he (Mr. P.) was resolved--notwithstanding the feelings which the administration might have entertained towards him subsequent to his election--to sustain every desirable proposition originating with the government, in spite of the distaste.¹⁵² But he would not be frightened from voting against any measure by them.¹⁵³

MR. SOL. GEN. MACDONALD (Glengarry.) The language of the hon. member for East York¹⁵⁴, with respect to the support he would render the ministry in certain good measures, was similar to that of all the hon. members of the opposition.¹⁵⁵ We will support any bill of the Cabinet that we approve of but the difficulty was to find any administration measure which would satisfy them.¹⁵⁶ The inquisitorial system to which the hon. member for the East Riding of York appeared so very averse,¹⁵⁷ that every man's property was to be closely ascertained¹⁵⁸, was absolutely necessary for the protection of that class of property holders who held comparatively small estates¹⁵⁹. The truth was that without close enquiry they would not tell what the merchant was worth,¹⁶⁰ wealthy and extensive proprietors ... would escape the scrutiny necessarily contemplated by the inquisitorial provisions of this Bill.¹⁶¹ ((While)) the farmer's wealth was easily ascertained, everybody knew the value of his land. In consequence of this difficulty, the member for East York was prepared to decline taxing the merchant or money lender altogether, to lay the whole burthen on the farmer. That was the position he (Mr. Perry) had taken up. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to speak of the successful working of the system in the state of New York, and concluded by expressing his opinion that if the member for East York continued to occupy his present position he would soon find from the people that he was standing on false ground. The views he (Mr. P.) advocated were not those which were advocated in his (Mr. M.'s) part of the country. If they had few or no petitions in favour of the bill, it was because because the people had no doubt that their members would discharge their duty on a matter on which their opinions had been expressed at the last election.¹⁶²

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said, the hon. member for the East riding of York had unjustly charged him with a disregard for public opinion.¹⁶³ In pressing this bill, and in support of his assertion had adduced the views of the York County Council. Now he held in his hand¹⁶⁴ ((and)) was happy to have it in his power to submit to the House a Petition from¹⁶⁵ that highly respectable body,¹⁶⁶ the County Council of the County of York,¹⁶⁷ passed unanimously at a very full meeting, in regard to the bill¹⁶⁸ brought down by his hon. friend the Commissioner of Crown Lands, from which hon. gentleman would learn that¹⁶⁹ they expressed their agreement in its principles, only disapproving of it on some points which he would state. The first objection was to the clause making personal property under £125 free of tax. He was ready to accede that point to them and to give up his former views on the matter. The second objection was to taxing the shares in Insurance, Harbor, and Road Companies, rather than upon the real estate owned by them. Now he was not disposed to divide with them on that or make a very obstinate resistance upon it, although he still thought that his reason for the course he had taken was a good one. It was this, that as the real estate of Insurance companies, &c., was mostly in the towns, these places would have the benefit of taxation upon it, but the stock being in great part held in the country, the municipal authorities there would be deprived of the assessment upon it. The third objection was to the time of the year for making the assessment, a provision which had been made in the bill more to draw forth opinion upon it, than for

any other reason. The fourth was the limit to the taxation of personal property. Now it was very well known that he (Mr. Hincks) wanted no limit but that he had inserted it in order to silence public clamor. The fifth objection was to the deduction on account of debts being made against personal property alone, but he had spoken of this in introducing the bill, and it was unnecessary that he should repeat his former statements. Now here¹⁷⁰ the very same Council of which the hon. gentleman from the East Riding of York had been a member, and which he had referred to as indicative of public opinion with reference to the views taken of this bill¹⁷¹, after sitting two days and enquiring into it, had said not one word against these ... inquisitorial clauses, as they were called.... The hon. member had confessed himself that he had never read the bill, but the county council had taken it up, clause by clause, and here was the result; they made only by (sic) five objections to it, and on three of these points he was willing to concede to their views.¹⁷² ((Therefore)) he could not be persuaded that its provisions were not in accordance with the desired (sic) of the country.¹⁷³

MR. H. BOULTON offered some general objections to the bill which we could not distinctly hear.¹⁷⁴ ((He)) thought this a great improvement on the present system. He was opposed, however, to the personal property clauses. A debt was not property, and could not properly be taxed, as it was not in possession. A mortgage was on the same footing, it was the shade while the estate was the substance, which might never be obtained. Some of his constituents thought differently, and the idea was popular with the majority, but it was wrong nevertheless.¹⁷⁵ He was ... understood to object to taxing monied investments, as it would discourage capitalists from investing capital in the country.¹⁷⁶ We were desirous to get capital into the country, and yet they would tax it as soon as it came. Just look at the absurdity of the argument. When the capitalists (sic) came in and was taxed, he would charge the borrowers so much more, and so it would be the poor man who would be taxed after all.¹⁷⁷ He also agreed with the hon. member for East York, that all property should be taxed according to its actual value.¹⁷⁸ The property to be taxed should be every description of landed property, with every thing upon it, and all the¹⁷⁹ tangible personal property¹⁸⁰ which really belonged to the persons taxed.¹⁸¹ He was likewise opposed to taxing the stock of country merchants, whose goods were, in all probability, not paid for.¹⁸² Perhaps ... he was indebted for them to the Montreal or New York merchant.¹⁸³ Neither should the law be empowered to enquire into the actual condition of their affairs, as such inquisition might prove detrimental to their commercial character and interests.¹⁸⁴ You compel him thus to take the alternative of paying for what he is not worth, or acknowledging that he is worth nothing. The consumer, in fact, paid the tax, for the merchant charged it upon the goods.¹⁸⁵ He advised the hon. Inspector General to refer the bill to a select committee in order that it might, after deliberate examination, pass into a law as a good, sensible, and judicious measure, which the country would accept as satisfactory.¹⁸⁶ It was impossible to amend it properly in committee of the whole, and he would not think of moving amendments here and there, which would not be effectual.¹⁸⁷ He therefore hoped the hon. mover of this bill would forego the gratification of pressing it through the house and acquiesce in his (Mr. D's.) opinion.¹⁸⁸

COL. PRINCE said, that there was an old Latin proverb quos deus vult prederere prius dementat, which for the sake of the country, squires he would¹⁸⁹ translate thus, "whom God would destroy, He first makes mad"¹⁹⁰. Now, the hon. Inspector General¹⁹¹ must have been mad when he introduced this Bill.¹⁹², if he believed that the country was in favor of the¹⁹³ third¹⁹⁴ inquisition clause¹⁹⁵. ((He)) did not think the country was calling for this bill, it was dead against it; they were for a better taxation of landed property, but were against the tyrannical, inquisitorial clauses of this bill. As in England, the Inspector General wished to tax the people from the crowns of their heads to the soles of their feet,

although they were not able to pay. If getting an income from England, after paying income-tax there,¹⁹⁶ according to this Bill he would be obliged to pay a renewed tax upon it. The assessors would be authorised to call upon him to state upon oath that he possessed this sum of money, and thereupon assess it irrespective of the fact that one tax had already been exacted. But it was not so much on account of the additional tax, as for the vicious nature of the inquisitorial (sic) character of the Bill. It was repulsive to every British subject. It was calculated to injure the credit of mercantile men, and must inevitably lead to perjury in many instances.¹⁹⁷ To keep up his credit, the merchant would be compelled almost to make a larger return of his property than was correct. Mr. Prince then referred to the evils of the present system, and said he would like to see¹⁹⁸ the Inspector General ... revise it and¹⁹⁹ refer²⁰⁰ it ... to a special committee²⁰¹, composed of practical men²⁰², in order that a good wholesome measure might be provided for the acceptance of the country.²⁰³ He would vote against it, unless the clauses making inquisitorial researches into a man's property, which was very annoying, and left the door open to perjury, and also those which taxed debts and mortgages which might turn out to be worth nothing at all were taken out.²⁰⁴

MR. H. SHERWOOD (Toronto) said that he concurred in the suggestion made by the hon. member for East York²⁰⁵, Norfolk and Essex²⁰⁶, viz., that the bill should be referred to a select committee to report thereon²⁰⁷. They might obtain much information on the subject by this course²⁰⁸ ((and)) a measure might be arrived at which would meet with the general approbation of the country.²⁰⁹ He did not think that it should be left to farmers and merchants, but lawyers who under this bill would be taxed very largely. The present mode of taxation was undoubtedly a most unjust and inequitable one They should be careful, however, in changing it, that they did not run into the error of class legislation.²¹⁰ Taxation, he said, under the bill as it now stands, will be altogether disproportionate, and for this reason, if for no other, he was opposed to it. The measure was one of the important bills of the session, and he could not consent to record his reasons--and besides, he felt himself especially bound to do so, as the Board of Trade of this city had entrusted to him their petition to this House against it. He said he would first refer to the objections made that that²¹¹ very intelligent²¹² body--a body as free from being actuated by self-interest as any other portion of the community.²¹³

Hear, hear from MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.²¹⁴

MR. H. SHERWOOD continued: Does the hon. gentleman mean to insinuate that the mercantile community here, represented as they are by the Board of Trade, are actuated by a feeling of selfishness in the course they have adopted? If he thinks so, why not make his charge like a man, and not insinuate it by the cry of "hear, hear," and a grin.²¹⁵

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS--They are not disinterested.²¹⁶

MR. H. SHERWOOD resumed: They are less propelled by self-interest than you are. The hon. member said he would preceed (sic) to make some observations on the exceptions taken to the bill by the Board of Trade, and afterwards that he would give some further reasons to justify himself in the course he should pursue. The Board of Trade, in the first place, object to the bill, because they say that a tax upon personal property can not be imposed without being extremely unequal in its operation, and in many instances causing double taxation, as in the cases of securities on landed property--mortgaged land being taxed as real property in the township, and as personal property in the town. The effect of this bill would be precisely what the Board of Trade have pointed out. Real estate, honestly valued at £1000, if the tax imposed were a penny in the pound, ought not to

pay more than one thousand pence; but in many instances, under the provisions of this bill, it would pay a tax upon £2000; for instance, he said, if he sold land for £1000, and took a mortgage upon it to secure that amount, the land and the mortgage, under this bill, would be both taxed. It is secondly contended, that Bank issues are already taxed as such, and ought not to be also taxed as personal property. Surely this must be considered a sound and valid objection, if a principle of equity is to guide the Legislature. The tax which the Banks now, by Lord Sydenham's law, pay, has been the means of lessening very much the value of their stock. They are at present taxed for every dollar they issue, and by this bill the stockholders will be compelled to pay in addition a tax upon the stock itself. If this was not double taxation with a vengeance, he knew not what taxation meant. The Inspector General was seeking to establish, in this respect, an unjust, inequitable, and oppressive principle. It is contended, thirdly, that it would be highly injurious to tax personal property, such as stock in trade, and furniture of the net value of £1000, and which will probably produce to the tradesman no more, including his labour, than from two hundred to two hundred and fifty pounds per annum, equally with a fixed income of £1000 a year. Was this, he asked, just towards the tradesman, or was it not, on the contrary, calculated to operate oppressively against him? His stock in trade is worth £1000, if a penny in the pound is imposed, he must pay a thousand pence. The public officer, (such as Mr. Hincks) who received £1000 per annum would also have to pay one thousand pence. If it rested here, it would perhaps be just; but in the tradesman's case, if his stock in trade and labour yield him three hundred pounds a year, as an income, he will have to pay, under this bill, in addition to the thousand pence, three hundred pence more, while the Cabinet Minister has only his thousand pence to pay,--and in the case of any professional man or mechanic the same unjust principle would apply. Take a lawyer for instance--his library which if it is valuable at all can not be worth less than £500, he is compelled under the provisions of this bill to pay taxes upon the value of it as well as upon what he can make from the knowledge he has gained from it, by the most laborious and diligent application of his time. So with a surveyor or any other mechanic his tools are taxed and then what he makes out of his trade by constant application for the support of his family is also taxed; could such a state of things, he said, be endured without remonstrance. It is further asserted in opposition to this bill that it will tend to drive English capital from the province if incomes derivable from England and already taxed, there should also be taxed in this province. This objection he said was a strong and a sound one as must appear obvious to any one who reflects upon the matter. Could it be expected that persons drawing incomes from property in the United Kingdom where they are heavily taxed would come to reside in this Province if their incomes were to be taxed here also? The hon. Inspector General had made a great boast of his exertions to encourage such measures as would have the effect of introducing capital into this country, but he said it appeared to him that, every step he had taken was calculated to produce a directly contrary result, unless indeed it was the advocacy he gave to the bill introduced by him (Mr. Sherwood) to abolish the Usury Laws. With our interest limited to six per cent while it is seven in a neighbouring country and in some instances even more--with a tax imposed upon a ... capital already taxed in another country--with a tax upon Bank issues and Bank stock at the same time--with a tax upon stock in trade and then upon the income it produces by hard labour, he would ask any sensible man in the country, to say whether any amelioration or improvement in our agricultural and commercial pursuits can by possibility be expected. No! ruin and decay had from various causes been recently threatening us, and the policy which the hon. Inspector General would pursue if encouraged and approved of by the country, would hasten without doubt the impending danger. Another objection which had been urged, he said, was that such a law would be injurious to the interests of resident merchants, in as much as their stock in trade would be assessed under it while the stock in

trade of non-resident merchants and agents including goods held on commission for foreign houses would under this bill be altogether exempt. Was this, he asked, a just and equitable principle to be introduced? Did it not give a great advantage to foreign merchants, and an unjust one too, over our own? The enforcement of such a provision might cause our resident merchants, or some of them to take up their abode in foreign countries and carry on their trade in Canada through brokers and agents, or it might force them to become commission merchants. The principle was grossly unjust and could not be defended.²¹⁷ There were the objections of the Board of Trade, and he considered them good, but he had no doubt the hon. Inspector General would look upon them as mere trash.²¹⁸ He said, having laid before the House in as clear and succinct a manner as he was able, the chief objections which had been advanced against the bill by the Toronto Board of Trade, he would further observe that, in his opinion there were other equally serious objections against it. He thought the present system of assessing property in Upper Canada was not a sound one, but that the one sought to be established by the bill of the Inspector General, that is, to assess property according to its actual value, was the correct one; and it was not against this principle his arguments are intended to apply. It was to the injustice of the mode proposed to carry the system into effect; and they are intended also to show the injustice the bill would entail, in its present shape, upon all classes in the country. He had a most decided objection to that part of the bill which exempts the personal property of an individual under the value of £125 from taxation. If the principle of taxing personal property were to be adopted at all, he could not discover upon what ground it could be contended that a man having personal property of £125 in value only, should be exempted from taxation thereon. Let all classes of the community be treated alike, and be required to contribute when taxes are imposed in proportion to what they possess in value. He would not dwell further on this branch of the subject, as he had understood the hon. Inspector General had consented to strike this provision out of his bill. He said the Inspector General had drawn up his bill very adroitly so as to throw dust into the eyes of the farmers by leading them to believe that by taxing the stock in trade of the merchant, the agriculturists would be considerably relieved from the burdens of taxation. Such, however, would not be the case--such an ... idea, he said, was a perfect fallacy; whatever tax was imposed upon the stock in trade of the merchant would fall in the end upon the farmers, who are chief consumers of his merchandize (sic); for whatever he is forced to pay upon his goods as taxes the price of them will be by so much the more enhanced. The bill was objectionable in another respect also, that is, that it enabled a man to exonerate himself from the payment of taxes on his personal property by swearing that he owed as much as his property was worth. This held out an encouragement to perjury. It offered a strong temptation to persons to commit fraud. Besides, this provision is inquisitorial in its nature. Neither public policy nor any other motive, in his opinion, required a man to expose his private affairs to the world. If personal property is to be taxed to the extent proposed by this bill, provide by it that every man shall pay upon the amount of what he has in his possession, and do not hold out an inducement to him to expose his financial condition, as it would have a tendency to destroy all confidence in trade. It had been said by the hon. Inspector General, that the bill he proposed was at present the law of the State of New York, where he asserted it worked well. He had no objection (said Mr. S.) to borrow; any regulation he considered good from the United States, but he was not going blindly (sic) to adopt any one of their laws which in his opinion was not adapted to the state or circumstances of this country. This very bill was one of that description, calculated as it was to keep capital out of the country, and to expel from it what little there was in it. We had had several conversations as well as a good deal of correspondence with intelligent Americans upon the subject of this bill, and he found that it did not work well in New York, and that

it was not popular there, inasmuch as it bore unjustly and unequally upon the most useful classes of the community, and owing to the system of universal suffrage which prevails in that State, men having no taxes whatever to pay, have the power to maintain it, and did maintain it regardless of what was fair and just towards those who did hold property²¹⁹. He had brought up the measure several times, and his supporters in the House had told him he would lose it yet²²⁰ if he did not consent to make some alterations.²²¹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS did not care whether he lost it or not.²²²

MR. H. SHERWOOD.--That was very likely his conduct the other evening in the matter of the salary of the Postmasters, and the country had²²³ a great deal to thank him for bringing in a bill which had met with a great deal of opposition, and which would act very injuriously upon the interests of the country, both in a commercial and agricultural point of view.²²⁴ He concluded by saying that for the reasons he had advanced he should oppose the bill in its present form; and if the Hon. Inspector General would not consent to refer it to a select committee of his own naming, he thought he would move to refer it to one to be appointed by the House.²²⁵

MR. THOMPSON said, the arguments he had heard against the bill, had signally failed in convincing him. It was proposed to tax the farmer, and to exempt the merchant; while land was already unequally taxed. If they did not tax the stock in trade of the merchant, neither should they tax the interests of the farmer.²²⁶

MR. SHERWOOD explained that he did not believe that the property of Merchants should not be taxed; but only that which was visible.²²⁷

MR. THOMPSON continued. If there was any difference the merchant was in the better position of the two.²²⁸ He would tax a person whether he owed debts or not; and was in favour of taxing all alike. In conclusion, he would do away with the inquisitorial part of the bill; and wanted to see the bill so amended as to give general satisfaction.²²⁹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS was quite willing to leave it to the House to decide as to whether²³⁰ the member for Haldimand or himself was the most selfish. The members from Lower Canada must have been much amused with what they had heard. The opponents of the bill had found fault with the measure, but did they agree among themselves?²³¹ He knew the sentiments of the agricultural community; he had the honor to represent an agricultural community, and he knew that his constituents were in favor of the bill. He regretted that the hon. member for Toronto had adopted his usual practice of leaving the House the moment he was done with opposing any measure. He would put it to the House, if that gentleman did not occupy a strange position.²³² He had read a petition of the Board of Trade which he had adopted, and²³³ the prayer of the petition he introduced was that personal property should not be subject to taxation; and he had scarcely read it, and commented upon it, when²³⁴ the next moment he had got up and stated that he was in favor of assessing visible personal property²³⁵ when persons might not really own it.²³⁶ He would like that gentleman to go to his constituents and say that he was in favor of taxing personal property, he would like him to to to a warehouse where there was, perhaps, £30,000 worth of stock in trade and say all this visible property should be taxed, such a²³⁷ monstrous and intolerable proposition²³⁸ would be most oppressive to the trade, and yet he professes to advocate their views.²³⁹ He should like to ask what was the opinion of the municipal corporation?²⁴⁰ He had taken some pains to inquire into the opinions of the corporation for the city of Toronto, and he was satisfied that the bill did not meet with disapprobation from that body.²⁴¹ The bill was referred to a committee of practical men, when it was referred to the Municipal Council of York, which sat on it for two days.²⁴² He had discussed the matter with the gentlemen whose petition was before the House, and he told them that he had

consented to put that provision in the bill, which leaves it to every municipal corporation to assess personal property or not²⁴³ as they deemed proper.²⁴⁴ He would like to know, then what possible objection there could be to it.²⁴⁵ He considered taxing bank issues a just measure; and the objection²⁴⁶ the hon. gentleman had²⁴⁷ to it astonished him. He ventured to say, no bank had²⁴⁸ ever kept back its circulation in consequence of taxing bank issues. In reference to the objections made about taxing income,²⁴⁹ the hon. member for Toronto had said it was improper to tax a person having £1000 income, at the same rate as a person holding that amount of stock in trade. The bill imposed a property, not an income tax; and it is to be levied on the property which a man possesses.--As to the farmer paying the tax, he might as well say the agriculturist pays all the taxes of the city of Toronto.²⁵⁰ Several suggestions had been made about referring the bill to committee. This would be exceedingly inconvenient, and he was not prepared to submit to it. If this was the case, the committee might strangle it altogether, or put it in such a form that he could not support it. If the House was prepared to take the measure out of his hands, he would be glad to get rid of it. (The hon. member for Toronto having come in during the remarks.) Mr. H. said he would be happy if the learned gentleman would take it up; but he had been two or three years in the Administration and had never brought forward a Bill, and did not seem to be able to frame a Bill to meet the views of any one. He (Mr. H.) would be glad to take advice from any hon. gentleman, and would endeavor to frame the Bill to meet their views as nearly as possible.²⁵¹

MR. JOHNSON was decidedly opposed to taxing personal property, for he was certain that in the rural counties, four-fifths of the smaller farmers would be unable to pay one shilling,²⁵² ((and)) would be opposed to the tax on personal property. There were many parts of the bill which would be beneficial to the country, yet there were others highly objectionable. He denied that the Inspector General had always sought for advice upon this measure. He knew some members who had endeavoured to suggest changes to him, but he (Mr. Hincks) would then get angry, and put them off without making any satisfactory arrangement. He would therefore move an amendment to the third clause, to the effect that the words "personal property" should only include all merchants' shops for the value of goods on hand; all neat cattle of the age of two years or upwards; all horses two years old or upwards; all carriages kept for pleasure or hire; all stock or shares in steamboats, schooners or other watercraft employed in the conveyance of freight or passengers, and owned in the municipality.²⁵³

MR. THOMPSON had great pleasure in seconding the motion²⁵⁴, because it went to equalize taxation; and do away with the inquisitorial character of the bill.²⁵⁵

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said that the proposition was monstrous; its effect would be, that in the City of Toronto a merchant who possessed stock worth only £5000, might be called upon to pay more than another who was worth £100,000.²⁵⁶

MR. G. SHERWOOD (Brockville) could not support the motion. He was convinced that if the hon. Inspector General would tax personal property in the same way as it is taxed in the city of Toronto, it would meet the approbation of the country generally.²⁵⁷

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS was prepared to say that all bank stock should be exempted so long as the Bank tax continues.²⁵⁸

MR. J. CAMERON followed, contending that if personal property were taxed at all that the tax should fall equally on all kinds of personal property. He considered the amendment an absurdity, inasmuch as it left out many kinds of personal property.²⁵⁹

MR. JOHNSON had no objections to add other kinds to his list. His objection was to the taxing of debts.²⁶⁰

MR. PERRY spoke at some length against the same principle.²⁶¹ He had been prevented by severe indisposition from giving this question proper attention, but since the commencement of the discussion he had read a part of the Bill, and he now wanted an explanation of the fourth clause from the Inspector General. It appeared that a man might be taxed on his expectations. A man might be a dealer in lottery tickets, or possibly might keep race horses, and it seemed the assessor had power to put him on his oath in order to ascertain what he expected to make!²⁶² He had been a merchant for 13 years, and had notes to the amount of £7000 which he would give for £1000.²⁶³

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--Well you would part with them at that amount.²⁶⁴

MR. PERRY.--They are not worth that.²⁶⁵

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS.--Well, put them at less.²⁶⁶

MR. PERRY continued his argument, speaking in favor of taxing all kinds of property that could be seen.²⁶⁷ As to the inquisitorial part of the Bill the Home District Council had protested against it for several years.²⁶⁸

MR. RICHARDS suggested that the amendments might be laid on the table, and that the bill should be postponed for the present, in order that hon. gentlemen might have an opportunity of considering the whole question thoroughly.²⁶⁹

MR. STEVENSON was very much surprised that any objection should be taken to the proposed tax on income. It appeared to him to be the best feature in the Bill--nothing could be more equitable than such a tax or a tax on personal property.²⁷⁰ He did not think that too much would be collected from personal property, but he feared not enough He was understood to complain that the bill did not go far enough as it did not tax money which was out at interest, which he thought it very desirable to do He approved of the principle ((of)) the bill.²⁷¹

MR. W. BOULTON (Toronto) said there was no desire on the part of the Committee to destroy the Bill; all they wanted was to make it as perfect as possible; with that view he hoped the Inspector General would consent to refer it to a select Committee.²⁷²

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS replied. He²⁷³ would not consent to that course. He would take the report of the County Council of York in preference to any select Committee.²⁷⁴ He considered their opinion worth more²⁷⁵. They represented one-seventh of the population of the Province, and fully aware of the importance of this Bill, had debated it clause by clause.²⁷⁶ Hon. gentlemen might refuse the bill if they liked, and he²⁷⁷ would be perfectly satisfied, for his own part, that it should go to the country that he was willing to²⁷⁸ get a bill passed approved of by the County Council of York²⁷⁹, and ... opposed by the hon. member for the East Riding. As to petitions, he could not see any necessity for petitions in favor of the Bill; the whole country was aware of his intention to introduce it, and that there was a probability of its being carried. There was no necessity, therefore, for petitioning in its favor, and the people would only petition if they were opposed to it; and it was worthy of notice--as it formed a negative evidence of the popularity of the measure--that there was not a single petition before the House against the Bill.²⁸⁰ He was prepared to remove the £125 reservation from the bill.²⁸¹

MR. PERRY said, the bill as it then stood would have the effect of excluding from the assessment roll, all whose property was less than £125 per annum, and would thus prevent them from voting at Municipal and County Elections. The resolution of which he had given notice that evening would, if embodied in the amendment to the municipal act which he understood the Attorney General West had introduced remove that objection, because they would so extend the Elective

Franchise as to enable every person to vote who was required to perform statute labour.²⁸²

MR. HOPKINS said there could be no doubt that the present system of taxation is very unequal, but he was, nevertheless, opposed to the discretionary power given to assessors by this Bill.²⁸³

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS MERRITT said the only true principle was to impose an equitable tax on capital. At present the system of taxation instead of being equitable, is most unjust, as the agriculturist bears its whole weight. When the law at present in force was passed, it was impossible to impose a tax on any other class--consequently, everything, land, horses, cattle, pleasure waggons, everything belonging to the farmer that could be got hold of, was subject to taxation. But another class has now grown up in the country, and it is only fair and just that they should bear a share of the public burdens.²⁸⁴

The House then divided on the amendment. Yeas, 16; Nays, 27.²⁸⁵

(144)

and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Lemieux reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again, on Tuesday next.

*Orders de-
ferred.*

*Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed
until Monday next.*

*Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Boulton, seconded by Mr. DeWitt,
The House adjourned until Monday next.*

APPENDIX: 12 JULY 1850.

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: SUICIDE IN THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.))²⁸⁶

MR. H. BOULTON of Norfolk inquired of the government whether a female lunatic in the asylum had committed suicide, and if so, whether any inquest had been held.²⁸⁷

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN had not before heard anything of the matter.²⁸⁸

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS thought it more likely that the hon. member for Norfolk had found a mare's nest.²⁸⁹

MR. H. SHERWOOD (Toronto) said he was aware that a female had committed suicide, by hanging herself with a sheet; but this fact did not necessarily prove negligence. Lunatics must have sheets, and they could not always be watched.²⁹⁰

FOOTNOTES: 12 JULY 1850.

1. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 July 1850; NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850; and GLOBE, 16 July 1850.
2. GLOBE, 16 July 1850.
3. IBID.
4. IBID.
5. IBID.
6. IBID.
7. IBID.
8. IBID.
9. IBID.
10. IBID.
11. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in identical accounts: BRITISH COLONIST, 16 July 1850 and NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850. The debate was also reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 July 1850.
12. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
13. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 July 1850.
14. IBID.
15. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in identical accounts: BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850 and HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850, copied from GLOBE, 16 July 1850. The debate was also reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 July 1850; NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850; and EXAMINER, 17 July 1850.
16. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 July 1850.
17. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
18. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
19. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
20. EXAMINER, 17 July 1850.
21. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 July 1850.
22. EXAMINER, 17 July 1850.
23. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
24. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
25. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
26. EXAMINER, 17 July 1850.
27. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 July 1850.
28. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
29. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
30. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
31. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
32. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
33. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
34. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
35. IBID.
36. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
37. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850, BRITISH COLONIST, 16 July 1850, PILOT, 18 July 1850 and PACKET, 27 July 1850. The debate was also reported by: HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850, copied from GLOBE, 16 July 1850. The debate was also noted by: HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 17 July 1850.
38. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
39. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
40. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
41. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
42. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
43. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
44. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.

45. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
46. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
47. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
48. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
49. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
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51. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
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58. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
59. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
60. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
61. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
62. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
63. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
64. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
65. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in identical accounts: BATHURST COURIER, 19 July 1850 and HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850, copied from GLOBE, 16 July 1850. The following papers reported the debate in partially identical accounts: NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850, PILOT, 18 July 1850, and PACKET, 27 July 1850. The debate was also reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 July 1850 and EXAMINER, 17 July 1850. The following papers noted the debate: PILOT, 16 July 1850 and HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 17 July 1850.
66. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
67. IBID.
68. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
69. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
70. IBID.
71. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
72. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
73. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
74. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
75. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
76. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
77. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
78. IBID.
79. EXAMINER, 17 July 1850.
80. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
81. EXAMINER, 17 July 1850.
82. NORTH AMERICAN, 16 July 1850.
83. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
84. EXAMINER, 17 July 1850.
85. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
86. EXAMINER, 17 July 1850.
87. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
88. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 July 1850.
89. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
90. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 July 1850.
91. EXAMINER, 17 July 1850.
92. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: BRITISH COLONIST, 16 July 1850, EXAMINER, 17 July 1850, PILOT, 18 July 1850, NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850, PACKET, 27 July 1850; HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850, copied from GLOBE, 16 July 1850, and BATHURST COURIER, 26 July 1850. The debate was also reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 July 1850

- and HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 17 July 1850. A commentary appeared in HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 17 July 1850.
93. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
 94. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
 95. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
 96. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
 97. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
 98. IBID.
 99. IBID.
 100. IBID.
 101. IBID.
 102. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
 103. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
 104. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
 105. IBID.
 106. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 July 1850.
 107. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
 108. IBID.
 109. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 July 1850.
 110. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
 111. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
 112. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 July 1850.
 113. IBID.
 114. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
 115. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 July 1850.
 116. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
 117. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 July 1850.
 118. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
 119. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
 120. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
 121. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
 122. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
 123. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 July 1850.
 124. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
 125. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 July 1850.
 126. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
 127. IBID.
 128. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
 129. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
 130. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
 131. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
 132. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 July 1850.
 133. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
 134. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 July 1850.
 135. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
 136. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 July 1850.
 137. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
 138. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
 139. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
 140. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 July 1850.
 141. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
 142. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
 143. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
 144. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
 145. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
 146. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
 147. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 July 1850.

148. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
149. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 July 1850.
150. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
151. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
152. IBID.
153. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
154. IBID.
155. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
156. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
157. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
158. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
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170. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
171. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
172. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
173. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
174. IBID.
175. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
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177. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
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189. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 July 1850.
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193. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 July 1850.
194. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
195. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 July 1850.
196. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
197. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
198. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
199. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
200. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 July 1850.
201. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
202. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 July 1850.
203. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
204. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.

205. BRITISH COLONIST, 16 July 1850.
206. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
207. BRITISH COLONIST, 16 July 1850.
208. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
209. BRITISH COLONIST, 16 July 1850.
210. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
211. BRITISH COLONIST, 16 July 1850.
212. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
213. BRITISH COLONIST, 16 July 1850.
214. IBID.
215. IBID.
216. IBID.
217. IBID.
218. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
219. BRITISH COLONIST, 16 July 1850.
220. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
221. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 July 1850.
222. IBID.
223. IBID.
224. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
225. BRITISH COLONIST, 16 July 1850.
226. IBID.
227. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 July 1850.
228. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
229. BRITISH COLONIST, 16 July 1850.
230. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
231. BRITISH COLONIST, 16 July 1850.
232. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
233. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 July 1850.
234. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
235. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 July 1850.
236. BRITISH COLONIST, 16 July 1850.
237. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
238. BRITISH COLONIST, 16 July 1850.
239. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
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241. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
242. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 July 1850.
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250. BRITISH COLONIST, 16 July 1850.
251. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
252. IBID.
253. BRITISH COLONIST, 16 July 1850.
254. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
255. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 July 1850.
256. IBID.
257. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
258. IBID.
259. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 July 1850.
260. IBID.
261. IBID.

- 262. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
- 263. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 July 1850.
- 264. IBID.
- 265. IBID.
- 266. IBID.
- 267. IBID.
- 268. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
- 269. IBID.
- 270. IBID.
- 271. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 July 1850.
- 272. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
- 273. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 July 1850.
- 274. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
- 275. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 July 1850.
- 276. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
- 277. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 July 1850.
- 278. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
- 279. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 July 1850.
- 280. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
- 281. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 July 1850.
- 282. IBID.
- 283. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
- 284. IBID.
- 285. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 July 1850.
- 286. The exchange on this question was reported by: BRITISH COLONIST, 16 July 1850
and EXAMINER, 17 July 1850.
- 287. EXAMINER, 17 July 1850.
- 288. BRITISH COLONIST, 16 July 1850.
- 289. IBID.
- 290. IBID.

(144)

British Amer-
ican Fire and
Life Assurance
Company.

MR. SPEAKER laid before the House, a Statement of the Affairs of the British American Fire and Life Assurance Company, to 30th June, 1850.

Appendix (H.)

For the said Statement, see Appendix (H.)

Message from
the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--
Mr. Speaker,

Crown Re-
covery of Costs
Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to remove doubts as to the right of the Crown to re-cover Costs in certain cases, in Lower Canada," without any Amendment: And also,

St. Lawrence
and Atlantic
Railroad Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act further to amend an Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, and other Acts relative to the said Company, and to extend the powers of said Company," with several Amendments; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.
And then he withdrew.

Petitions
brought up.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By the Honorable Mr. Robinson,--The Petition of Thomas Maconchy, Esquire, and others, of the Township of West Gwillimbury, County of Simcoe.

By Mr. Lemieux,--The Petition of the Directors of the British North American Electric Telegraph Association.

By the Honorable Mr. Macdonald,--The Petition of the Common Council of the City of Kingston.

By Mr. Cartier,--The Petition of David Torrance and others, shareholders of the Bank of Montreal.

By Mr. Prince,--The Petition of Henry Allen, of the City of Toronto, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, and heretofore Judge of the District Court of the District of London.

(145)

Petitions read.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of Jean Baptiste Hébert, late Keeper of the Public Bridge at Bécancour; praying to be reimbursed certain arrears of his usual income as Keeper of the said Bridge, occasioned by the too high rate at which he took it from the Government, or that he be exonerated from the payment of the amount due by him to the Government therefor for the last year.

Of James Morris and others, of the Township of Crowland; praying the adoption of measures to prevent the destruction of Deer by hunting them with hounds, and other evils resulting therefrom.

Of Gédéon Cartier and others, of the Parish of St. George de Henryville, County of Rouville; praying for the abolition of tithes to the Clergy, and the substitution of assessments similar to the School or other tax.

Of M. Moore, and others, Reporters at the House of Assembly; praying compensation from the House for their labors as Reporters therein.

Of the Municipality of the Township of Ops; praying that free grants of land be made to actual settlers in the Townships of Bexley, Sommerville and Harvey, to induce the settlement of those Townships.

Of John MacMurchy and others, of the Township of Eldon; and of the Reverend James Fulton, Minister, and others, Church Wardens, and other Inhabitants of Russelltown; praying the adoption of measures for the abolition of all labor on the Lord's Day in the Postal Department of the Public Service.

Of the Municipality of the Township of Woolwich; praying that the application to attach the village of Elora in the Township of Nichol to the said Township of Woolwich be not granted.

Of John Frost, Chairman, and Richard Carney, Secretary, on behalf of a meeting of the inhabitants of the Townships of Sydenham and Derby, County of Waterloo; praying that the Townships of Arran, Eldershire, Saugeen, and Brant, be added to the proposed County of Grey, and that should the House decide upon dividing a certain tract of country between the Counties of Grey and Huron as proposed, the Townships of Bruce and Greenock be also added to the County of Grey.

Of the Bank of Montreal; praying that the Bill to restrain and confine within certain limits the system of Voting by Proxy in Banking Institutions and other incorporated Companies, may not pass into law, and that no measure be entertained touching their vested rights.

Of Joseph Larose and others, of the City of Quebec; praying that the Petition of the Mayor and Councillors of the said City for the passing of an Act to amend the Act 10 Vic. c. 113, so as to compel all proprietors of houses in the said City to take and pay for the water provided by the Water Works thereof, be not granted.

Fifth Report of
Committee on Rail-
roads and Tele-
graph Lines.

The Honorable Mr. Robinson, from the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House, the Fifth Report of the said Committee; which was read.

Appendix (E.E.)

For the said Report, see Appendix (E.E.)

Ordered, That the said Report be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Report on Pe-
tition of F.C.
Capreol.

Mr. Gugy, from the Select Committee to which was referred that part of the Petition of F.C. Capreol, of the City of Toronto, Esquire, which prays for an investigation into the pursuit by him made of certain Fugitives from Justice, in the year 1843, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which was read.

COL. PRINCE said, Mr. Kingsmill's conduct was highly praiseworthy; and much credit was also due to Mr. Capreol.¹

(145)

Appendix
(F.F.)

For the said Report, see Appendix (F.F.)

Ordered, That the said Report, and the Evidence thereunto annexed, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Communica-
tion between
Rivers St.
Lawrence and
St. John.

Ordered, That the Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated first instant, praying for a copy of all Correspondence between the Executive Government of New Brunswick and the Government of this Province in relation to the project of a communication by Canal or Railroad between the River St. Lawrence and the River St. John, be referred to the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of the Reverend T. Destroismaisons and others, of the Parish of St. Germain de Rimouski, County of Rimouski, and another reference.

On motion of Mr. Flint, seconded by Mr. Morrison,

Private Bills. *Resolved, That the time for receiving Private Bills, and Reports of Select and Standing Committees on Private Bills, be further extended until Friday, the twenty-sixth instant.*

Sheriffs of Montreal. *Ordered, That the Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, bearing date the 1st July, 1850, and praying that he would be pleased to cause to be laid before the House, copies of any Papers transmitted by the Sheriffs of Montreal in reference to the charges against them, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.*

Petition of Dr. G. H. Park. *Ordered, That the Petition of George H. Park, M.D. late Medical Superintendent of the Toronto Lunatic Asylum, and the Petition of Joseph Larose and others, of the City of Quebec, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.²*

COL. PRINCE moved the following Resolution with reference to the duties performed by the extra Clerks of the House, who had not received notice of dismissal, and who had come from Lower Canada for the purpose of continuing to perform those duties, which they had previously discharged there; and who should receive adequate remuneration (sic).³ ((He)) moved that an allowance to extra writers of 15s per diem should be allowed from the first day of the Session, and 20s per day to the extra translators⁴ as well as a fair remuneration for mileage.⁵ He said that the clerks had been brought up from Montreal, and though ready to perform their duties from the beginning of the Session, they were not employed for some time after.⁶

(145)

Extra Writers and Translators. *Mr. Prince moved, seconded by Mr. Chauveau, and the Question being proposed, That it be an Instruction to the Standing Committee on Contingencies, to insert in the Report to be made by them to this House, during this Session, that the allowance heretofore received by Extra Writers for their services, to wit, the sum of fifteen shillings per diem, be continued to them from the commencement of this Session; and that the Extra Translators be allowed one pound per diem, and a reasonable amount for travelling expenses to both;*

MR. CHRISTIE opposed the motion and⁷ called the attention of the members to the Report made last year on the subject by the Committee; and which had been concurred in by the House; which fixed the sum to be paid to extra Clerks at ten shillings per diem.⁸ ((He)) said that the modest gentlemen who wanted to be paid for their travelling expenses, had no occasion to incur such expenses, except as a matter of speculation. If they were not wanted, why should they be paid? There was no necessity for them to come. Copying Clerks could be got in Toronto on the spot. Why should Parliament be called on to pay travelling expenses for speculators in Parliamentary employment.⁹ ((He)) read a paper signed by the gentlemen agreeing to come up to Toronto and wait until they were employed without pay. He thought that there were too many of them employed.¹⁰

MR. CHAUVEAU soutient la demande des clerks¹¹ ((and)) expressed himself in favor of paying ten shillings.¹² It was true that these clerks had come here upon their own consent, but it was also true that they had found the expense of living here much greater than they had calculated upon.¹³ They do not pretend in their petition that the House is compelled to give them more than was agreed upon; but¹⁴ many of them were young men in professions. They had given up their professions for the time being, and he did not think there could be anything unfair in giving them some allowance extra for their labor.¹⁵

COL. GUGY ne veut pas donner un denier de plus que ce qui a été convenu, vû

que l'ouvrage a été mal fait.¹⁶ ((He)) castigated Mr. Chauveau and Col. Prince for their ill-directed and foolish observations.¹⁷

MR. ROBINSON dit que c'était injuste de la part de l'hon. membre de dire ce qu'il avait dit; s'il y a quelques employés dans cette chambre qui ne sont pas capables de remplir leurs devoirs, ou qui ne les remplissent pas bien, l'hon. membre n'avait rien autre chose à faire que d'exposer le fait au greffier de la chambre.¹⁸

MR. DEWITT said, no member could desire to give to those employed in the service of the House, less than what was their due; and he, for one, was disposed to do justice to all. A committee had been appointed during the last session of the Legislature, to enquire what economy could be introduced,¹⁹ how far the salaries of these gentlemen should be reduced²⁰, and what expenses could be curtailed.²¹ At that time they were paid 21 dollars a week,²² including Sundays;²³ and the committee did not hesitate to say that that service could be well performed for 14 dollars a week.²⁴ Their report had been confirmed, and approved by the House. They knew in October last what had been determined on by the House, and had notwithstanding agreed to come on here.²⁵

MR. THOMPSON referred to the Report of the committee, which has been concurred in by the House; and the applicants being²⁶ aware, before they agreed to come, what the salary was to be,²⁷ should be satisfied.²⁸ If it did not satisfy them, they should have gone elsewhere.²⁹ He meant to move, that all persons employed about the House, who expressed themselves dissatisfied with their allowance, should be dismissed.³⁰ The House did not want them they could be done without.³¹

MR. H. SHERWOOD.--It was at one time recommended to the House by Mr. Denham, who was member for Leeds, that if the Clerks solicited the House for an increase of their salary they should be dismissed. It appeared to him that the arrangement made with these Clerks put it entirely out of their power to make any appeal for their salaries.--If they chose to make exception to the French extra clerks, as they might not be got here, they might do so. But³² even if no arrangement had been entered into with the Clerk of the House, in accordance with the vote of the last session, he should consider it highly improper to importune members to propose an increase of remuneration³³ as they had done on former occasions. One strong objection he had was, he looked upon it as approaching to a degree of insolence on the part of these clerks, while they knew that government had come down to this House and appointed a committee to investigate into all salaries³⁴ to come forward and ask for a further allowance.³⁵ (Hear, hear.)--They should have watched for the judgement of that committee and then placed their petition before the House and obtained an answer to it.³⁶ The learned gentlemen here read the paper which the extra clerks had signed, assenting to the terms agreed upon by the House last session.³⁷

MR. JOBIN spoke in French.³⁸

MR. DUMAS was against the agreement being broken, but he thought there was something as regarded the time when the payment should commence. It was stated from the commencement of the Session. But it would be absurd to suppose that these young men when they come up at their own expense were to wait a fortnight or more before commencing their labour, and live here all this time at their own expense. It would have been imprudent in the Clerk of the House to have waited till the business of the Session had commenced before writing to them; but they were not to expect that there would be fifteen days discussion upon the address before any business was done. Having come up at the opening of the Session, at the time the Clerk specified, it would be very hard to oblige them to pay all their expenses up to this time, when they were obliged to come up from Montreal at their own expense. The report alluded to was made a long time before it was

expected that any of them were to come here, and when it was understood that they should remain in Montreal, so that the case was very much altered. He was determined to support the last part of the motion which was to pay these gentlemen from the commencement of the Session³⁹ but at no higher rate than 10s a day.⁴⁰

MR. PAPINEAU objected to the resolutions as making no distinction between the mere copyers (sic) and the extra writers who were translators. It required more of intellectual labour, more mind, and a higher education, to be a good translator than to be a mere copyist, and he would bear testimony to the fact that the translations from the English to the French had been greatly improved of late years to what they were in former years. Therefore they ought to understand that there are but few qualified for that office, and those gentlemen who have been here and employed by the House, ought to be employed again in preference to any other. He thought the report ought to be entertained, and that the attention of the House and Committee should be called to the fact, that the translators ought to be put at a somewhat higher rate than the other officers, because it is a labour of more importance, and for which but few are qualified.⁴¹ He was not for setting aside the Committee, and the sentiments of the House being expressed, it might be induce (sic) to report favourably.⁴²

MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND would vote for the motion. He did not think that the agreement which the young gentlemen had signed to come up, pledged them to act in any particular manner.⁴³ It would be utterly impossible for the House to secure the services required of the translators at a lower rate than that brought forward by Mr. Price.⁴⁴ At the time the report had been made, they were in a city where there was a fair competition and they could have gotten plenty for the office. It was different here, and⁴⁵ if there were persons in Toronto who could write and speak French, as had been stated by the learned members (sic) for Toronto, (Mr. Sherwood) they were not those who write for the House. But a class of young, and liberally educated persons had come up, qualified to discharge the duties that were required of them⁴⁶. He did not look upon that assent to come as binding them to any particular condition. These young gentlemen, perhaps some of them out of employment, thought they were coming to deal with gentlemen who got four dollars a day and their travelling expenses, and who, they considered, would never think of paying them two dollars a day for their labour and to pay their expenses too.⁴⁷ It must be clear that ten shillings a day was not sufficient⁴⁸. If they did not give these young gentlemen more than 10s. a day, they would scarcely have as much as would carry them back at the close of the session. He trusted they would allow 15s. a day from the time they came up, some two or three weeks having elapsed before they commenced their labors.⁴⁹ He would however suggest⁵⁰ to the learned member for Essex, to strike out⁵¹ that part of his motion which had reference to indemnify them for mileage.⁵²

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN went to sleep.⁵³

COL. PRINCE believed that under peculiar circumstances these gentlemen were induced to follow this body politic in this place in the way they did, and he believed they entered into that agreement although it should not at all be binding. And they came forward and having confidence in Parliament would do as a liberal Parliament would do under such circumstances. They were thus induced to come, and what was the result. They found they were the worse for their journey. The hon. member for Toronto says they could get young men in Toronto to perform the labour, but he would bet the hon. gentleman a dozen of champagne, that the young gentlemen of Toronto did not know more about French than he did about Hebrew. These young gentlemen coming forward upon some sort of understanding--it becomes Parliament to pay them what they think is just. One of the resolutions in 1841 was that these clerks should have 10s. a day of 4 hours, and 2s. 6d. each hour extra so that not unfrequently (sic) they made 8 dollars

a day in these times. Their labours are much increased and all they ask is 15s. a day, while in 1841 they got 6 dollars. That being the case he trusted that hon. gentlemen would not bind them to the agreement, but let it be known for the future that resolution has been entered upon the journals of the House that they will get no higher salary than that named. He would ask the House therefore to allow them 15s. a day. He would ask their travelling expenses beside. He then referred to the remarks made by the hon. member for Sherbrooke, and said he could bear testimony to the fact that a more obliging set of young gentlemen he had never met than the clerks who formed the body public of the House, and as regards the messengers he had never asked one to take a message but he had it taken promptly. He would therefore press his motion as the service was such as ought to be reasonably paid.⁵⁴

DR. LATERRIERE spoke either in French or English, but we could not distinguish which, because we could not hear what he said.⁵⁵

MR. H. BOULTON was astonished that members should talk about extra writers being entitled to compensation, when their very name showed that they were only required occasionally, otherwise they would be permanent clerks and not extras.⁵⁶ It appeared to him inconsistent with economy to employ 24 extra clerks, there are only four of them extra translators, so that 20 of them are not required to translate at all⁵⁷, and ... could readily be procured at a dollar and a half a day.-- If proper economy were used, there would be no more clerks employed than there was duty to be performed; there were upwards of sixty attendants about the Assembly, besides those which were employed in the Upper House; and he thought half the number would answer every purpose.⁵⁸ Ces employés n'ont pas d'ouvrage à faire, qu'ils ne font que lire les journaux⁵⁹. He did not think the member for Toronto went too far when he said, it was presumptuous in the extra writers to ask an increase of pay.⁶⁰ He would discharge every one of them for having the presumption to come forward and ask an increase of salary.⁶¹ He trusted the motion would not be granted.⁶²

MR. CHRISTIE said there were four permanent translators besides three extra translators, making in all seven.⁶³ ((He)) moved an amendment⁶⁴.

(145)

Mr. Christie moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Stevenson, That all the words after "Instruction" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "to the Clerk of this House to call in offers from persons disposed to serve as Extra Writers during the next Session, at the per diem allowance of seven shillings and six-pence currency;"

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS had great difficulty in knowing how to proceed. Last year there was a decision of the House that those gentlemen should receive no more than 10s a day--upon that decision the Clerk of the House had written to these young gentlemen and they had accepted the offer; therefore, he did not see that they had any claim upon the House for more, at the same time he would say that some of the remarks were uncalled for. It was perfectly evident that they had accepted the 10s., trusting to the liberality of the House, and now, all they want is, that the House say whether they will get 15s. a day and the translators say 20s., for he did think that the remark of the hon. member for St. Maurice on that head was correct. He could not suppose that these clerks had nothing to do but read the newspapers. He would not allow himself to believe that this remark by the hon. member for Norfolk had any truth in it. He knew the duties that devolved upon these gentlemen, and was not prepared to say, that 15s. a day was an exorbitant sum; and he would agree with the member for St. Maurice that the translators should get more than mere copyists. He did not think they ought to feel displeased with the clerks for what they had done. They had come forward in a civil manner, trusting to the liberality of the House.⁶⁵

La pétition est très respectueuse et .. ne demande rien que de juste.⁶⁶ They were desirous of ascertaining the sentiments of the House, and if not satisfied with its decision, had a right to seek employment elsewhere.⁶⁷ He did say the House should not be displeased, much less say that they would dismiss any clerk who had had the presumption to ask. He did think they ought to be paid 15s. although they could not claim more than 10s.⁶⁸ It was for the House to consider whether the remuneration should be reduced from fifteen shillings to ten shillings.⁶⁹

(145)

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Christie, DeWitt, Hall, Hopkins, Richards, and Thompson.--(8.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Bell, Bouthillier, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cartier, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Fergusson, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Guillet, Hincks, Holmes, Jobin, Johnson, Lacoste, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Marquis, McConnell, Merritt, Méthot, Mongenais, Morrison, Notman, Papineau, Polette, Price, Prince, Sanborn, Sauvageau, Scott of BYTOWN, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Sherwood of BROCK-

(146)

VILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, and Viger.--(46.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Bouthillier, Cartier, Chabot, Chauveau, Solicitor General Drummond, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Guillet, Lacoste, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Marquis, Méthot, Mongenais, Morrison, Polette, Prince, Sauvageau, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Taché, and Viger.--(24.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Bell, Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cayley, Christie, Crysler, DeWitt, Dumas, Fergusson, Flint, Hall, Hincks, Holmes, Hopkins, Jobin, Johnson, Macdonald of KINGSTON, McConnell, Merritt, Notman, Papineau, Perry, Price, Richards, Sanborn, Scott of BYTOWN, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stevenson, and Thompson.--(33.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Wesleyan Ministers Relief Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendment made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to relieve Ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada from the obligation to obtain Special Licenses in order to keep

Registers of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials in Lower Canada," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendment into consideration: and the same was read, as followeth:--

Press 1, line 34. After "Canada" insert "and also a certificate from the President for the time then being of the said Conference, to the effect that he is a Minister of the said Church in good standing."

And the Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Flint do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendment.

MR. PERRY⁷⁰ moved for leave to introduce a Bill for⁷¹ the formation of a new county out of the Eastern part of the County of York; he said no county required to be divided more than the County of York.⁷² This County is the most populous in the Province, with by far the largest revenue⁷³. The business of the County was so much, that he was told that the emoluments of the Register amounted to £2,000 a year. This was a good reason for dividing the County of York; another reason was that the Municipality was⁷⁴ entirely free from debt, besides having a large property on hand. Without any extra taxation whatever, the average for several years, was not exceeded a penny in the pound; they have been able to expend £5000 a year on the roads.⁷⁵ He appealed to members of this House, if he had said anything privately on the subject. The majority of the inhabitants of the district had petitioned for the division; and there were none against it; last year there was a respectable opposition against any division. That opposition arose from the fact that the back townships expected to get a large share of the District Funds; but by the new municipal act, every township was left to stand on its own bottom. The consequence was, that the opposition ceased.⁷⁶ Under these circumstances, there ought to be no hesitation, on the part of the Legislature, in acceding to the request of the people to divide the County. An overwhelming majority have petitioned in favor of the division, and there was not the slightest opposition to it. Last year there was a respectable opposition, but it did not proceed from an opinion that the County must remain forever united, but because there was an impression that it would perhaps be advisable to remain attached to it for a few years longer. The municipal Bill passed last year had, however, worked a complete change, and those parties who had formerly opposed this division did not now think it worth while to do so. With respect to the resources of the proposed new County, there would be no difficulty on that head, as it possessed a population of 25,000 souls and a revenue within itself of £2,000--that is more than double the revenue of any other new District set off within the last twenty years.⁷⁷ Thorah and Mara were even more in favor of division than the front townships. It had been objected that the shape of the County was not what it ought to be,⁷⁸ as it was very long and narrow, but in regard to that he supposed the people who would be affected by it, would understand best themselves whether the shape suited them or not. As long as they were pleased, no one else had a right to interfere with the gratification of their wishes. That was the principle of responsible government and he hoped to see it carried out in this instance. It appeared to him somewhat singular that the privileges (sic) conferred by the Municipal Act of last Session on the surrounding Districts should be denied to the Home District alone. In the Niagara, the Gore and the Newcastle Districts he saw the people preparing to avail themselves of the privileges conferred by that set of thinking and acting for themselves, whenever they saw fit, without any reference to the older counties whatever. If that privilege were good for one it ought to be good for another, and if the people of the other districts were capable of judging for themselves; there was no reason to believe that the people of the Home District had not an equal amount of discretion. There was no use in making fish of one and flesh of another. In conclusion, he said he had not asked the support and assistance of any member, but was determined to let the bill fight its own way on its own merits.⁷⁹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS did not intend to oppose the motion⁸⁰ in its first stage⁸¹, but he would mention the fact, that⁸² the hon. gentleman who moved for leave to introduce it, must be aware that the government had⁸³ before the House a territorial division bill, and that it stood on the order of the day for tomorrow.⁸⁴ He would tell the hon. gentleman however, that the bill did not propose any division of the County of York.⁸⁵ After it was read a second time, it was his intention to refer it to a select committee, of which the hon. gentleman would most certainly be a member. If the committee could decide on adopting the measure now proposed, and make it part and parcel of the general bill, he thought

it would be far better, otherwise the hon. gentleman could go on with his bill as a separate measure.⁸⁶

MR. PERRY would not push his Bill beyond the first reading, in accordance with the suggestions of the Inspector General.⁸⁷

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN thought the Township of Pickering sent a memorial against the proposed division last Session, and he had also then presented several Petitions of a similar nature.⁸⁸ The difficulty has always hitherto consisted in the shape of the proposed new county. They have always proposed to set off a long narrow strip running back into the county. if it could be done so as to secure the interests of all parties; there could be no good reason for not acceding to the wishes of the people sooner or later. He must confess his own views were opposed to setting off a long isolated strip for county purposes, as the House ought in all cases to legislate in such a manner as to render these divisions permanent and not merely what would gratify the wishes of the people for the moment.⁸⁹ The government had found a great deal of difficulty in coming to a decision on this matter.⁹⁰

MR. RICHARDS asked if it was the intention of the hon. gentleman to make the present division into a riding?⁹¹

MR. PERRY--No.--The proposed county was to be formed of a part of the Third and Fourth Ridings.⁹²

COL. PRINCE was glad that his hon. friend had put in the wedge for the purpose of splitting up⁹³ this tremendous county of York⁹⁴, the Registrar of which receives £2000 a-year. He would support the Bill heartily⁹⁵ on the first, second and third readings--not, however, from any ill will to the Registrar on account of his receipts--keeping in mind the wise remark of the Attorney General, that they ought to legislate in such a manner as to render the settlement permanent. They might well take example by their ancestors in that respect that many of the counties of England possessed exactly the same limits as they did in the time of Edward II⁹⁶ and he was desirous of seeing the same thing done here.⁹⁷

MR. W. BOULTON, Toronto, thought the counties should be divided on some principle and by a general measure, to be introduced by the government⁹⁸. It was highly improper for the Government to permit private members to introduce⁹⁹ measures of this kind.¹⁰⁰ They ought to assume the responsibility of all such measures themselves, or else preserve in full force the Act of last season, empowering the people to form new counties of themselves.¹⁰¹ The principle of the bill of last session was a good one and he hoped to see it adhered to He was opposed to this peace meal (sic) Legislation.¹⁰²

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN said, the hon. gentlemen(sic) was in error.¹⁰³ The bill of last session did not meet the case of the County of York.¹⁰⁴ ((It)) did not confer on the townships the power of forming themselves into new counties. It was on the contrary framed in such a manner as to enable counties to unite together until they found themselves strong enough to separate and act independently for municipal and judicial purposes--it certainly contained nothing which could operate against the division of this very populous county.¹⁰⁵ He did not wish to go to the extent of allowing any given area of territory to set up for a County, irrespective of Legislative provision for that purpose.¹⁰⁶

Leave was then granted¹⁰⁷.

(146)

York County
Division Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Perry have leave to bring in a Bill providing for the formation of a new County out of the Eastern part of the County of York.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

MR. COM. CR. LANDS PRICE¹⁰⁸ said the Bill to establish a Geological Survey of the Province would expire this year. It was unnecessary for him to enter into the importance of developing the resources of the Province. The fact could be easily seen by a reference to the valuable reports of the two gentlemen who were engaged in the performance of that duty. He would therefore move that the House enter into a Committee of the whole, for the purpose of proposing a Resolution that it was necessary to continue for a limited time, the act making provision for a Geological Survey of the Province.¹⁰⁹

(146)

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Price, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Hincks,
Geological Sur- Resolved, That this House do now resolve itself into a Com-
vey Act. mittee, to consider the expediency of reviving and con-
 continuing for a limited time the Act 8 Vic. c. 16, to
 make provision for a Geological Survey of this Province.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Richards took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent there-
 in,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Richards reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

St. Patrick's Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Chabot have leave to bring
Church Pew in a Bill to facilitate the recovery of sums due for
Rent Bill. Rent of Pews in St. Patrick's Church, Quebec.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Thursday next.

Church Lands Ordered, That Mr. Richards have leave to bring in a Bill
(U.C.) Mort- to authorize the Trustees holding Land upon which Churches
gage Bill. are erected in Upper Canada to mortgage the same to pay
 off the debts due by such Churches.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Thursday next.

Burial Places Ordered, That Mr. Richards have leave to bring in a Bill to
(U.C.) Bill. permit Lands in Upper Canada to be conveyed to Trustees
 for Burial Places.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Thursday next.

Petitions of Ordered, That the Petition of the Municipal Council of the
Mun: Coun: County of York, and the Petition of Franklin Jackes,
of York, and of Chairman, on behalf of a public meeting of the Free-
F. Jackes, re- holders and Householders of the Township of York, be re-
ferred. ferred to the Committee of the whole House on the Bill
 to establish a more equal and just system of Assessment
 in the several Townships, Villages, Towns, and Cities in Upper Canada.

Foreign Re- The Honorable Mr. Hincks, one of Her Majesty's Executive
prints of Bri- Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency

tish Copyright
Works.

the Governor General, the following Return:--

RETURN to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 12th instant, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before the House, all Correspondence which may have taken place within the last two years, between Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Governor General of this Province, upon the subject of the admission into this Province of Foreign Re-prints of British Copyright Works.

By Command.

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 15th July,

Copy.--No 38.

Government House,
Montreal, 7th April, 1848.

My Lord,--I have the honor to transmit herewith, the copy of a Letter which has been addressed to my Secretary by the Inspector General of Public Accounts, calling my attention to the fact that the Provincial Act 10 & 11 Vic. c. 28, "An Act to extend the Provincial Copyright Act to persons resident in the United Kingdom on certain conditions," remains inoperative, in consequence of not having been confirmed in the manner contemplated by the Act of the Imperial Parliament 10 & 11 Vic. c. 95.

It is desirable that Her Majesty's decision on this Act should be communicated to the local Government at the earliest convenient period, and I need hardly urge upon Your Lordship the importance of removing unnecessary restrictions on the

(147)

circulation of British Literature within the Province.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) ELGIN & KINCARDINE.

The Right Honorable
The Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

Copy.

Inspector General's Office,
Montreal, 6th April, 1848.

Sir,--I have the honor to acquaint you, that the Law intended to "extend the provisions of the Provincial Copyright Act to persons resident in the United Kingdom on certain conditions," remains inoperative, in consequence of not having been confirmed in the manner contemplated by the Act of the Imperial Parliament 10 & 11 Vic. c. 95; and to request that you will be pleased to bring the matter under the notice of the Governor General, in the hope that His Excellency may see fit to cause measures to be adopted for communicating with the Right Honorable the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject.

10 & Vic. c. 28
Provincial
Parliament.

See Lord
Grey's Des-
patch, 5th Nov.
1846, No. 49.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) F. HINCKS,
Inspector General.

Major Campbell,
 Governor's Secretary,
 &c. &c. &c.

Copy.--No. 70.

Government House,
Montreal, 31st May,

My Lord,--With reference to Your Lordship's Despatch No. 206, of the 29th April, enclosing an Order of Her Majesty in Council, leaving among others to its operation, the Act passed by the Legislature of Canada, in 1847, intituled, "An Act to extend the Provincial Copyright Act to persons resident in the United

30th May,
1848.

Kingdom, on certain conditions," I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a Memorandum from the Inspector General, calling attention to the provisions of the Imperial Act 10 & 11 Vic. c. 95.

I have, &c.,
 (Signed,) ELGIN & KINCARDINE.

Copy.

Memorandum.

The Inspector General begs most respectfully to call the attention of His Excellency the Governor General, to the provisions of the Imperial Act for amending "the Law relating to the protection in the Colonies of Works entitled to Copyright in the United Kingdom." By that Act it is provided, that the "Act to amend the Law of Copyright" shall be suspended, so far as regards any Colony which shall make provision for securing the rights of British Authors, whenever Her Majesty shall express Her Royal Approval of the Provincial Act, and issue an Order in Council declaring that so long as the provisions of such Act or Ordinance continue in force within such Colony, the prohibitions contained in the aforesaid Acts &c., shall be suspended.

To secure the rights of British Authors, the Canadian Legislature passed an Act 10 & 11 Vic. c. 28, which it was hoped would be satisfactory to Her Majesty's Government. That Act it appears has been by Her Majesty in Council, left to its operation, but it does not appear that any Order in Council has yet issued, so that the provisions of the Copyright Act cannot be considered as suspended. Great anxiety prevails in Canada to know the decision of Her Majesty's Government on this subject, and the Inspector General has therefore felt it his duty to bring it under the notice of His Excellency the Governor General.

(Signed,) F. HINCKS,
 Inspector General.

Inspector General's Office,
 30th May, 1848.

Copy.--No. 252.

Downing Street,
 7th July, 1848.

My Lord,--I have to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's Despatches and their enclosures of the 7th April and the 31st May, Nos. 38 and 70, on the subject of the Act passed by the Legislature of Canada to extend the Provincial Copyright Act to persons resident in the United Kingdom, under certain conditions.

Having referred those Despatches to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, I have not to transmit to Your Lordship a copy of their answer, which explains the reasons for which the declaratory Order of The Queen in Council prescribed by the Act of the Imperial Parliament has not hitherto been issued, and why

30th June,
1848.

their Lordships consider that it is not expedient to recommend to Her Majesty to exercise Her power of suspending the prohibition against the importation of printed Books into Canada.

Your Lordship will take such measures as may be proper for making these reasons known to the Provincial Legislature, and express my hope that the local Parliament will, by adopting the same principle of justice towards British Authors which has been recognized by the Legislatures of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, enable Her Majesty's Servants to advise Her to make the Order in Council which is required for the admission of American editions of English Copyright Works into Canada.

I am, &c.,
(Signed,) GREY.

Right Honorable
Earl of Elgin,
&c. &c. &c.

Copy.

Office of Committee of
Privy Council for Trade,
Whitehall, 30th June, 1848.

Sir,--I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th May, transmitting for the consideration of their Lordships, a copy of a Despatch from the Governor General of Canada, on the subject of the Provincial Copyright Act which has recently received the Royal Assent.

When that Act was under the consideration of this Department, My Lords abstained from entering into the question whether an Order in Council ought thereupon to be issued for the purpose of suspending the prohibition against the importation of printed Books into Canada, because it did not appear upon the face of the Act, nor in any communication brought under the notice of this Department, that the Act was passed with a view to such a step being taken on the part of the Home Government. It now appears, however, that the Act was passed with that view, and My Lords have since the receipt of your letter given their best attention to the question, and have also consulted parties interested in the Book trade of this country.

The conclusion at which they have arrived is, that it is not expedient to recommend Her Majesty to exercise the power committed to Her by the Act 10 & 11 Vic. c. 95, by suspending the Imperial prohibition in this case. Looking to the circumstances under which that Act was passed, they are of opinion that the ar-

(148)

rangement effected by it was in the nature of a compromise between the claims of the Colonists on the one hand, and the rights of British Authors on the other; the intention being that the Colonists should be allowed to supply themselves with the cheap editions of British Works which are re-produced in the United States, on the condition of making to the Author some compensation for the injury inflicted on him, by the gratuitous appropriation of his property; and it was on this understanding that the Act received the assent of Parliament without encountering opposition from the advocates of the rights of Authors.

The Acts which have been passed by the Legislatures of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are strictly in accordance with this understanding, but the Canadian Act now under discussion is framed upon a totally different principle. Its effects, were it followed up by an Order in Council, would simply be to take away from British Authors, unless they republish in the Colony, the protection which they now enjoy, without making them any compensation for the injury. My Lords are, therefore, of opinion that to issue such an Order might expose the Govern-

ment to a charge of breaking faith with the Authors.

They are the more reluctant to recommend such a step being taken, because they do not perceive the justice of the distinction which the Canadian Legislature make between Works printed and published in England only, and Works re-printed and re-published in Canada. So far as they have the means of judging, they are of opinion that an edition for the Colonial market could be printed here more cheaply than in Canada. To protect Works re-printed there and to leave all others unprotected would therefore fail to secure the advantages which are desired on all hands, namely, cheap publications of a legitimate character for the Colonists, and the repression of the illicit importation of pirated editions. My Lords would gladly co-operate in any measure that could be devised for supplying the Colonists with the cheapest Works, and would see no objection to making the Author's Copyright depend upon his transmitting them, could a plan for compelling him to do so be devised. But they do not think the obligation to reprint in the Colony would have any tendency to effect this object.

I am, &c.,
(Signed,) DENIS LEMARCHANT.

H. Merivale, Esquire.

Constituencies.

And also, Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, praying him to cause to be laid before the House, a Statement shewing the Population of the various Constituencies intended to be formed under the Representation Bill before the House.

Appendix
(G.G.)

For the said Return, see Appendix (G.G.)

Coroners' Bill.

An engrossed Bill to amend the Law respecting the office of Coroner, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Cameron of Cornwall do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Quebec Work-
men's Benevo-
lent Society
Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Quebec Workmen's Benevolent Society, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Laurin do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Three Rivers
Common Bill.

An engrossed Bill to transfer to the Municipal Council of the Municipality of the Town of Three Rivers the administration of the Common of the said Town, and for other purposes, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Polette do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Law of Evi-
dence (L.C.)
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to improve the Law of Evidence in Lower Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Thursday next.

Bill relating to
Upton Township.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to separate certain concessions of the Township of Upton

from the District of Three Rivers, and unite them for Judicial purposes to the District of Montreal and to the St. Hyacinthe Circuit, and for Municipal purposes to the Parish of St. Hugues in the last named District, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Thursday next.

Bill relating to
British Planta-
tion Vessels.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend an Act to secure the right of property in British Plantation Vessels navigating the inland waters of this Province, and not registered under the Act of the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom passed in the third and fourth years of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, "An Act for the registering of British Vessels, and to facilitate transfers of the same, and to prevent the fraudulent assignment of any property in such Vessels," being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Monday next.

Registry of
Vessels Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal the Act for the registering of Vessels employed solely in navigating the inland waters of this Province, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, tomorrow.

Promissory
Notes and Bills
of Exchange
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend and explain the Acts therein mentioned relative to Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Thursday next.

Married Wo-
men's Protec-
tion Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the protection of married Women in the enjoyment of their own properties, being read;¹¹⁰

MR. FLINT said it was a common remark that the law should be assimilated in the two sections of the Province, one to another¹¹¹, ((and he)) was desirous of ... ((doing so)), as affects the relation of man and wife in regard to property, to that in force in the Lower Province.¹¹² Now in the Lower Province married women had¹¹³ ample protection ... against spendthrift husbands¹¹⁴, and their husbands could not squander away their property. In Upper Canada, at present, when a female was married, her rights in personal property were disposed of, just as her husband pleased, perhaps against her wishes. It is true that the real estate could not be sold if certain arrangements were made. It was an extremely hard case; if they were protected as in Lower Canada, they would have fewer poor families, fewer families of poor orphans. Was it fair that if the husband was improvident, the wife's property should be seized to pay his debts?¹¹⁵ He considered it but just that the female should not be made to suffer for the extravagance or reckless prodigality of her partner. He was sorry to discover that among members of the Legislature, there prevailed a disposition to protect creditors only, without extending any protective consideration to the poor debtor. Upon this feeling a measure of the nature he now introduced was opposed.¹¹⁶ The creditor, it might be said, would be wronged, but not when the arrangement which his bill proposed was thoroughly understood. He had received two or three letters from ladies; one particularly asking if under his Bill she could devise to her husband the property which he owned.¹¹⁷ The law as he desired to establish it would afford still greater guarantee to the creditor, by placing property under the control of the women, where it would be much safer, and give greater security to him, than if the husband was left at liberty to squander it.¹¹⁸ He thought the gentlemen would be safer in the hands of the ladies, than the ladies with the gentlemen. In ninety out of one hundred cases

of improvidence, the women and children were the sufferers. One case he would mention which occurred in his own knowledge. A lady with property, who came from England, married a person who was considered respectable at the time; in three years she was a beggar, and obliged to labor for a sufficient sum to carry her to her friends at home. He took encouragement in introducing his bill, from the fact that a measure introduced against the rights of the women of Lower Canada, 13 members from Upper Canada voted against it, and they could not fail to support his Bill. He moved the second reading of his Bill.¹¹⁹

COL. PRINCE congratulated his gallant friend upon the¹²⁰ good fortune¹²¹ he had been favoured with¹²² in introducing the Bill.¹²³ He wondered how many married ladies had placed their petitions¹²⁴, billet doux,¹²⁵ in his pocket, to be submitted to the House. He was himself anxious to be as gallant as possible to the fair sex; but notwithstanding, he must express his disapprobation of the present bill.¹²⁶ He thought ... that the bill would upset the whole of that branch of the law of the land to which it referred, as the Attorney General would tell him.¹²⁷ He considered the law as it now stands, quite sufficient safeguard to the property rights of married women.¹²⁸ There was nothing in the present Act to prevent the settlement of real estate on the wife, and personal property could not be legislated upon. He thought that the member would see, that when the husband traded upon the wife's property and obtained credit thereon, it would be injustice to the creditor to say that it was the wife's and not to be touched by him. He was of opinion that the wife might be allowed to trade on her own account, however, and that all she made after marriage should belong to her.¹²⁹ He certainly thought that all property acquired by the wife as a milliner, a music-teacher, or by any other employment engaged in subsequent to her marriage, should be left to her own control. He would not object ((to)) the bill being referred to a committee; although he could have wished that the hon. member for Hastings had consulted the hon. Attorney General as to its provisions.¹³⁰

MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND said, it was a remarkable fact, that every attempt which had been made since the begining (sic) of the Session to effect reform in the laws of Upper Canada--had a direct tendency to assimilate them to that system which had been frequently stigmatized as obsolete, antiquated and barbarous--he alluded to the civil law as it exists in Lower Canada. He confessed that he felt a deep interest in this movement--not because he thought that the tendency which he noticed could be turned to much advantage immediately, nor until the great subject of law reform had been fully matured by legal minds in both sections of the Province, but because he felt convinced it would ultimately lead to the complete assimilation of the law of the two sections of the Province--an event, in his opinion, of the greatest importance to the true interests of the country at large. The hon. gentleman then explained the extent to which the rights of married women are protected under the civil law¹³¹. His opinion on this measure was, that no step should be taken in the matter unless the property of the wife should be secured before marriage, and that it should be protected that the husband should not be able to throw his own property under cover of his wife's proprietorship.¹³² ((He)) trusted that its provision in relation to such matters would be seriously considered by the gentlemen to whom the bill, then before the House, would be referred in the event of its passing thorough a second reading.¹³³

(148)

Mr. Flint moved, seconded by Mr. DeWitt, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read a second time;

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Bouthillier, Chabot, Chauveau, DeWitt, Solicitor Gen-

eral Drummond, Flint, Fortier, Holmes, McFarland, Merritt, Méthot, Mongenais, Morrison, Notman, Papineau, Perry, and Prince.--(18.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Gugsy, Hincks, Richards, Sherwood of TORONTO, and Viger.--(8.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Flint, Mr. DeWitt, Mr. Bell, Mr. Hall, and the Honorable

(149)

Mr. Merritt, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Guardians
Appointment
(U.C.) Bill.

*The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the appointment of Guardians to restrain the improvidence of persons incompetent to manage their own property in Upper Canada, being read;*¹³⁴

MR. FLINT moved the second reading of this Bill.¹³⁵

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN said he was not prepared this session to enter into the important question brought before them by the bill; the matter was now before the country, and he thought his hon. friend would do well to postpone its consideration.¹³⁶

MR. FLINT would consent to its being postponed for a few days, to enable the Attorney General to look into it.¹³⁷

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN said that he would be unable from the labor upon his hands, to undertake it, but if any member would take it up, upon whose opinion as a lawyer he could rely, he would have no objection to the bill going on.¹³⁸

MR. RICHARDS pointed out many provisions which were wanting in the measure to make it a complete one, and would be glad to see the hon member withdraw it, till it could receive mature consideration.¹³⁹

MR. FLINT consented to withdraw⁴ his motion.¹⁴⁰

(149)

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

Deceased Per-
sons Estates
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Law relating to the administration of the Estates of deceased persons, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

Public Works.

The Honorable Mr. Merritt, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to the directions of several Acts of the Provincial Parliament,--Report of the Commissioners of Public Works, for 1849.

Appendix
(H.H.)

For the said Report, see Appendix (H.H.)

Medical Pro-
fession (U.C.)
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Members of the Medical Profession in Upper Canada, and to regulate the practice of Physic and Surgery therein, being read;

The Honorable Mr. Cameron of Cornwall moved, seconded by Mr. Prince, and the

*Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;*¹⁴¹

MR. FLINT said he was opposed to the bill on account of the restrictive clauses, which would bear hardly upon the people of the country¹⁴², and placed ... ((them)) in the power of the medical faculty. He thought the law as at present in force was sufficiently exclusive.¹⁴³ At present a court and jury could convict of irregular practice in medicine; but this bill gave the power to a simple magistrate,¹⁴⁴ who would be empowered to fine him heavily,¹⁴⁵ to which he was not disposed to consent. In Upper Canada they had not a sufficiency of regular medical men, and how was the poor¹⁴⁶ sick¹⁴⁷ man, fifty miles in the bush, to do without any of them within reach, but employ those who were near him. There were petitions from 3000 or 4000 people against the bill, and there were none in its favor. According to the 8th section of the Act, no man could give his relations even the simplest medicine when they were ill without being punished. He should move in amendment that the bill be read that day six months.¹⁴⁸

(149)

Mr. Flint moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Thompson, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof;

MR. MCFARLAND opposed the Bill.¹⁴⁹

COL. PRINCE was surprised to see the hon. member for Hastings oppose this Bill. The measure was a good one, and very necessary in these days of quackery. It was desirable that the regular and competent practitioner should be encouraged and protected against the pernicious practice of those who affect and understand the healing art, while they are as ignorant of the principles of medicine as he (Mr. P.) was of the Hebrew language. It was likewise requisite that some provision should be made against the irresponsible system of empiricism. The present Bill was liberal enough, only requiring that a candidate for the medical profession should be graduate. The Bill was also calculated to ensure to the country efficiency in the practice of medicine, and to protect the people against those empirics in medical science who were ever gulling the people, and occasioning innumerable ills by practising principles with which they were but imperfectly, if at all, acquainted.¹⁵⁰

MR. SHERWOOD sustained the Bill, because he considered it¹⁵¹ absolutely necessary¹⁵², as well for the welfare and safety of the patient as for the protection of qualified professional men, against the practices of ignorant tyros¹⁵³. He was sorry to see even a single member oppose it.¹⁵⁴ Was it fair, he would ask, to expose people to the artful professions of men who were manifestly incompetent to administer to the sick?¹⁵⁵ Even in the United States, they were required to be thoroughly educated. He admitted that in some parts of the country, practitioners were out of the reach of the people, and in such cases no one would use this law to punish any one for obtaining assistance whenever he could, but it was to prevent the imposition of quacks in the well settled districts, particularly on the female portion of the community.¹⁵⁶ The country was overrun by quacks imposing upon the credulous, and injuring the confidence reposed in medical men of talent and education. The numerous steamboat and railway accidents which were weekly occurring throughout the neighbouring States had awakened the minds of the people of that country to the dangerous consequence of allowing persons to assume the charge of steam conveyances who were not skillful engineers, and not well acquainted with the principles of navigation; and had induced them to call upon the Legislature to pass some stringent laws with a view to exclude incapables and ensure the services of those alone who were found qualified, after strict and careful examination, to be put in charge of the lives and properties of thousands of individuals. It was equally desirable

that similar enactments should be made with regard to the practice of medical science.¹⁵⁷ The arguments by which the former was supported, were applicable to the latter. He desired this Bill to become law, because he was convinced of its necessity for the prevention of suffering, and the proper protection of human life.¹⁵⁸ He thought that it was necessary to give the power summarily to punish the breakers of the law, because there was trouble in bringing ... them before a jury, which people were unwilling to undergo.¹⁵⁹

MR. NOTMAN would not support the bill in its present shape, but desired an amendment, so as to allow all those who have taken a degree in any college or faculty in the British dominions to take out a license to practice.¹⁶⁰ After being examined at home and having obtained their degree, to be compelled to undergo another examination here was what medical men would never agree to He concurred in the opinion that every protection should be thrown round the public, and although he liked free trade, yet he did not like free trade in surgery.¹⁶¹

MR. J. CAMERON said that he was willing to make the desired change.¹⁶²

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN would not desire to interfere with the practical system of medicine, that might be preserved, whether the cold water system or any other; but what the country had a right to expect from the Legislature was protection from the assumption by persons of the practice of medicine without having the necessary information or education to enable them to pursue (sic) that profession without danger to those on whom they practice.¹⁶³ Where a regular physician could not be obtained, he did not think the infliction of the penalty for practising was desirable. He considered it the duty of the Legislature to protect the community against medical practitioners who had not the necessary education. The learned member for Cornwall stated that the bill had the approval of medical men. It was proper that they should be consulted, and he was glad to find they were of opinion that it would answer the desired end. All the Legislature had to do, was to make the bill no more burthensome than the exigencies of the public required.¹⁶⁴

MR. SOL. GEN. MACDONALD regretted that he could not agree with the Attorney General in his views on this matter. He thought the present law, which renders a misdemeanour the practising by any person of medicine or surgery for gain, hire or the hope of reward¹⁶⁵ would act cruelly and unjustly to persons living in remote places,¹⁶⁶ persons desirous of obtaining the services of persons not belonging to the regular medical profession, while they would not employ the regular practitioners in whom they may have no confidence.¹⁶⁷ He referred to the large number of students and graduates in the United States, who would obtain their living by the miseries of mankind; and condemned the proposition that persons should be fined, on the oath of two witnesses as to their having practiced without license. As he had always done, he should oppose the bill.¹⁶⁸

MR. SANBORN thought the Legislature had the public to guard as well as the interests of medical men. He considered any law, which went to compel individuals to employ any particular description of persons would be inoperative; and the effect would be a reaction. An attempt had been made to impose a similar law in Lower Canada; but popular feeling had been enlisted on the side of a medical man who was prosecuted for violating the law; and he had been escorted from the magistrate's by fifty or sixty sleighs, and persons stood ready to pay the fine had any been exacted. He thought if power were given to medical men to fix the standard of attainments, that the Legislature would do more good than in any other way.¹⁶⁹

MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND thought the profession and the public had a right to be surrounded by some guaranties¹⁷⁰, by which they might be protected. The pub-

He could perceive when a lawyer was deficient in talent; but physicians may do mischief for years before it is discovered.¹⁷¹ A bill of which this was almost an exact transcript had been enacted in Lower Canada and worked well¹⁷², and was generally approved of by the profession. If members thought protection were required, they had better send the Bill to a select committee, and any objections (sic) there might be to the details could then be considered.¹⁷³

MR. ROUTHILLIER said, he would go as far as any member to afford protection against those who did not qualify themselves by study, and thus render themselves fitted to be entrusted with the lives of individuals. The member for Glengarry had reasoned against his own cause, when he spoke of the number of persons who were being educated in the United States for the medical profession. Although the law of Lower Canada had not given entire satisfaction, yet it was generally approved of.¹⁷⁴

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS MERRITT wished to ask the hon. member for Cornwall whether he intended to prevent all the old women acting as midwives.¹⁷⁵ He had been brought up to a country town, and was satisfied that no class of persons were entitled or possessed more of the public confidence than old women, who would be precluded from practising by this bill.¹⁷⁶ What right had a lot of learned men to band themselves together and prevent any other person from pursuing a particular occupation? The argument was that the people must be protected against imposition; to protect people against themselves; but they wanted no such protection. If persons by practising medicine injured their patients it would soon be found out and they would not be trusted. He was willing to give the doctors who sought to be incorporated, the power to exhibit their art freely, but not to restrict or interfere with others.¹⁷⁷ That because persons were educated at Universities, they might go into the country and prevent these from practising the medical profession, was intolerable.¹⁷⁸ He would vote for the bill if all the clauses proposed to restrict others than those seeking to be incorporated were removed.¹⁷⁹

MR. RICHARDS contended, that stringent laws against quack doctors did not destroy quackery. He cited the experience of London, and referred to an article in the Edinburg Review for 1829, in corroboration of that opinion. He was opposed to the principle of the bill, and he believed that a standard opinion was entertained by a majority of the people of Upper Canada.¹⁸⁰ Highly educated medical men would not go into thinly settled neighbourhoods where they would have no chance of getting adequately remunerated for their services. What were the people to do? Were they not to be allowed to avail themselves of such services as they could obtain. The Attorney General West said it was not likely that in such localities the penalties of this law would be enforced. Then why place these penalties on the statute book? It was most immoral to place on the statute book penalties which were not to be enforced. It had been asked if there were any petitions against this bill. He had himself presented a petition signed by 800 persons living in his neighbourhood, nearly all freeholders, praying for the establishment of medical toleration; and he thought that was opposed to the principal of this bill.¹⁸¹ He believed that the parties who clamored for the bill were quacks who had been licensed, but that it was not called for by the scientific and licensed members (sic) of the Medical Profession, because they were conscious that their superior attainments needed no protection from Law.¹⁸² He should vote against ((the bill.))¹⁸³

MR. MCCONNELL knew not how this measure might be regarded in Upper Canada; but one similar to it in Lower Canada was found to be the most arbitrary imaginable, in the township where he resides a licensed practitioner had attempted to prosecute several persons; but he became so unpopular by taking this course, that he finally obliged to leave the place. He (Mr. McC.) had not heard the Sol. Gen. East say, but he understood that he had said this was a popular bill in Lower

Canada; if he (Mr. Drummond) had said so, he knew the feeling of his constituents as well as he (Mr. McC.) did. He knew the bill was unpopular in his county, as well as the Sol. Generals and the county of Sherbrooke.¹⁸⁴

MR. J. CAMERON did not believe in arguing these questions with a view to popular applause. They should be argued with a view to what was right. He said one great advantage of the bill would be, to enable students to acquire that information in their intended profession which they are now obliged to seek for abroad¹⁸⁵, in foreign countries.¹⁸⁶ He would ask, if that was not an important advantage? There was no objection on his part, to prevent unlicensed physicians from practising in certain parts of the country, where licensed practitioners could not be obtained. He considered the medical profession were entitled to have the bill passed, and if any amendments were suggested, he should not object to them, provided they did not impair the principle of the bill. He defended the clause which enabled magistrates to adjudicate upon unlicensed practising physicians, and contended that it was more humane than the practise of calling them away from their homes and compelled them to attend at the Quarter Sessions. He hoped the second reading of the bill would not be opposed.¹⁸⁷

MR. PERRY was unable to discover that the object sought for could be obtained by bill.--He believed it would do the medical profession more harm than good, because public prejudices were strongly opposed to monopoly. He would ask the members of the House if they did not consider themselves capable to judge what physician was best able to satisfy their wants? He was sure they did, and yet they endeavored to deprive the people of a similar privilege. He was willing to allow the medical profession to incorporate themselves, but he was opposed to grant them a monopoly in practice.¹⁸⁸ The question of what was right depended altogether on opinion, and he would have far more confidence in that man who was ready to act upon the opinion of the majority, than he who would set up his own opinion in opposition to his constituents. He was opposed to the bill and argued at some length against the system of legislating to protect people against themselves.¹⁸⁹ He should therefore support the amendment, because he was satisfied that the principles of the bill were opposed to the feelings of the great majority of the people of Upper Canada.¹⁹⁰

During Mr. Perry's remarks several French members interrupted Mr. P., among these we noticed MR. CARTIER¹⁹¹.

MR. PERRY said he did not care for taunts or sneers, he came to that House to do his duty to the people, and he should do it. The principles of the Bill were unjust and tyrannical and he should not vote for it.¹⁹²

DR. LATERRIERE said, the medical bill for Lower Canada had given a great deal of satisfaction to the members of the medical profession there, and he was in favor of the bill which was now proposed for Upper Canada.¹⁹³

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS had listened to the arguments against the Bill, and found none, not even the member for the East riding of York, opposed to incorporating the medical profession. Their objections were¹⁹⁴ all¹⁹⁵ to the 8th section, that which imposed penalty. He did not think this was a stage to raise such objections, when it went into committee the amendments could be made without which he should not vote for the third reading.¹⁹⁶

(149)

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Bell, Cauchon, DeWitt, Fergusson, Flint, Hall, Holmes, Hopkins, Johnson, Solicitor General Macdonald, McConnell, Merritt, Mongenais, Morrison,

Perry, Richards, Sanborn, Scott of BYTOWN, and Thompson.--(19.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Boulton of TORONTO, Bouthillier, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cartier, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Fortier, Fournier, Guillet, Hincks, Jobin, Lacoste, LaTerrière, Laurin, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Malloch, McFarland, Méthot, Notman, Polette, Prince, Robinson, Sauvageau, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stevenson, Viger, and Watts.--(37.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Boulton of TORONTO, Bouthillier, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cartier, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Fortier, Fournier, Guillet, Hincks, Jobin, Lacoste, LaTerrière, Laurin, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Malloch, McFarland, Méthot, Notman, Polette, Prince, Robinson, Sauvageau, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stevenson, Viger, and Watts.--(37.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Bell, Cauchon, DeWitt, Fergusson, Flint, Hall, Holmes, Hopkins, Johnson, Solicitor General Macdonald, McConnell, Merritt, Mongenais, Morrison, Perry, Richards, Sanborn, Scott of BYTOWN, and Thompson.--(19.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Thursday next.

Joint Stock
Companies
Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to provide for the formation of Incorporated Joint Stock Companies for manufacturing, mining, mechanical, or chemical purposes," being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Mongenais took the Chair of the Committee;¹⁹⁷

MR. HOLMES appeared to be explaining its provisions, but in consequence of the great noise it was impossible to hear a word.¹⁹⁸

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS was opposed to the principle of the bill.¹⁹⁹ The object of the bill, it appeared, was to enable two or three persons to carry on the manufacturing business, but without giving any security to the public. In his opinion it would be exceedingly prejudicial to the public interests. It was founded on a dangerous principle, and the committee ought to be careful how they assented to it. The Act passed last session appeared to him to afford sufficient facilities for the encouragement of manufactures.²⁰⁰

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS MERRITT was of opinion that his hon'ble friend had not given the subject sufficient consideration. The bill could not in any way or shape inflict injury on any person. It was founded on the principle of no monopoly, and would encourage people of small means to save a small capital in order to carry on business²⁰¹, and to improve and cheapen manufactures.²⁰² In the State of New York it has been in force since 1812, and to its operation a great deal of the prosperity of that State may be attributed; aware of its great influence on the well being of the State, he had introduced it himself three or four years ago. It was then rejected, but he was satisfied that a good many who

then opposed it, would now vote in its favour. He advised the hon. member for Montreal to postpone the discussion (sic) to another day, in order that the bill might not be lost in a thin House.²⁰³

MR. DEWITT said the object of the bill was merely to enable several persons to unite together in order that they might manufacture better and cheaper than they can do singly²⁰⁴, without the assistance of the capital of others.²⁰⁵ ((He)) considered this precisely that kind of bill that Canada wanted. He trusted that it would pass.²⁰⁶ If it were passed into a law, there would not be so much of our water power running to waste, but it would be immediately made available, mills, villages and towns would spring up, and our farmers would be furnished with a market for their provisions, and could get in exchange those manufactures he required as a cheaper rate than he could now buy them. In the neighbouring Republic the manufacturers flourish and the farmers flourish, and what is the reason? Every facility is given to companies, and a market is thus created for the farmer, who in his turn gives employment to the manufacturer. Let the same system be adopted here and the same results will follow, and the children of Canada need not go into foreign lands to seek employment.²⁰⁷

MR. HOLMES said that as the bill was of such very great importance to the country; and that as the hour was so late and the House so thin, he thought that it would be better to defer its discussion²⁰⁸, until Thursday, when it might be brought before a full House.²⁰⁹ ((He)) moved that the committee should rise and report progress²¹⁰.

(149)

and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Mongenais reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again, on Thursday next.

Montreal and
Bytown Tele-
graph Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Montreal and Bytown Telegraph Company, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Laurin took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Laurin reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Game Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to prevent the hunting of Deer with Hounds, except during particular months, and to alter the periods for killing Woodcocks and wild Ducks, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. DeWitt took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. DeWitt reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. DeWitt reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Counter's
Patent Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to enable John Counter to obtain a Patent for making Stoves of a new pattern, and on a new principle," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Notice being taken that there was no Quorum:--The names of the Members present were taken down, as follow:--

Mr. Speaker,

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Cartier, Chauveau, DeWitt, Flint, Fournier, Hinks, Laurin, Malloch, McConnell, McFarland, Mongenais, Polette, Smith of WENT-WORTH, and Stevenson.

(150)

And at half-past twelve o'clock at night, the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker, without a Question first put, till to-morrow.

APPENDIX: 15 JULY 1850.

((NOTICE OF MOTION RE: FORTIN POLICE.))²¹¹

MR. H. SHERWOOD (Toronto) has given notice of a motion to the effect of declaring the impolicy of keeping up the²¹² Fortin Police.²¹³

FOOTNOTES: 15 JULY 1850.

1. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
2. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in identical accounts: GLOBE, 16 July 1850, PILOT, 20 July 1850 and PACKET, 27 July 1850. The debate was also reported by: BRITISH COLONIST, 16 July 1850; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 19 July 1850; NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850; and LA MINERVE, 22 July 1850. Commentaries appeared in: PILOT, 20 July 1850; and LA MINERVE, 22 July 1850.
3. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
4. PILOT, 20 July 1850.
5. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 19 July 1850.
6. PILOT, 20 July 1850.
7. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 19 July 1850.
8. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
9. BRITISH COLONIST, 16 July 1850.
10. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 19 July 1850.
11. LA MINERVE, 22 July 1850.
12. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
13. PILOT, 20 July 1850.
14. GLOBE, 16 July 1850.
15. PILOT, 20 July 1850.
16. LA MINERVE, 22 July 1850.
17. BRITISH COLONIST, 16 July 1850.
18. LA MINERVE, 22 July 1850.
19. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
20. PILOT, 20 July 1850.
21. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
22. PILOT, 20 July 1850.
23. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
24. PILOT, 20 July 1850.
25. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
26. IBID.
27. PACKET, 27 July 1850.
28. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
29. PACKET, 27 July 1850.
30. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
31. BRITISH COLONIST, 16 July 1850.
32. GLOBE, 16 July 1850.
33. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
34. GLOBE, 16 July 1850.
35. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
36. GLOBE, 16 July 1850.
37. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
38. BRITISH COLONIST, 16 July 1850.
39. GLOBE, 16 July 1850.
40. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 19 July 1850.
41. GLOBE, 16 July 1850.
42. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
43. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 19 July 1850.
44. PACKET, 27 July 1850.
45. GLOBE, 16 July 1850.
46. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
47. GLOBE, 16 July 1850.
48. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
49. PACKET, 27 July 1850.
50. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 19 July 1850.

51. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
52. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 19 July 1850.
53. BRITISH COLONIST, 16 July 1850.
54. GLOBE, 16 July 1850.
55. BRITISH COLONIST, 16 July 1850.
56. IBID.
57. PACKET, 27 July 1850.
58. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
59. LA MINERVE, 22 July 1850.
60. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
61. GLOBE, 16 July 1850.
62. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
63. PACKET, 27 July 1850.
64. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
65. GLOBE, 16 July 1850.
66. LA MINERVE, 22 July 1850.
67. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
68. GLOBE, 16 July 1850.
69. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
70. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in identical accounts:
EXAMINER, 17 July 1850, NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850; GLOBE, 16 July 1850,
PILOT, 20 July 1850, and PACKET, 27 July 1850.
71. PILOT, 20 July 1850.
72. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
73. PILOT, 20 July 1850.
74. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
75. PILOT, 20 July 1850.
76. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
77. GLOBE, 16 July 1850.
78. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
79. GLOBE, 16 July 1850.
80. PILOT, 20 July 1850.
81. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
82. PILOT, 20 July 1850.
83. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
84. PILOT, 20 July 1850.
85. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
86. PILOT, 20 July 1850.
87. IBID.
88. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
89. PILOT, 20 July 1850.
90. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
91. PILOT, 20 July 1850.
92. IBID.
93. IBID.
94. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
95. PILOT, 20 July 1850.
96. GLOBE, 16 July 1850.
97. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
98. IBID.
99. PILOT, 20 July 1850.
100. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
101. PILOT, 20 July 1850.
102. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
103. PILOT, 20 July 1850.
104. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
105. PILOT, 20 July 1850.

106. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
107. PILOT, 20 July 1850.
108. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in identical accounts: GLOBE, 16 July 1850, PILOT, 20 July 1850 and PACKET, 27 July 1850. The debate was also reported by: BRITISH COLONIST, 16 July 1850; and NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
109. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
110. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 19 July 1850, NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850, BRITISH WHIG, 22 July 1850; GLOBE, 16 July 1850, PILOT, 20 July 1850, BATHURST COURIER, 26 July 1850, and PACKET, 27 July 1850.
111. BATHURST COURIER, 26 July 1850.
112. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
113. BATHURST COURIER, 26 July 1850.
114. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
115. BATHURST COURIER, 26 July 1850.
116. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
117. BATHURST COURIER, 26 July 1850.
118. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
119. BATHURST COURIER, 26 July 1850.
120. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
121. PILOT, 20 July 1850.
122. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
123. PILOT, 20 July 1850.
124. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
125. GLOBE, 16 July 1850.
126. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
127. PILOT, 20 July 1850.
128. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
129. PILOT, 20 July 1850.
130. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
131. IBID.
132. PILOT, 20 July 1850.
133. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
134. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in identical accounts: GLOBE, 16 July 1850, PILOT, 20 July 1850, and PACKET, 27 July 1850. The debate was also reported by: NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
135. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
136. PILOT, 20 July 1850.
137. GLOBE, 16 July 1850.
138. IBID.
139. IBID.
140. IBID.
141. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850, BRITISH WHIG, 22 July 1850, EXAMINER, 24 July 1850; GLOBE, 16 July 1850, PILOT, 20 July 1850, BRITISH WHIG, 22 July 1850, EXAMINER, 24 July 1850, and PACKET, 27 July 1850. The debate was also reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 19 July 1850; and MORNING CHRONICLE, 27 July 1850. A commentary appeared in: PILOT, 20 July 1850.
142. PILOT, 20 July 1850.
143. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
144. PILOT, 20 July 1850.
145. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
146. PILOT, 20 July 1850.
147. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
148. PILOT, 20 July 1850.

149. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
150. IBID.
151. IBID.
152. PILOT, 20 July 1850.
153. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
154. PILOT, 20 July 1850.
155. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
156. PILOT, 20 July 1850.
157. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
158. BRITISH WHIG, 22 July 1850.
159. GLOBE, 16 July 1850.
160. PILOT, 20 July 1850.
161. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
162. GLOBE, 16 July 1850.
163. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
164. BRITISH WHIG, 22 July 1850.
165. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
166. BRITISH WHIG, 22 July 1850.
167. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
168. BRITISH WHIG, 22 July 1850.
169. IBID.
170. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
171. BRITISH WHIG, 22 July 1850.
172. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
173. BRITISH WHIG, 22 July 1850.
174. IBID.
175. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
176. BRITISH WHIG, 22 July 1850.
177. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
178. BRITISH WHIG, 22 July 1850.
179. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
180. BRITISH WHIG, 22 July 1850.
181. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
182. BRITISH WHIG, 22 July 1850.
183. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
184. IBID.
185. IBID.
186. BRITISH WHIG, 22 July 1850.
187. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
188. BRITISH WHIG, 22 July 1850.
189. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
190. BRITISH WHIG, 22 July 1850.
191. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
192. IBID.
193. BRITISH WHIG, 22 July 1850.
194. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
195. BRITISH WHIG, 22 July 1850.
196. NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850.
197. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in identical accounts:
GLOBE, 18 July 1850, PILOT, 20 July 1850, and PACKET, 27 July 1850. The debate
was also reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 19 July 1850; and ST. CATHARINES
JOURNAL, 25 July 1850.
198. ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 25 July 1850.
199. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 19 July 1850.
200. ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 25 July 1850.
201. IBID.

- 202. PILOT, 20 July 1850.
- 203. ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 25 July 1850.
- 204. IBID.
- 205. PILOT, 20 July 1850.
- 206. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 19 July 1850.
- 207. ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 25 July 1850.
- 208. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 19 July 1850.
- 209. PILOT, 20 July 1850.
- 210. ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 25 July 1850.
- 211. ~~The debate on this motion was reported by:~~ PILOT, 16 July 1850; and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 July 1850.
- 212. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 16 July 1850.
- 213. PILOT, 16 July 1850.

TUESDAY, 16 JULY 1850.

(150)

Petitions
brought up.

THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Bouthillier,--The Petition of the Reverend L. Turcot and others, of the Parish of St. Césaire, County of St. Hyacinthe.

By the Honorable Mr. Cameron of Kent,--The Petition of the Reverend William MacLister, Chairman, on behalf of a public meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Fort Laramie; the Petition of Samuel Keddy and others, of Acton and its vicinity, Township of Esquesing; the Petition of James Douglass, of the Township of Esquesing; the Petition of William P. Newman and others, of the County of Kent; and the Petition of Alexander McNab and others, of Norval and its vicinity.

By Mr. Flint,--The Petition of M. Baker and others, freeholders and others, of Upper Canada.

By the Honorable Mr. Robinson,--The Petition of the Reverend George Hallen and others, of Penetanguishene and its neighbourhood.

By the Honorable Mr. Hincks,--The Petition of John Barwick and others, of the Town of Woodstock.

By the Honorable Mr. Macdonald,--The Petition of O. Mowat, Esquire, and others, Shareholders in the Trust and Loan Company.

Report of
Committee on
Private Busi-
ness of the
House.

The Honorable Mr. Price, from the Select Committee appointed to take into consideration whether any and what improvements can be adopted in the management of the Private Business of this House, and to frame and report the draught of such Standing Orders as they may be of opinion are necessary or expedient to be adopted to facilitate the business of this House, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have carefully examined the existing Rules and Regulations for the management of the Private Business of Your Honorable House, with a view to the objects of the reference; and for that purpose they have prepared a collection of Rules, retaining or modifying such of the existing Rules as have been found to be convenient, and have endeavored to prevent, as well as remove, doubts arising from the general terms of the Rules themselves, and at the same time to facilitate the despatch of the Private Business coming before Your Honorable House.

Your Committee desire to add, that they have not departed, to any great extent, from the principle of the existing practice regulating the branch of the duties of Your Honorable House submitted for the consideration of Your Committee; and that the alterations and suggestions which they have the honor to submit, have been dictated solely with a view to the exigencies and requirements of the service, involving the creation of no additional office, and causing a considerable diminution of the public expense.

Rules respecting Private Bills,
proposed to be substituted for those now in force:

1. That hereafter no Petition for any Private or local Bill will be received by the House after the first fifteen days of each Session, unless the Petitioners shall have first applied, after notice thereof, for leave to present such Petition, and obtained permission of the House to do so. (67th Rule amended.)

2. That hereafter this House will not receive any Private or local Bills, except within the first four weeks of each Session. (68th Rule amended.)

3. That this House will not receive any Report of a Standing or Special Committee upon any Private or local Bill, except within the first six weeks of each Session. (69th Rule amended.)

4. That the Clerk of this House shall immediately after the issuing of the Proclamation convoking the Provincial Parliament for the despatch of business, announce in the Canada Gazette and other newspapers published in this Province, until the opening of Parliament, the day on which the time limited for receiving Petitions for Private Bills will expire, according to the Rules of this House; and the said Clerk shall also announce, by notice set up in the Special Committee Rooms, and in the Lobby of this House, by the first day of every Session, the days on which, according to the Rules of this House, the time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills, Reports on those Petitions, and Reports on the Bills upon those Petitions, are to expire. (72nd Rule.)

5. That all applications for Private or local Bills, whether for the erection of a Bridge, the making of a Railroad, Turnpike Road, or Telegraph Line, the construction or improvement of a Harbour, Canal, Lock, Dam or Slide, or other like work, the construction of works for supplying Gas or Water, or for the incorporation of any particular Profession or Trade, or for any Banking or other Commercial Company, the incorporation of a Town or City, the levying of any local Assessment, the division of any County or Township, the regulation of a Common, the re-survey of any Township, Line, or Concession,--or for granting to any individual or individuals any exclusive rights or privileges whatsoever; or for doing any matter or thing which in its operation would affect the rights or property of other persons; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former Act, shall require the following notice to be published, viz.:--

In Upper Canada. A notice inserted in one newspaper published in the County, or Union of Counties, affected.

In Lower Canada. A notice inserted in one newspaper in the English, and one newspaper in the French language, in the District affected, (if any be published therein,) and also affixed at the Church door of every Parish or Township that such application may affect, or in the most public place where there is no Church.

Such notices shall be continued in each case for a period of at least two months, during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session, and the presentation of the Petition. (66th Rule amended.)

6. That before any Petition praying for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, is presented to this House, the person or persons purposing to petition for such Bill shall, upon giving the notice prescribed by the (5th) Rule, also, at the same time, and in the same manner, give a notice in writing, stating the rates which they intend to ask, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and mentioning also whether they purpose to erect a drawbridge or not, and the dimensions of such draw-bridge. (70th Rule.)

7. That parties publishing notices of intended applications for Private Bills under the two preceding Rules, shall be required to send, addressed to the "Private Bill Office, Legislative Assembly," (as soon as may be after its publication,) a copy of the local newspaper containing the first insertion of any such notice, (or a certificate of the insertion thereof, by the proprietor of such paper); and also, after the presentation of the Petition, a copy of the paper

(151)

containing the last insertion of the said notice, (or a certificate thereof,) together with proof of notices having been affixed (when required) at the Church doors.

8. That every Private Bill shall be prepared by the parties applying for the same, and printed by the contractor for the Sessional Printing of the House, at the expense of the said parties, and one hundred and fifty copies thereof shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office, for the use of Members, before the second reading.

9. That Bills of a private nature shall be introduced on a Petition to be

presented by a Member, and seconded. (60th Rule.)

10. That when any Bill shall be brought into the House for confirming Letters Patent, a true copy of such Letters Patent shall be attached to the Bill. (65th Rule.)

11. That the expenses and costs attending on Private Bills giving any exclusive privilege or advantage, whether for the erection of a Bridge, or the construction of a Railroad, Turnpike Road, Telegraph Line, Harbour, Canal, Lock, Slide, Dam, or other like work, or for the incorporation of Banking or Commercial Companies, or Companies for the construction of Gas or Water Works, or for any other objects of profit,--or for amending, extending, or enlarging any former Acts in such manner as to confer additional powers, ought not to fall on the public; and that for the purpose of defraying the same, the parties seeking to obtain any such Bill shall be required to pay into the hands of the Clerk of this House the sum of Fifteen pounds, before, in any case, the said Bill shall be read a second time. (71st Rule amended.)

12. That every Private Bill, after having been read a second time, shall be referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills, if any such shall have been appointed, or to some other Standing Committee of the same character.

13. That whenever any Petition or Bill presented to the House shall have been referred to a Committee to examine the matter thereof and report the same, as it shall appear to them, to the House, the House will not admit any Petitioners to be heard, by themselves or Counsel, against such Petition or Bill, until the matter shall have been first reported to the House. (62d Rule.)

14. That all persons whose interest or property may be affected by any Private Bill, shall, when required by the Committee, appear in person before them to give their consent, and if they cannot personally appear, they may send their consent in writing which shall be proved before the Committee by one or more witnesses. And in every case the Committee upon any Bill for incorporating a Company shall require proof that the persons whose names appear in the Bill, as composing the said Company, are of full age, and that they are in a position to effect the objects contemplated by the Bill, and have personally consented to become so incorporated. (64th Rule amended.)

15. That no Committee on any Private Bill based upon a Petition, notice of which is required by the (5th) Rule, shall sit thereupon, without first causing a week's notice of the day of sitting to be set up in the Lobby. (63rd Rule amended.)

16. That the Committee to whom any Private Bill shall have been referred, shall report the Bill to the House whether such Committee shall or shall not have agreed to the Preamble, or gone through the several clauses, or any of them; and when any alteration shall have been made in the Preamble of the Bill, such alteration, together with the ground of making the same, shall be specially stated in the Report.

17. That when the Committee on any Private Bill shall report to the House that the Preamble of such Bill has not been proved to their satisfaction, they shall also state the grounds upon which they have arrived at such a decision.

18. That a filled up Bill as proposed to be submitted to the Committee on the Bill, be deposited in the Private Bill Office one clear day before the meeting of the Committee upon such Bill.

19. That the Chairman of the Committee shall sign, with his name at length, a printed copy of the Bill on which the amendments are fairly written, and shall also sign, with the initials of his name, the several amendments made and clauses added in Committee.

20. That no Private Bill be read a third time until the party interested shall have delivered to the Clerk a certificate from the Queen's Printer, that the costs of printing one hundred and fifty copies of the Act for the Government has been paid, or secured to him. (Standing Order, No. 19.)

21. That (except in cases of urgent and pressing necessity) no Motion shall be made to dispense with any Sessional or Standing Order of the House relative to Private Bills, without due notice thereof.

22. That a Book to be called the "Private Bill Register" shall be kept in a room to be called the "Private Bill Office," in which Book shall be entered, by the Clerk appointed for the business of that Office, the name, description, and place of residence, of the parties applying for the Bill, or their agent, and all the proceedings thereon from the Petition to the passing of the Bill; such entry to specify briefly each proceeding in the House, or in any Committee to which the Bill or Petition may be referred, the day on which the Committee is appointed to sit, and the name of the Committee Clerk. Such Book to be open to the public inspection daily, during Office hours.

23. That the Clerk of the Private Bill Office do prepare daily lists of all Private Bills, and Petitions for Private Bills, upon which any Committee is appointed to sit, specifying the time of meeting, and the room where the Committee shall sit; and the same shall be hung up in the Lobby.

Ordered, That the said Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Thursday next.

Ordered, That the said Report be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Sixth Report
of Committee
on Railroads
and Tele-
graph Lines.

The Honorable Mr. Robinson, from the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Sixth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have taken into their consideration the Bill to incorporate Peter Patterson, Esquire, and others, under the name of the Quebec and Richmond Railway Company, and also, the Bill to continue and extend the Montreal and Lachine Railroad, and to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Grand Junction Railroad Company, and have made amendments to each of them, which they beg to submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Second Report
of Committee
on Contingencies.

Mr. DeWitt, from the Standing Committee on Contingencies, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee,--agreeably to your orders of reference, first, of the 11th June last, of the Petition of A.L. Cardinal, Chief Messenger of Your Honorable House, and, secondly, on the 19th of the same month, of the Petition of G.W. Wicksteed, W.B. Lindsay, G.B. Fairbault, G.K. Chisholm, and others, in all thirty-six Officers, Clerks, Extra Writers, and Messengers of Your Honorable House, representing that at the period

(152)

of the destruction of the Parliament House at Montreal, on the 25th of April, 1849, they were possessed of divers household furniture, books, papers, articles of clothing, and other effects, which, from the suddenness of the attack, and the rapidity of the flames, the Petitioners were unable to save; representing also, that the destruction of the said effects has caused them considerable damage, and that they consider themselves entitled to indemnity for their losses; and finally, praying that such indemnification be awarded them as may seem just,--have taken the aforesaid Petitions into consideration.

Your Committee, to ascertain the precise amount claimed by each and the effects destroyed, desired the Petitioners to lay before them specifications of the articles so lost, and of their value, which they accordingly did. The total

amount claimed by way of indemnity for the alleged losses is Six hundred and eighty-five pounds thirteen shillings and nine-pence, as will appear to Your Honorable House by the Schedule hereunto appended, exhibiting the several items constituting that amount.

Your Committee taking it for granted that the Petitioners have respectively sustained a loss through the conflagration of the Parliament House to the amount stated by each, and sympathizing with the losers by this act of lawless violence, nevertheless cannot, consistently with their sense of public duty, recommend the defrayal thereof as Contingencies of Your Honorable House, and from the monies advanced pursuant to its vote, for the purpose of enabling it to carry on with effect its part in the necessary legislation of the country. It would, they conceive, be a misapplication of those monies, and an assumption, in some sort, of the responsibility which should fall upon the guilty men, or at least those responsible for them, by whom Your Honorable Body was, on the occasion alluded to, insulted, the edifice consecrated to its use, and the two valuable Libraries in it belonging to the Legislature, barbarously committed to the flames.

Your Committee find by referring to the Journal of last Session (1849) that an advance of One hundred pounds was recommended by the Committee on Contingencies, (see its Seventh Report, page 361 of Journal 1849,) in behalf of Mr. Cardinal. It also appears by the Contingent Accounts of last Session, now before Your Committee, that another One hundred pounds has since been advanced him by Mr. Speaker, in accordance with an understanding in Your Honorable House when the aforesaid Seventh Report was concurred in by it, being the last day of the Session (30th May, 1849), making an advance to him of Two hundred pounds currency, the full amount for which, it seems, he had insured his household furniture and moveables in the Parliament House at the time of its destruction. Your Committee are concerned to find that this liberality on the part of Your Honorable House has been misunderstood, and that instead of satisfying Mr. Cardinal has had the effect of inducing him to consider his loss by the conflagration in question as justifying him in laying a claim for indemnity to the amount of Three hundred and twenty three pounds, that is to say, One hundred and twenty three pounds over and above the sum for which he had insured his furniture and moveable effects, and also of giving rise to the other claims for indemnity, as specified in the annexed Schedule. The relief afforded Mr. Cardinal on the occasion was suggested by the extraordinary peculiarity of his position, and the distress to which he was subjected by the total loss of his household furniture, and in being turned out of doors with his family, destitute and houseless, in consequence of the destruction of the Parliament House, he being the keeper or guardian of that part of it occupied for the use of Your Honorable House.

By referring to the said Seventh Report of the Committee on Contingencies of last Session, it will be seen that the relief afforded him was not intended as a gratuity, nor by way of indemnity for his loss, grave and serious as no doubt, to him, it was. The advance made him was rather in the nature of a loan than of an indemnity. It is expressly recommended by the Committee that the "advance of One hundred pounds," as well as the One hundred pounds subsequently advanced by Mr. Speaker, "be made him from the Contingencies, to enable him to provide himself temporarily with lodgings for his family, furniture, and other necessities; with the understanding always, that if he recover Insurance, (having insured, as he represents to Your Committee, to the amount of Two hundred pounds,) or an indemnity by Law from any other source than from the Insurers, for the loss of property he has sustained by the aforesaid conflagration, he is to refund the amount." A legal recourse was open, as Your Committee apprehend, to Mr. Cardinal for the damage he may have sustained, and that he has not thought proper to pursue it, must, they presume, have depended upon himself.

A respectful remonstrance having been submitted by Messrs. R. & A. Miller, of

Montreal, to Your Committee, in relation to the observations they deemed it their duty to make in their First Report with respect to certain items in the accounts of those gentlemen, they have afforded them a hearing; they have produced a receipt for the Twelve pounds ten shillings disbursed by them for office rent and storage: this therefore is good for so much expended on account of the business of Your Honorable House. With respect to the two other items of Five pounds and Twenty-two pounds, to which Your Committee objected, verbal explanations have been given them by Messrs. Miller, which, without wholly removing the impression under which Your Committee were, have materially modified the views they entertained of those charges at the time of reporting. Your Committee append to the present, a letter received by their Clerk from Messrs. Miller, dated "Montreal, 24th June, 1849," retracting the previous explanation verbally given on their behalf to the Committee. Finally, Your Committee beg to submit whether, lest injustice be done them, it may not be more expedient to authorize the Clerk of Your Honorable House to take credit for the full amount of the Thirty-nine pounds ten shillings objected to by your Committee, than to insist upon the curtailment recommended by their aforesaid First Report, which, if insisted upon, it is possible might, however unintentionally, do them wrong. Your Committee consequently recommend that the portion of their First Report alluded to be deemed as cancelled, being humbly of opinion that, without the fullest conviction that those charges are excessive, the exceptions taken by Your Committee ought rather to be waived than enforced.

SCHEDULE of the losses sustained by the Officers, Clerks, Extra Writers, and Messengers of the Legislative Assembly, in consequence of the Burning of the Parliament House in Montreal, on the 25th April, 1849, viz:--

	£	s.	d.
1. William B. Lindsay, junr	51	8	8
2. Henry Hartney	9	0	0
3. Edouard Dénéchaud	7	0	0
4. M.S. McCoy	4	10	0
5. J. McCallum	6	5	0
6. C. Langevin	2	0	0
7. L.D. Lemoine	3	0	0
8. William H. Lemoine	8	2	6
(153)			
9. P.E. Smith	1	14	0
10. J.T. Chagnon	2	15	0
11. H. Tanguay	3	10	2
12. William Spink	29	1	6
13. L. Berthelot	1	10	0
14. J. Huston	2	10	0
15. J.F. Chisholm	17	2	10
16. William Burrage	9	12	6
17. Pierre Rivet	13	11	6
18. William Popham	1	6	7
19. F.X. Blanchet	0	13	9
20. Alfred Todd	5	6	3
21. C.O. de LaChevrotière	1	10	0
22. Doctor Winder, (Librarian)	67	11	6
23. J.P. Leprohon	3	11	9
24. D.P. Myrand	8	11	3
25. Felix Fortier	3	9	0
26. G.W. Wicksteed	18	12	6
27. C.E. Belle	2	10	0
28. G.B. Faribault	38	2	6
29. William B. Lindsay	26	18	6

	£	s.	d.
30. Thomas Vaux	4	12	6
31. Thaddeus Patrick	6	15	0
32. A.L. Cardinal (£200 have been advanced to Mr. Cardinal on this amount) . . .	323	0	0
33. Alpheus Todd prays for no specified sum.			
34, 35, and 36. J. Lemonde, G. Olivier, and L. Labonté, pray for some allowance for having (as they allege) saved the Queen's Portrait.			

£685	13	9
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Amounting to the total sum of Six hundred and eighty-five pounds thirteen shillings and ninepence, exclusive of the loss of Mr. Alpheus Todd, and the remuneration sought by Lemonde, Olivier, and Labonté.

J. DeWitt,
Chairman.

Letter from Messieurs R. & A. Miller.

Montreal, June 24, 1850.

Dear Sir,--We hasten to forward to you, agreeably to the desire expressed by Mr. DeWitt, such receipts as we have. The second item of Mr. Matthews' account for rent, which you will find enclosed, is one of those items of our account which the Committee objected to. We are obliged to send the whole account, as it is the only receipt we hold from Mr. Matthews, and we would thank you to return it to us when the Committee is satisfied. We also enclose Mr. Benn's receipt for Twelve pounds two shillings, and one from Mr. Blackall for One pound five shillings. We purchased many other boxes from Mr. Robert Weir, Mr. G.A. Holland, and others, for which we paid cash at the time. You will also find some Bills of Lading, signed and receipted, from Purser's of steamboats, but the amounts we paid are not stated, and this, we understand, is very seldom done. All we can say is, that we paid cash for freight to the different Purser's and Captains of such steamboats as we gave the books to, to the amount they required. If we thought it necessary, we might have had a receipt for every penny we paid for freight; but we thought by faithfully entering in a small pass-book every sum as we paid it, it was sufficient. We, therefore, added all these sums up, and charged them without detailing every single charge for freight. But as the Committee have acknowledged the correctness of our account, with the exception of the last three items, which they thought was an overcharge, we feel that we have only to give satisfaction as to the correctness of the portion objected to. The first of these items we presume, will be acknowledged now to be correct, by producing Mr. Matthews' receipt. As to the Five pounds and Twenty-two pounds, the Committee, we trust, believed Mr. Cardinal when he told them that he thought it would take a month for one of us and a boy to attend to what we charged Twenty-two pounds for, and that they believe us when we declare that the Five pounds was well earned. We may also say that Mr. Spink and Mr. Huston, who know something of the time it took and the attention we paid to the business, can also testify that our charge was moderate. We therefore trust that the Committee will deem it, in their wisdom, proper to alter their first Report, and that the House will acknowledge this alteration in so far as it refers to us. We beg also to remark that, in consequence of the delay in getting the sheets of the Journals and Appendixes from the Printers, the time occupied extended over a large portion of the fall and winter, and although not all that time occupied in preparing and despatching them, yet so many days and hours as very much to draw our attention away from our own business. We therefore

conscientiously feel that for these two items, as well as the other items of the account, we have not charged one farthing too much. The Montreal Gazette has published the Report, and as our name is before the public in the light of extortioners, we feel anxious to have the unfavorable impression removed. We trust that with these explanations, and those made before the Committee the other day, that the Report will be altered, and that the House will acknowledge the correctness of our charges.

If you think proper you may show this letter to the Committee.

We remain, dear Sir,

Your obedient servants,

R. & A. Miller.

Thomas Vaux, Esquire.

Clerk of Con. Committee.

Ordered, That the said Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

Ordered, That the said Report be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Quebec
Fire Loan.

The Honorable Mr. Hincks, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 3rd June, 1850, for a Return, in tabular form, setting forth the names and calling of all persons to whom money or debentures have been advanced by the Provincial Government on occasion of the late Fires at Quebec; the amount advanced to each; the rate of interest to be paid therefor; the period for which each loan shall have been made; the manner and the time of payment of principal and interest; and whether the loan to be expended in the re-erection of the premises burnt, or for what other object; the nature and value of the property whereon each loan shall have been made; the expense already incurred by the Government on account of such loan, whether for legal advice or otherwise; the name and emoluments of any person employed to collect the interest; the amount actually received by Government on account thereof, and rate and amount of interest paid by the Government for the debentures issued.

Appendix (I.I.)

For the said Return, see Appendix (I.I.)

Ordered, That the said Return be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Montreal
New Court
House Appro-
priation Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General LaFontaine have leave to bring in a Bill to appropriate the monies arising from Duties on Tavern Licenses in the County and City of Montreal, towards defraying the cost of the New Court House to be erected in the

(154)

City of Montreal.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

Public
Works Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Drummond have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Laws relating to the Public Works of this Province.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

Lachine Rail-
road Bill.

*Ordered, That the Bill to continue and extend the Mont-
real and Lachine Railroad, and to incorporate the
St. Lawrence and Ottawa Grand Junction Railroad Com-
pany, as reported from the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines,
be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Thursday next.*

University of
King's College.

*Ordered, That the Return to an Address of the Legislative
Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, on
the subject of the expenses of the Commission of En-
quiry into the affairs of the University of King's College, laid before this
House, on Tuesday, the ninth instant, be printed for the use of the Members of
this House.*

Foreign Re-
prints of
British Copy-
right Works.

*Ordered, That the Return to an Address of the Legislative
Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, for
all Correspondence between Her Majesty's Secretary of
State for the Colonies and the Governor General of
this Province, upon the subject of the admission into
this Province of Foreign Reprints of British Copyright Works, laid before this
House, yesterday, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.*

Public Works.

*Ordered, That the Report of the Commissioners of Public
Works for 1849, laid before this House, yesterday, be
printed for the use of the Members of this House.*

Post Of-
fice Bill.

*An engrossed Bill to provide for the transfer of the
management of the Inland Posts to the Provincial Govern-
ment, and for the regulation of the said Department, was,
according to Order, read the third time.*

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks do carry the Bill to the Legislative Coun-
cil, and desire their concurrence.*

Official
Oaths Bill.

*An engrossed Bill for making one uniform provision
respecting certain Official and other Oaths to be taken
in this Province, and for other purposes therein men-
tioned, was, according to Order, read the third time.*

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

*Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin do carry the Bill to the
Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.*

Game Bill.

*The Order of the day for the third reading of the
engrossed Bill to prevent the hunting of Deer with Hounds
except during particular months, and to alter the periods for killing Woodcocks
and wild Ducks, being read;*

*Mr. McFarland moved, seconded by Mr. Flint, and the Question being proposed,
That the Bill be now read the third time;*

MR. H. SMITH, of Frontenac, said the bill which was intended as a local measure, was made to apply to the whole Province. There was another objection: it did not repeal a law which ought to have been repealed; and applies to Indian tribes. He should move that it be referred back to the committee of the Whole House for the purpose of being amended.¹

(154)

*Mr. Smith of Frontenac moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by the
Honorable Mr. Robinson, That all the words after "Bill" to the end of the Question*

be left out, in order to add the words, "be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for Thursday next, for the purpose of amending the same, so as to exempt the Indian Tribes from its operation;"

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for Thursday next, for the purpose of amending the same, so as to exempt the Indian Tribes from its operation.

Customs
Duties Act.

Mr. Cartier, from the Committee to consider the expediency of so amending the Customs Duties Act 12 Vic. c. 1, as to enable the Governor in Council, from time to time, to place any Article not enumerated in the Schedule to the said Act, and thereby made subject to a Duty of twelve and a half per cent. ad valorem, among the Articles subjected to the payment of a Duty of two and a half per cent. ad valorem, reported a Resolution; which was read, as followeth:--

Resolved, That it is expedient to amend the Customs Duties Act, so as to enable the Governor in Council, from time to time, to place any Article not enumerated in the Schedule to the said Act, and thereby made subject to a Duty of twelve and a half per cent ad valorem, among the Articles subjected to the payment of a Duty of two and a half per cent. ad valorem.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Geological
Survey Act.

Mr. Richards, from the Committee to consider the expediency of reviving and continuing for a limited time the Act 8 Vic. c. 16, to make provision for a Geological Survey of this Province, reported a Resolution; which was read, as followeth:--

Resolved, That it is expedient to revive and continue for a limited time the Act of the 8 Vic. c. 16, which makes provision for a Geological Survey of this Province.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Geological
Survey Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Price have leave to bring in a Bill to revive and continue, for a limited time, the Act making provision for a Geological Survey of this Province.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

Montreal and
Bytown Tele-
graph Bill.

Mr. Laurin reported the Bill to incorporate the Montreal and Bytown Telegraph Company; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time on Thursday next.

University
Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to remove certain doubts respecting the intention of the Act of the last Session of the Parliament of this Province for amending the Charter of the University of Toronto, and to provide for the institution and endowment of Regius and other Professorships, Lectureships, Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Prizes, and other Rewards in the said University, and for other purposes connected with the said University, and with

*the College and Royal Grammar School of Upper Canada College forming an appendage thereof, being read;*²

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN ((moved)) the House ... into committee of the whole on the bill.³

(155)

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Méthot took the Chair of the Committee;

MR. H. BOULTON of Norfolk, moved the following amendments:--

"That for the better enabling every student in the said University to receive religious instruction, according to the creed which he professes to hold, it shall be lawful for the said University to assign a convenient elite within the precincts of the ground attached to the said University, whereon it shall be lawful for any denomination of Christians, who shall think fit to apply to the University for such privilege, to erect, according to a plan to be approved of by the said University, a chapel, hall or lecture room for divine worship, or the delivery of lectures in Divinity, according to the creed of the parties so applying, and also to endow any professorship which such persons shall think fit to found for that purpose, either by grant of lands or tenements, or of stocks, funds, public or freehold securities, as they shall think proper to bestow in that behalf, and to grant and invest the same to or in the name of the Chancellor, masters and scholars of the said University in trust for such endowment. Provided that no lecturer, reader, professor, or other person appointed to officiate in such chapel or lecture room, shall be regarded as a member of the said University, nor entitled to any voice in the government thereof."

He said he had made this motion for two reasons, 1st. The University Bill as it stands does not afford that facility that it ought to do to all denominations; but it is exclusive to a certain degree by affording an opportunity only to those denominations which⁴ could afford to have chartered colleges for granting degrees in divinity⁵ to those who may think proper to be affiliated in the University.-- 2nd. There are many denominations who may have the means of erecting a hall, and employing a Professor according to their own views, who are not sufficiently wealthy to procure a College to be chartered and established, and supported by the Act⁶ and small denominations might unite and have one hall or lecture room, to be used on different days, and thus afford religious instruction to students; which plan would denude the University of the character which it had obtained, of being a godless Institution. He was in favor of religious instruction being afforded at the University; and⁷ he was of opinion that a system of the kind he contemplated in his amendment, would entirely do away with the charge against the University -- that it afforded no facility for religious instruction. It would afford a cheap means of instruction, and, besides, it would leave all to attend their respective churches. The Legislature ought not, by any act of his own, to attempt to compel the students to attend church or chapel; that ought to be left to the discretion of their parents, and the religious denominations to which they belong. He proposed to do away with this compulsory part of the Bill, which goes further than any other Act of a similar nature, even laying down what the students shall do out of the precincts, of the College. It was utterly inconsistent, also, with the other part of the Bill, as it enforced religious instruction, whilst another clause directed that there should not be even a teachership of divinity in the University.⁸ As he said last year, he desired to see the University simply a great common school, for the accommodation of all classes of the community, while they might obtain an education of the highest character; not that he wished to exclude religious instruction altogether from the education of youth-- as he did not believe any mere mental education, without religious instruction,

in some shape or at some time, could be efficient--but he proposed to leave that altogether to the discretion of the different religious denominations, and for that purpose would move his amendment.⁹

MR. J. CAMERON (Cornwall) said the amendment was of such¹⁰ very great importance¹¹ that he hoped the Attorney General would consent to allow the Committee to rise and report progress, in order to allow it to be printed and afford an opportunity to hon. members of considering it.¹² He feared that it would be injurious if adopted.¹³

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN would not consent himself to any peculiar phraseology, but he could not say that he was opposed to the main feature of the amendment¹⁴ ((and)) would readily concur in the suggestion of the hon. gentleman, if he did not fear that it would unnecessarily retard the progress of the Bill. Personally he could have no great objection to this amendment as it was the principle contained in the Bill introduced by him in 1843, but it was fully discussed in 1848, in the conference he held with the representatives of the different religious denominations in the Province, and all he could say was, that the proposition was deemed inadmissible, and in consequence of the pressure on him from those different bodies he was obliged to abandon it. Under these circumstances he did not see any prospect of its being looked on favourably now by those parties who opposed it in 1848, and the numerous communications he had received on the subject of this Bill confirmed him in that view. With regard to the construction now put on the preamble of the Act at present in force, all he could say was, that he never interpreted that peramble (sic) in the same way as the hon. member for Norfolk and Cornwall.¹⁵ Undoubtedly, it was not the intention of the Government when it was drawn up, nor was it the intention when he introduced, nor was it the intention of the hon. member for Norfolk when he voted for it, to undervalue the importance of religious instruction, and if it were taken in connection with the enacting clauses he believed it would fully bear out the view he took of it, that it was intended merely to prevent a sectarian cast being given to the University; but as doubts had arisen in the minds of many well disposed persons, and the visitorial Commissioners had written to him, suggesting the propriety of introducing a Bill to remove all doubts, he had readily concurred in the expediency (sic) of introducing such an Act.¹⁶ The object of the present bill was to remove its obscurity.¹⁷ He had corresponded with a great many on the subject---and obtained a full expression of their opinions, and he believed he could now say that the first clause he proposed gave general satisfaction. The hon. gentleman would therefore see that he was very naturally disinclined to give it up. In the first place it would cause a great delay, and secondly, because a conclusion had been already arrived at by those parties, whom it would be necessary to consult.¹⁸

MR. H. BOULTON said the subject had not been explained to them as he would wish to have it explained.¹⁹

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN wished the hon. member to understand clearly that he was not personally opposed to the proposition, but that the persons he had consulted in 1848 had come to the conclusion he already mentioned. However he would give way to the suggestion of the member for Cornwall, and postpone the first clause for the present.²⁰

MR. H. BOULTON said the proposition he now made was pressed on him by that religious body which was most numerous in the county he represented.²¹

MR. CAMERON proposed that they should go on with the remaining clauses of the Bill, as there was no objection to them he wanted it to be understood that he did not pledge himself either for or against the amendment.²²

The first clause was then postponed ... the remainder ... assented to²³.

(155)

and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Méthot reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again, to-morrow.

Territorial
Divisions
(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to make certain alterations in the Territorial Divisions of Upper Canada, being read;²⁴

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS moved the second reading of this bill. Hon. gentlemen were aware that a great deal of discussion took place last Session relative to the division of large and populous counties, and that the division was constantly demanded by the inhabitants of several of those counties. The object of the bill was to effect the change in such a way as to satisfy these demands, and with a view to make it a permanent measure²⁵ and thus prevent the numerous applications to the Legislature which were now constantly taking place.²⁶ It had been very carefully prepared with a view to consult the interest of all parties²⁷. It was not his intention to make any changes in the counties East of Northumberland. The first county that would be affected by it would be Peterboro', which it was proposed to divide into two counties, and, which would be immediately in the rear of Northumberland and Durham.²⁸ He hoped no objection would be made to the second reading, more especially as he intended to refer it to a select committee. The member for the East Riding of York had introduced a bill for the division of that county and he proposed to put his name on the committee, trusting that the general measure he now proposed might be framed in such a way as to meet that hon. gentleman's views.²⁹

COL. PRINCE expressed his gratification to the Inspector General for framing his bill in such a way as to restore to the County of Essex the Township of Tilbury West, which had been most improperly separated from it by a previous Parliament.³⁰

MR. H. SMITH (Frontenac) said that mistakes frequently occurred in judicial proceedings in consequence of the ignorance or carelessness of people residing in united counties. He suggested that such counties should be called by one name for judicial purposes in order to prevent these consequences.³¹

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN thought it would be a difficult matter to legislate in such a way as to prevent mistakes by careless persons.³²

(155)

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of the Honorable Mr. Hincks, Mr. Solicitor General Macdonald, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Perry, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Fergusson, and Mr. Norman, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Foreign Re-
prints Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the admission into this Province of Foreign Reprints of British Copyright Works, being read,

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS³³ moved the second reading of the bill relative to the reprint of English Copy Right Works. He said that altho' there was some opposition to this bill out of doors, he had no hesitation in saying that the trade were anxious that it should pass. The proposition before the House was that a duty of twenty per cent should be levied on these reprints. He would be himself in favour of a lower rate say 12½ or 15 per cent, if he thought the Home Government would accede to it. He would candidly admit that he thought it was but just that the British author should be protected against piracy. That piracy was

practised in the neighbouring states in the most reckless manner, and the British author was disgracefully defrauded of the remuneration he had a right to expect for his labours, merely because the Government would not consent to establish an international copy right law. He therefore thought the English Government was perfectly justified in the steps it had taken to protect its subjects' rights, and he would willingly accede to the proposals it made, as he feared a lower rate than twenty per cent might endanger the bill, more especially as that had been adopted already by the other colonies.³⁴

MR. CAYLEY called the attention of the Inspector General to the fact that when the late Administration had proposed this duty of 12½ per cent, it was met by Mr. Aylwin with an amendment to fix it at 5 per cent, and he had since been informed that the amendment had caused the failure of the bill. If the original motion had been adopted there was no doubt the English Government would have assented to it³⁵ after it was thus offered by the bill, as it would be then considered an act of injustice by English authors³⁶ and he regretted that the hon. Inspector General now proposed 20 per cent, as he was of opinion that a lower rate, say one half, would go down.³⁷

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS was afraid of endangering the Bill by taking a lower rate than the other Provinces had agreed to. With respect to the amendment of Mr. Aylwin, he was not responsible for it, as he was not in the House at the time.³⁸

MR. CAYLEY was aware that the hon. gentleman was not in the House at the time, nevertheless he gave him half the credit of that motion.³⁹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said it was possible that it was moved without due consideration; but surely the hon. gentleman would not deny members on his side of the House a right to change their opinions on the subject of copy-rights, when such an extraordinary change on the question of salaries had come over that hon. gentleman and his friends.⁴⁰

(155)

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Freedom of
Banking Bill.

*The Order of the day for the second reading of the
Bill to establish Freedom of Banking in this Province,
and for other purposes relative to Banks and Banking,*

*being read;*⁴¹

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS MERRITT moved that the bill to provide for Freedom of Banking be read a second time.⁴² As he had before explained the object of the bill, he would not then detain the House by re-entering into an explanation. He would merely move that it be read a second time, and then referred to a committee of the whole on Friday next.⁴³

MR. PERRY inquired whether it was the hon. gentleman's intention to allow these Banks to take landed security.⁴⁴

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS MERRITT was decidedly opposed to it, and he was confirmed in his opinion by the report of Mr. Filmore, the present President of the United States.⁴⁵

(155)

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Friday next.

Grammar
Schools
(U.C.) Bill.

*The Order of the day for the second reading of the
Bill for the better establishment and maintenance of
Grammar Schools in Upper Canada, being read;*

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS⁴⁶ moved that the bill to regulate free grammar schools in Upper Canada, be read a second time.⁴⁷

(155)

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

The Honorable Mr. Hincks moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Price, and the question being proposed, That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow;

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said the object of the Bill was to secure an uniform system of Grammar School education in Upper Canada, and to make it form a link in connexion with the system pursued in the Common Schools.⁴⁸ He was gratified to say that it met with the support of those persons who were best acquainted with the subject, and he trusted there would be no opposition to it.⁴⁹

MR. RICHARDS regretted much to see the Inspector General forcing a measure of this nature through the house this session, as it would have the effect of breaking up many highly popular institutions. From the slight degree of attention he had been able to give the subject, it appeared to him to be based upon the same principle as the Common School Bill, that schools should be supported by compulsory taxation--to that he objected. He was perfectly ready to admit the propriety of compulsory taxation for the support of Common Schools, because the whole community was benefited by them, but these Grammar Schools were for the purpose of giving education to a higher class, which could not be extended to all alike, and he was of opinion that it would be very difficult to carry it out. He felt that it would be perfectly impossible to do so, as he perceived a whole township would be taxed, whilst only a few individuals, in the immediate neighborhood, or the wealthy, who could afford to support their children at a distance from home, would be able to avail themselves of its advantages. There was another objection of a good deal of importance. These schools were to be placed under the supervision of the superintendant of education, and he had no hesitation in saying, from his personal knowledge of that gentleman, and of the Grammar School teachers, that many of them were his seniors in literary acquirements and honours, and the effect of putting them under the supervision of that gentleman would be to induce them to throw up their schools, and open private establishments on their own account. If they did so, such was the confidence reposed in them by the people in many localities, that all the children would be sent to these private schools, while the money derived from public taxation would be handed over to a person who did nothing to earn it. He had hoped the Ins. Gen. would allow the Bill to be over for this reason, in order that the public might have a full opportunity of considering it then if the public demanded it, he would give way and allow the schools in his neighbourhood to be ruined--for that would be the effect of the bill in order that other localities might be benefitted. With respect to the salary of the teachers he did not understand exactly how that was going to be arranged. In his own part of the country there was a Grammar School; the teacher of which, is now allowed £100 a year, besides £75 for an assistant; on an average fifty scholars attended, who pay £6 per annum each. Well, if the teacher of that school is to get £175 from taxation in addition to the fees payable by the parents he will be in receipt of £100 a-year, or nearly as much as the Superintendent receives, or what is proposed as the salary of some members of the government.⁵⁰ He had hoped that the Bill would have been deferred, and regretted to find that the hon. Inspector-General, after carrying one of his pet measures contrary to the wishes of some of his own friends, was not now satisfied to postpone the present measure.⁵¹

(155)

Mr. Richards moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Smith of

Durham, That the word "to-morrow" be left out, in order to add the words "Tuesday next;"

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said,--In reply to the charge just made by the hon. gentleman that he (Mr. H.) was anxious to force his own measures through the House⁵². ((He)) never wished to force any bill through the House, but he would tell the honourable gentleman that there was no Bill before the House more acceptable to the parties best acquainted with the subject, or that they more anxiously desired to see passed into a law--than this very bill under consideration. It was very natural that the hon. gentleman should oppose the bill, as he was afraid that a good school in his own neighbourhood would be broken up, but he (Mr. H.) had no such apprehensions. He could not believe that because the government introduced a general measure to procure uniformity in the management of these schools, that the gentlemen who now conduct them and were possibly a little displeased, would on that account stand the unpopularity of giving the controul of those to the municipal councils, with the power of raising the necessary funds in whatever manner they thought best--for that was the principle of the Bill. The hon'ble gentleman appeared to apprehend that the teachers would be paid as high as the members of the government. He proposed to leave that matter in the hands of the municipalities and he did not think there was the slightest danger of their remunerating the teachers too highly. He had already said he had been pressed on all sides to get this bill passed if possible. Ministers of the Church of England as well as others had written to him to that effect, and he was satisfied it would give general satisfaction.⁵³

MR. ROBINSON agreed with the remarks of the hon. member for Leeds. He was supported by the opinions of many gentlemen interested in education, that⁵⁴ the present system worked well and that any charge would be prejudicial.⁵⁵ The change proposed by this Bill would inflict a serious injury on the Grammar Schools of the Province.⁵⁶

MR. MCLEAN also opposed the Bill.⁵⁷

MR. FERGUSSON said the bill would have a most injurious effect in his county. It would completely destroy two excellent schools and he would therefore oppose the bill in every stage.⁵⁸

MR. PERRY said, with respect to the provision for raising a fund by taking the people of those sections where they might be established, it was decidedly objectionable. There being but a few who would benefit by a Grammar School, it was manifestly unjust to tax the whole community for its support. He advised the hon. Inspector-General to consider whether it would not be better to vest as much of this portion of the establishment in the management of the County Councils.⁵⁹

MR. FLINT knew that a general desire existed for some reform in regard to Grammar Schools. There had been changes effected in the Common School Law, and also in the University Act.--Why should not any requisite alteration be made in regard to these Schools? If a proper change was made in this class of schools, which was very desirable, he would vote for the second reading of the bill.⁶⁰

MR. RICHARDS said, it had been stated that the effect of this bill would be to destroy the schools already flourishing, although the declaration is made by the Inspector General that this will not be the case. Yet, the fact of this being believed ought to induce the hon. member to postpone the bill for the present.⁶¹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS did not find sufficient reason for doing so.⁶²

MR. RICHARDS resumed, that hon. gentlemen, speaking with reference to their own localities, had declared the bill obnoxious.⁶³

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS could not withdraw a measure on such slight grounds, without taking time to confer with his colleagues; and it was unfair for any hon. member to desire him to do so.⁶⁴ ((He)) had no desire to press the bill against the sense of the members who usually supported his side of the House, but he was unwilling to postpone the measure, although it might be better to leave the bill to a committee of the whole House.⁶⁵

MR. PERRY could not recognise any more serious objection than the taxation system, which he hoped, would be amended.⁶⁶

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN hoped the hon'ble gentleman would postpone the bill, as the only difference between postponing and going into committee would amount to nothing, as regarded the loss of time.⁶⁷

Some desultory discussion ((followed)).⁶⁸

(155)

And the Question being put on the Amendment;--It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Tuesday next.

Assessment
(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to establish a more equal and just system of Assessment in the several Townships, Villages, Towns, and Cities in Upper Canada, and other references, being read;

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS⁶⁹ ((moved)) the House ... into Committee of the whole on the bill to regulate assessments in Upper Canada.⁷⁰

(155)

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Lemieux took the Chair of the Committee;

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said, an amendment had been proposed to this bill on a previous evening by the member for Prescott, and it would be necessary to have the clauses framed with a great deal of care to make it as accurate as possible--to make it agree with that proposed change. He had not changed his mind, but he had changed his policy. At the same time, he was quite satisfied that the principle he advocated in the bill, and which he endeavoured to express in the bill he brought forward, would at no distant day be adopted. However, he felt the vast importance to Upper Canada that this assessment bill should pass in some shape or other.⁷¹ But there was great difficulty in agreeing upon any.⁷² It had been before the House for some years, and from one cause or other it had failed. He was satisfied, that if they had no bill until the members of this House agreed upon the terms, they would have no assessment bill for the next twenty-five years. He had therefore, in order to get a bill, concluded to alter the system. He now proposed to assess personal property, and to change the third clause wherein the words--goods and chattels and other property (all enumerated,) and to substitute, that this description of property refer to Schedule A. (Schedule A having been read appears a transcript of Mr. Johnson's motion⁷³). The following is the enumeration:

All horses three years old and upwards; horned cattle, do; pleasure carriages kept for hire; average stock of merchants, tradesmen, manufacturers or mechanics; steamboat stock, and vessels carrying passengers or freight.⁷⁴

MR. ROBINSON made some remarks as to the impossibility (sic) of ascertaining the amount of goods any person might have.⁷⁵

MR. WILSON held that every person should be taxed according to his ability to pay.⁷⁶ ((He)) thought last year and thought still that the former bill was right. He had no objection to support the bill in its present shape, but thought the Inspector General had come two or three pegs too low down.⁷⁷

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said hear, hear, the hon. gentleman is like me; he is in advance of the age a few years and will have to wait a bit. (Laughter.)⁷⁸

MR. PERRY did not care what had induced the hon. framer of this bill to introduce the present amendment, as he⁷⁹ rejoiced to see the principle of responsible government so far carried out as to give way when they find the voice of the country against any measure whatever.⁸⁰ An unjust system had formerly existed upon the principle of taxing everything which a man possessed. It was an unjust taxation, and bore hard upon the poor man. He would support the principle now proposed by the amendment, most heartily.⁸¹ He was pleased that the former clause which taxed everything visible and invisible was now altered. He was so rejoiced at the change which had been made, that his spirits were 25 per cent, higher than the (sic) were a day or two ago.⁸²

MR. W. BOULTON suggested that, in consideration of the importance of the amendment, and in order to afford an opportunity for the public to judge of its probable effect, the committee should be permitted to rise and report progress, and ask leave to sit again.⁸³ He thought that the amendment would prove that the bill was founded upon no principle at all, and that responsible government was all a farce.⁸⁴ This was an illustration of the absurdity of Responsible Government. Here was a measure which the government had brought down as a government measure, and they should have stood or fallen by it according to the theory of the system. Yet the hon. member for East York (Mr. Perry) comes down with his thunders; and the ministry abandon the principle of their bill⁸⁵, and thereby escape all responsibility.⁸⁶ This showed the absurdity of having the ministry in the House at all. This bill would have been a good deal better discussed from the first had it been discussed by independent members.⁸⁷

MR. WILSON was glad that there was some kind of principle fixed on. But he wished to be enlightened as to the principle of taxation that would be applied to a person who trades in lending money⁸⁸. He would enquire how it was that the Bill assessed the average value of a merchant's stock, but exempted the man from taxation if he had money out at interest.⁸⁹ ((He)) did not think that those who dealt in money should escape taxation as well as some other kinds of property not mentioned in the schedule.⁹⁰ He did not blame the hon. Inspector General for yielding a point, although⁹¹ he was sorry that ... ((he)) had come down and would rather he had taken higher ground and stood by it.⁹² He made more remarks attacking Mr. W. H. Boulton. As the bill at present stood, those best able to pay taxation would go free entirely.⁹³

MR. CAYLEY made some remarks bantering the ministry for having altered the bill.⁹⁴ ((He)) was always very reluctant to ask favor from the hon. gentleman opposite, but he must request that the Bill should be postponed.⁹⁵

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS MERRITT was astonished at the amendment proposed.⁹⁶ If there was any subject which should be well understood it was that of taxation. The principle upon which taxation was raised was either sound or unsound. One hon. member says the change which has taken place has elevated him 25 per cent; if he did not tell another tale before a year he⁹⁷ (laughter)⁹⁸ would wonder at it. What had they been asking for? They wanted a property tax. Had they got it.⁹⁹ This was not a tax on property, for it merely selected a few things and placed them under the designation of personal property.¹⁰⁰ He would ask them to reflect a little and look to countries who adopt different taxations. What was

the principle of taxation in England? Was it capital? No---it was customs duties on specific value, a system by which the rich man is made richer and the poor man is made poorer. That was the principle, and the very opposite of what he wished to see introduced here. It was said of John Jacob Astor, who left 23 millions of dollars that he paid no more to the American war than the humblest man¹⁰¹ worth only \$100,¹⁰² who walks the streets. Why was it? Because they carry on their government with customs¹⁰³ and specific value¹⁰⁴ and¹⁰⁵ taxes were on consumption.¹⁰⁶ Therefore it is not paid in proportion to population or in proportion to capital---but it is paid out of the mass, and therefore it is unjust.¹⁰⁷ He believed that taxation should also fall on capital. The bill as altered, no doubt, would carry; but what was it?--nothing more, with very little difference than the bill introduced by Mr. Draper a short time ago,¹⁰⁸ to which they were opposed.¹⁰⁹

Loud laughter from the opposition.¹¹⁰

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS MERRITT read over a list of items which he showed would escape taxation.¹¹¹ Those hon. gentlemen who so readily approved of the amendment, would find to their cost that it was unsatisfactory and injurious to the interests of the country.¹¹² He would tell hon. members that it would not effect the object they had¹¹³ originally had in view, which was to tax capital.¹¹⁴ He could not by any means agree with the principle it established, and was surprised to find it agreeable to the views of the hon. member for East York¹¹⁵, but if the Inspector General thought it would go far enough, he would make no objection¹¹⁶. He concluded by stating that he would vote for the bill. (Loud laughter.)¹¹⁷

COL. PRINCE prayed the Chairman to inform him if there were any government¹¹⁸ at all.¹¹⁹ (Laughter.)¹²⁰ It was almost paralyzed.¹²¹ He really could not¹²² fancy himself under a responsible government¹²³ after what he had heard¹²⁴ from the ... hon. member ((who had)) just sat down. Are hon. gentlemen upon the eve of a disruption? What! a most important question like this, introduced by the Hon. Inspector General, a question of so vast importance, one from which, he has wisely and properly consented to eradicate the obnoxious clause; is it to be supposed that a government can exist long when one of the members of the Administration¹²⁵, the Chief Commissioner of Public Works¹²⁶, gets up in his place and denounces it as ruinous to the interests of the country.¹²⁷ Surely such discordant views prevailing amongst the members of the administration were portentous.¹²⁸ (Loud laughter.) His hon. friends laughed, but¹²⁹ he was sorry for it. If this government gave way, God only knew where they would get another.¹³⁰

MR. H. SHERWOOD--They would¹³¹ easily¹³² get another.¹³³

COL. PRINCE--The hon. member for Toronto says they would get another. Don't let him or others lay the flattering unction to the souls, that they ever would come into office.¹³⁴ (Continued laughter.)¹³⁵ Clear Grits must be the men! (Loud laughter.)¹³⁶ He would go into mourning if the present government were to go out. But it appeared there was a very astonishing jumble amongst them, and they really did not know what they were going to do. Notwithstanding the opposition of the Commissioner of the Board of Works, he was willing to give him some credit for sincerity. After some allusion to the statements made by the hon. Inspector General, by removing the obnoxious clause, had shown a good stroke of policy, and had shown himself a wiser statesman than the Commissioner of Public Works.¹³⁷ He approved of the amendment.¹³⁸

MR. H. SHERWOOD was astonished to find the hon. Commissioner of the Board of Works announcing a measure introduced by his colleagues¹³⁹ as ruinous¹⁴⁰. He was justified in supposing, therefore, that after such an occurrence the hon. gentleman would resign his office, or if not, that the other members of the government,

if there was any virtue in Responsible Government, would give up their places¹⁴¹, or the principles of responsible government ((would)) be abandoned.¹⁴² When a member of the Government opposes his colleagues, it was generally supposed to be on such important grounds that he would be obliged to come out from among them.¹⁴³ The honbl. member went on to make some facetious remarks relative to Colonel Prince, stating that no doubt on the resignation of the ministry, that he would be called upon to form the new administration. (Laughter.) He would form an independent administration.¹⁴⁴

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS complained that the member for Toronto (Mr. Sherwood) had misrepresented the views of the Chief Commissioner of Public Works. He¹⁴⁵ had no doubt that the speech of the Commissioner of Public Works afforded a good deal of amusement in the gentlemen opposite. But he believed there was not one subject upon which his hon. colleague and he agreed, more entirely than the Assessment Bill.¹⁴⁶ He could inform them that the only difference between himself and his hon. colleague was that the bill did not go far enough¹⁴⁷, and that all personal property should be taxed instead of certain portions of it. On that point they entirely concurred.¹⁴⁸ If the present bill was the same as that introduced by the hon. Mr. Draper, the Government of which he was then a member, had been obliged to abandon it. Upon the subject of taxation on personal property he had yielded his original views, and assented to the general expression of¹⁴⁹ Upper Canada Members¹⁵⁰ in reference to the object of the amendment now before the House.¹⁵¹ There was nothing inconsistent in the remark which had fallen from his hon. friend Mr. Merritt. The only apparent inconsistency in his remarks had occurred from his expressing them on the present occasion; not having had an opportunity to express them on a previous occasion.¹⁵² He then referred to the remarks of Mr. Sherwood, and concluded by saying that his hon. colleague had no intention of opposing the bill¹⁵³; on the contrary, he intended to vote for it¹⁵⁴ in its present shape.¹⁵⁵

MR. H. SHERWOOD, asked if the hon. Commissioner for the Board of Works was opposed to this measure.¹⁵⁶

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS MERRITT said that he had stated distinctly that he would vote for the bill. He had stated strongly his want of faith in the system of taxing personal property. But certainly the bill was much better than the one they had before.¹⁵⁷

MR. H. SHERWOOD resumed, that it was considered by the public that the hon. Mr. Merritt was at variance with his colleagues on the subject of Retrenchment and¹⁵⁸ he had come down and made a most injurious speech against the Assessment Bill¹⁵⁹ and it was therefore desirable that he should be plainly understood. The speech that he made to-night was more dangerous to the ministry than all that could have been said by hon. gentlemen on the opposition side of the House. He was anxious to¹⁶⁰ express his independent opinion (sic) for the purpose of keeping up his popularity for being liberal in his ideas, but still he would cling to office. That was the position in which he was placed.¹⁶¹ He (Mr. Merritt) was a very cute man--he had once been called, the prince of humbugs--he was very cautious, and managed to get credit for a great deal of popular sympathies at the expense of his colleagues.¹⁶² Now it was known and stated in all the newspapers that the hon. gentleman differed from his colleagues. He differed from them on the subject of retrenchment, and was exceedingly cautious in the retrenchment committee. He was a retrenchment man and went with the popular voice.¹⁶³ The newspapers say that Mr. Merritt is the only man in the ministry that goes for the measures demanded by the people. One of his colleagues, was said to be this and the other to be that, Mr. Baldwin, oh he was asleep, (laughter) but we swear by Wm. Hamilton Merritt. (Laughter.)¹⁶⁴ This would not answer however, for the facts of his

course must be laid before the public, and they would judge whether or not it was right and consistent to profess largely yet flinch from those principles among his colleagues, and sacrifice his constituents to love of power, and the arbitrary opinions of his colleagues.¹⁶⁵

MR. J. CAMERON made some bantering sarcastic remarks on the ministerial conversion relative to the 3rd clause of the bill. He had understood that the hon. member (Mr. Hincks) had only a few days ago intended to stand or fall by his bill, and he looked as if he was going to fall. He¹⁶⁶ would like the hon. Inspector General to point out the difference between this bill and the one introduced by him (Mr. C.) in the year 1847, either with reference to real or personal property.¹⁶⁷ ((It was)) exactly similar to the one before the house.... He referred to the Commissioner of Public Works having before spoken one way and voted another.¹⁶⁸

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS MERRITT explained.¹⁶⁹ ((He)) denied that he was guilty of any inconsistency in the case of the salary of the Post master General¹⁷⁰. When he voted for £800 and at the same time expressed himself favorable to £750, he relied on the fact, that as the Retrenchment Committee had determined on £750 as the maximum salary, the sum fixed by the bill might come under their re-consideration, and eventually be reduced to £750.¹⁷¹ £50 was neither one thing or another¹⁷²; half a loaf was better than no bread.¹⁷³

MR. H. SHERWOOD commented on the inconsistency of the government contending that they violated the principles of responsible government which they had been so loud in preaching.... He particularly condemned the hon. member for Lincoln (Mr. Merritt)¹⁷⁴. The hon. member for Lincoln had shown, during the last few weeks, a degree of inconsistency that he had never seen equalled by any other member of Parliament.¹⁷⁵ His recent conduct had belied all his former professions.¹⁷⁶ That hon. gentleman who had distinguished himself as a sworn supporter of Responsible Government since the publication of ((that)) ... report, and repelled with indignation what he called Downing-street interference, says now that we must refer to Downing-street, to Earl Grey, in order to ascertain what amount of salary we are to pay out of our own means to the Governor General. The hon. member's constituents would know how to estimate such conduct; for if the hon. gentleman imagined that he could make a speech one way and vote another way, without being found out at last, he would find himself very much mistaken.¹⁷⁷ If he thus set at nought the whole principles of Responsible Government, the country would eventually demand some explanation. It was impossible for him to retain public favor and profess to be the champion of Responsible Government or Reform, while he was content to sacrifice his principles to the will of the hon. Inspector General, or to his own desire to retain office.¹⁷⁸ The hon. gentleman ought to resign if he found the Government inclined to take a different course from that which they had avowed when he took office with them, instead of attempting to excuse himself by saying, if the Inspector General takes such and such a course I must go with him. He felt this deeply, for he could not bear to see that hon. gentleman lauded into all the papers as the most liberal member of the Government, while his colleagues were stigmatized as being behind the age. Now that he came out in his true colors, the country ought to be informed of the fact.¹⁷⁹

MR. M. CAMERON spoke at some length in condemnation of the conduct of Mr. Morris.¹⁸⁰ ((He)) believed that no public man had ever enjoyed more of the public confidence, and deceived the country more than the hon. member for Lincoln and never was he more astonished than when he saw the statements in the public prints respecting that hon. member's conduct within the last few days.¹⁸¹ He (Mr. C.) was sorry for the course the hon. member had taken.¹⁸² He (Mr. C.) reposed the greatest faith in that hon. gentleman's professions that they must and

should have retrenchment, he had seen him vote in favor of the lowest figure proposed for the Governor's salary¹⁸³ on the retrenchment committee¹⁸⁴ going always with him, until the very moment when the report was drawn up, and the chairman had been directed to present it to the House, and then after he (Mr. C.) had left the committee to attend to his private affairs, he found it publicly stated that the hon. gentleman had come down and reversed the decision of the committee, swept away all their proceedings for two months, and said coolly that they must guide themselves by the decision of the English Government, as to the amount of salary they were to give the Governor. He might be very certain that this conduct would meet with a proper reward in public opinion, and he would himself be greatly mistaken if he imagined the country would pay more attention to speeches than to votes. The hon. gentleman had taken the most effectual means of breaking down his former reputation and convincing the country that his opposition to the measure of 1846 was not a fair one. He well remembered meeting the hon. member for Cornwall at the hustings and denouncing that very measure as a Tory measure, that it was founded on a tory principle, to tax the poor and let the rich escape; he remembered beating his friend from the polls on that very measure, and now he finds that hon'ble gentleman, in whom he placed the greatest dependence, encouraging tory measures, and bargaining, perhaps, that certain clauses would be amended or struck out if the Governor's salary were kept at the present figure.¹⁸⁵ He (Mr. C.) would not understand that a man could denounce principles as tory; and as weighing down the poor; and then vote for them. He concluded by taunting the ministry with having abandoned the principle of their assessment bill, in order to buy support to keep up the salary of the Governor General, at its present figure, which was their pet idea.¹⁸⁶ Why did they not adhere to the bill of last session?--far better would it be if they would now abandon the bill or delay it until next session--but, possibly the Inspector General was too far committed to yield, too far pledged to turn back now, and at the next election the old cry would be made that the people had changed their minds, but the fact was that the people were not so apt to change their minds as the men who went to the hustings with a special pledge they did not intend to fulfil.¹⁸⁷

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said the hon. gentleman appeared to insinuate that the Government had tampered with the House in order to procure an assent to certain of their measures; if the hon. gentleman had been in his place the last time this bill was under discussion he would have had a better knowledge of the feeling which prevailed on this point.¹⁸⁸ He stated that the proposition to which the Government had acceded, did not come from Tories.¹⁸⁹ Their own friends had urged upon them the alteration proposed.¹⁹⁰ He for one did not expect to get any Tory feeling out of the hon. members for Prescott, Halton, Norfolk, Lanark, Peterborough or Welland who all expressed very strong opinions in favour of this principle, and the hon. gentleman ought to have known that he (Mr. Hincks) had always been ready to abandon this clause if by so doing he could carry the rest of the Bill. As to the Bill of 1846 and 1847 he knew nothing about it, he did not even know that he had ever read it, but he knew perfectly well that the principle contained in the present Bill was exactly the same as the principle contained in the Bill introduced by him in 1843. As to the personal property clauses he had done everything in his power to frame them in such a shape as to command the support of a majority of the House, but he had found it most difficult to do so. Now with regard to the personal attacks made on himself and his colleagues. Allusion had been repeatedly made to the amendment on the subject of the Governor General's salary. If there was one thing more than another that astonished him it was the sentiments avowed by the hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House, more particularly by the member for Cornwall. They seemed to forget altogether that the Parliament had granted a Civil List to the Queen during her lifetime and that

they had pledged themselves to that civil list.¹⁹¹ (Hear, hear.)¹⁹² Did they think that Acts of Parliament were mere pieces of waste paper, and that the mere whim and caprice of the moment would justify them in upsetting that measure they had deliberately resolved on? The proposition was a monstrous one! They talked of Downing Street interference and Responsible Government! in order to try and cover it, but¹⁹³ it was not a question of responsible government; but of honor and honesty.¹⁹⁴ He could only say, that any man that would attempt to upset that settlement, should never be entrusted with the payment of the interest on the public debt or any thing else in which the public credit was concerned. Such reckless conduct, such a light estimation of their own acts would have a most injurious effect on the interest of the Province.¹⁹⁵ It would destroy the credit of this country altogether ... as there could be no security even that the interest of the debt would be paid -- nothing would be thought secure.¹⁹⁶ There seemed to be a desire to make it appear that the Government was opposed to all retrenchment, he had frequently denied that, and he now repeated the denial, but he should like to see how far the Government fell short of the most ardent lovers of retrenchment. The hon. member for Kent, like many others, had adopted £750--as the exact sum sufficient for the salary of a member of the Administration and he held up every person who presumed to differ with him as a highly culpable delinquent.¹⁹⁷ He did not know what right any member had to fix the salaries of members of Government at £750, and expect every man to adopt that opinion.¹⁹⁸ Now the Government had shown pretty clearly what their views were as to he (sic) salary of members of the Administration, when they had proposed £800 as the salary of the Postmaster, and the lowest figure proposed by any man was £750--a difference of exactly £50--that was certainly a great cause for denouncing him as an opponent to retrenchment.¹⁹⁹ He felt it necessary to speak strongly on this occasion, as he believed²⁰⁰ if hon. gentlemen had no regard for the pledges of Parliament, if they persisted in the course he had very little doubt that the Imperial Government would be so disgusted that they would take the payment of the Governor's salary on themselves. So far as he could see, there was no other course left open for them, judging from what had already occurred, and what they had to look forward to in this country.²⁰¹ One would name one figure and another would name a thousand pounds lower.²⁰² Every person must clearly see that no rest would be taken until this salary was brought down to the same amount as the Governor of the most Western State whatever the sum may be which he receives²⁰³, perhaps \$500 per annum.²⁰⁴ Until that time arrived the position of Governor was to be rendered intolerable by incessant demands for a reduction of his salary. In England these discussions never took place; when a civil list was granted there, it was never interfered with until the time for which it was granted had expired, he could therefore readily imagine the disgust with which they would regard this extraordinary conduct.²⁰⁵

MR. M. CAMERON would ask of the Inspector General if the salaries of the ministers formed a part of the civil list?²⁰⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS. Yes²⁰⁷.

MR. M. CAMERON. Then what did he mean by talking of the dishonesty of discussing the civil list, when he had himself been discussing those salaries within the list for days?²⁰⁸ If it was so bad for them to desire the alteration of one part of the civil list; then it must equally be so for the ministry to propose an alteration of the other.²⁰⁹ ((He)) said that although these discussions appeared to shock the Inspector General, he could remember the time when he was not quite so tender on the subject of the Governor's salary.²¹⁰

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS MERRITT replied that, notwithstanding the unfounded²¹¹ attacks that had been made on him by the member for Toronto (Mr. Sherwood) and the member for Kent, he would not at present take up the time of the House by replying²¹² but would do so when the occasion presented itself, which would be in two or

three days on the motion of the honorable member for the county of Essex.²¹³ He considered that the proper time.²¹⁴ When the question of retrenchment should come before the House he trusted to be able to show that his conduct had been consistent throughout²¹⁵, and should not say more on the present occasion.²¹⁶

MR. H. BOULTON said, the subject in dispute was whether they were to tax capital. The principle of taxing capital was a sound one; but only when there was capital to tax. But if merchandise was taxed it would be taxing that for local purposes which had already paid duty for the support of the general government; whereas land and stock had not paid such duty. Taxes had been raised fifty per cent; and now it was proposed to increase them for local purposes.--He had merely stated his views to show that he had been consistent. It was the duty of the government to enlighten public opinion; the present, however, could not now be looked upon as a government measure.²¹⁷ The government should come down with a measure founded on some principle; it should possess some principle, and on that principle stand.²¹⁸

MR. W. BOULTON, of Toronto, in common with others considered it unfair that merchants residing in Upper Canada should be taxed, when those residing in Lower Canada were exempt; the effect of which would be to induce merchants carrying on business here, to reside in Lower Canada to avoid being taxed. The objection had not been answered. It was proposed to tax property which had hitherto been exempted; he meant merchandize beyond the value of £200 and steamboats. It was the duty of the Inspector General to give his reasons for the course he was pursuing, before he could expect the House to concur in his bill, the operation of which would be, that while a large portion of property is exempt from taxation, that which is already liable is to be still more heavily taxed. He said if the hon. Inspector General could not give a stronger reason than any he had already advanced, he should abandon the measure. He asked if it would not be better to refer the bill to a select committee, rather than to discuss it in a caucus out of the House? There was no demand for this tax by the people, he concluded by saying, but a more equable taxation on land was required.²¹⁹

The clause as amended, was carried on a division of 33 to 10.²²⁰

A long time²²¹ was spent in reading and adopting the other clauses of the bill²²².

(155)

and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Lemieux reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

*Orders
deferred.*

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until to-morrow.

*Then, on motion of Mr. Fortier, seconded by Mr. Malloch,
The House adjourned.*

APPENDIX: 16 JULY 1850.

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: RECONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGE AT THORN HILL
ON YONGE STREET ROAD.))²²³

MR. SHERWOOD enquired of the ministry, whether it was the intention of the Government to re-construct the Bridge at Thorn Hill on the Yonge Street Road, which was some time ago carried away by an extraordinary rise of water in the stream over which it was erected, rendering it highly inconvenient and even unsafe to travellers passing and re-passing on that part of the said road.²²⁴

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS MERRITT said, it was the intention of the Government to see that the Bridge was reconstructed; and stated the reason for the delay which had occurred, which we did not distinctly hear.²²⁵

((WITHDRAWN MOTION RE: REFERRING PETITION CONCERNING PENITENTIARY
LABOUR.))²²⁶

MR. MACDONALD (Kingston) moved that the petition of certain inhabitants of Kingston against the manufacture of certain articles in the Provincial Penitentiary should be transferred to a special committee. He said the Penitentiary had been a source of great expense to the Province, and it was certainly time that efforts should be made to lessen that expense by making the labour of the convicts remunerative, but it should not be done at the expense of the town of Kingston where the mechanics were unable to compete with the low rates of convict labor and were leaving the city in hundreds. It was indeed impossible that they could compete with labour at 30 cents per day, which was the contract price, when they had to pay rent and taxes, while the convicts were provided for by Government. The evil, also extended over that country. In the town of Belleville, as the member for Hastings would tell them, it had been most felt. The evil might be remedied by the manufacture being carried on in the Penitentiary of those articles only which we imported and did not make ourselves: this would not interfere with our own mechanics. There might, even if this were not done, be some alleviation of the evils complained of by letting the labour in larger quantities, and by selling the articles by wholesale, so that they would be sent all over the country and not sold all in one place.²²⁷ He deemed the most satisfactory course would be for the Government to take up the subject; and if such was their intention, said he would withdraw the motion he was about to make, that²²⁸ a petition against the manufacture of certain articles in the Provincial Penitentiary should be transferred to a special committee.²²⁹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS regretted that he was obliged to oppose the motion of the hon. member.²³⁰ The subject was at present engaging the attention of the Government, which was desirous, if possible, of removing the grievance complained of, if it could be done consistently with the public interests.²³¹ He thought that the people of Kingston would very much regret in spite of the evils of which they complained had the Penitentiary not been established near that city. The object of the authorities of the Penitentiary was of course to obtain as high a price for the labour of the convicts as possible; the hon. member determined that it was too low, but he should recollect that these very mechanics had it in their power to obtain it by giving a higher rate for it than those who took the contract of one thing. He was convinced that it was not desirable that the Government should manufacture itself; that it should be in the market to buy raw material, then manufacture and go into the market; he was quite certain that it could not be done profitably,²³² as wherever it had been tried it had not been found profitable²³³, that the only way of employing the convict labour to advantage was by the present system of letting it out. Now if they chose such manufactures as were not commonly manufactured in the province, they would not get persons to take

the labour, or at any rate would not obtain so high a price for it; so that unless the Government itself entered into the business they could not pursue it profitably.²³⁴ He thought there was some cause for the complaint made by the mechanics of Kingston, but that it was desirable to adopt steps to prevent competition with the retail trade of that city. He was not prepared to state that Government had fixed upon any definite course; but he considered nothing would be gained by referring the subject to a select committee, and²³⁵ that the hon. member might safely leave it in the hands of government who had every desire to do justice in the matter.²³⁶

MR. ROBINSON:--He was surprised, on looking into the accounts for last year,²³⁷ ((and)) sorry to see so large an ... amount of public money still required for the Penitentiary in spite of all that was produced by their labour, and thought if the Government would adopt the suggestions of the hon. member for Kingston many things might be introduced, and, under proper commissioners, could be carried on to a large extent without injuring anybody, and in such a way as to do the public good.²³⁸ In the United States the Penitentiaries, so far from being an expense, are a source of profit ... at the enormous expense of the establishment at Kingston. He thought very valuable information might be obtained from the State of New York on the subject; and that articles might be manufactured that would not injure any body, and which would prove of benefit to the country.²³⁹

MR. PLINT was satisfied that the system was wrong and he thought it devolved upon the House to say if some remedy could not be adopted to employ these persons. He did not think it would²⁴⁰ drive mechanics out of the country²⁴¹ ((or)) have a bad effect upon mechanics. The article has been still in favour of mechanics; but it would have the effect to keep up the misery and he thought that some plan should be adopted by Government to prevent this convict labour coming into competition with the labour of an ordinary mechanic,²⁴² as the price at which labour can be procured from the Penitentiary was less than they could afford to work for²⁴³ or it will certainly be possible for the mechanic to labour to support his family. If this system is carried on it will be most ruinous in its effects. He trusted that the Government would give the subject that attention which the urgency of the case demanded, and competing with free labour in retail establishments, that it be put at public sale and fetch what it was worth.²⁴⁴

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS MERRITT was surprised to hear hon. members talk of competition. The hon. member ((who)) just sat down says it is an evil to bring competition against the mechanic. What did they want to do?²⁴⁵ Did the parties who complained wish to do away with the labour of convicts²⁴⁶? Did they want Government to support themselves. One great object was, to endeavour to make their labours productive, and if their labour was necessary there would be a demand for it, and it would bring people to Kingston to make purchases. If they could provide that that labour could be apportioned in any other way without doing injury to any one it might be better, but his opinion was, that if mechanics did not find employment in Kingston, they would elsewhere. It is said that in the United States these institutions pay themselves, and yet they heard of no petition from mechanics. In the State of New York there were three of these institutions supported at an expense of \$17,000. Two of them paid more than their expenses. It was their interest to make their labour productive, and he could not see how it could come into competition with mechanics.²⁴⁷ Before the Union the same complaint was made, and the remedy people wanted was the imposition of high duties; and the whole country must pay for the benefit of the few. That could never be carried out.²⁴⁸ It is true this labour causes great competition, and the only way to remedy it is to put on high Customs duties, but that is a false principle and could never be carried out in any country. But setting that aside, if that labour can go in any way to reduce the expenditure of the establishment it ought

to be sustained by the Government and by every person in the community at large.²⁴⁹

MR. H. SHERWOOD was satisfied with the remarks of the Inspector General, but would have been better satisfied if he had stated what the Government proposed to do. But he had left it in the same position as it had been for several years. He opposes the motion but gives no information as to what may be expected from Government, and it may remain in that position for years longer--a position highly objectionable and injurious to the mechanics of the country. The hon. member for Lincoln does not see how persons can be opposed to competition. A fair, honorable and proper competition was desirable, and he should ever advocate that; but did they call it a fair competition when persons were incarcerated as those persons are, and their labour let out as slave labor as in the south--to people who take it at 1s. 6d. a day, for the manufacture of shoes and boots and every other thing, and take that labour to the market and undersell the highest mechanic at least 50 per cent. Was that the competition which Government wanted to set in motion against the honest mechanic? It was an injury which the people already felt, and would ere long express themselves strongly upon. These convicts are fed at the expense of the Government--clothed at their expense, sustained in every thing at their expense, and yet Government lets out their labour at 30 cents a day to Americans, whilst the honest mechanic cannot get an operative to labour for him less than 3s. 9d. a day. How can that person go into the market against such labour? Was that not an evil? Have the Government a right to take the bread out of his mouth? Have the Americans any right to come here and sell labour at half what it is worth because they get slave labour for the contract they enter into. It was unjust in the extreme, and Government ought to put a check to it; for it was not founded in equity, nor could it be sustained upon any principle. If they had periodical sales of the manufactures of that institution, the mechanic could come into those sales to purchase, and he would take care to put it up as high as he could to save himself, but now it is let out by contract to individuals who are constantly flooding the market, and, no labour can be got by persons who require a law reform for it. Both the wholesale and retail trade is injured. The system is wrong, and does not exist in any institution in the United States: therefore the government ought to take up the subject immediately, with a view to adopt some plan by which those speculations on the part of Americans may be put an end to. He was in Kingston the other day when a person came into the Penitentiary, and he was told that a gentleman had taken a contract in the tailoring department and in the shoemaking department, and these contracts are taken so low that the people of Kingston feel it deeply. He hoped the Government would allow the committees to investigate this object and give in their report. They may give in a report which may be of as much advantage to the community as the proceedings of that committee which had stood for two years. If they refuse--then let the hon. gentleman say what the Government intend to do. By allowing things to go on in this way they would reduce the mechanics to poverty. But why could not the Government inform the House the course of proceeding they intend to lay down.²⁵⁰

MR. W. BOULTON (Toronto) would like the government to point out what course they intended to adopt. If permitted to refer to what takes place in New York, he would do so. He was not in the House, but was told that the Commissioner of Public Works said that there were no complaints in New York against letting out the contract labour. In the State of New York, a few years ago, there was the greatest possible complaint against the letting out that description of labour, of which a large portion in every community is wont to pursue, most as tailoring, shoemaking, making hammers, &c. This growing discontent so universally prevailed, that Inspectors were appointed, whose duty it was to report upon the condition of these institutions and the complaints urged against them in the country, and if these complaints were well founded, their duty was to provide a remedy. These remedies had been made, and he had a report by the Inspector of these Institutions

in New York, which stated that that injurious system had been completely done away with, while the convict labour is still available in a way not to compete with the pursuits of the ordinary mechanics. This had been effected by introducing the manufacture of articles that were not previously manufactured in the country, such as carpets, hearth rugs, and articles of that description which could be introduced into this country. If Government would take the matter into their consideration and have convict labour applied to its appropriate purposes. By doing this a direct good would not only result in the mechanics of the country but also to the agriculturists. At present they had no market for wool, but if such a manufacture was commenced a good market would be obtained. The learned member then read from the report a statement showing how the various convicts were employed, some were employed on carpeting, others on hearth rugs, hats, hardware, buttons, all of which articles were formerly imported, and the result he said of the introduction of these new manufactures was that convict labour produced double what it did before, and did not conflict with the mechanic.²⁵¹

MR. CAUCHON wished to know if this was a Government day, as Mr. Boulton seemed to be monopolizing the time.²⁵²

MR. W. BOULTON said the Government could take care of themselves without his interference. He hoped the Government would consent to this subject being referred to a Committee in order that they might report to the House how this labour might be employed beneficially to the interests of the country.²⁵³

MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE referred to the conflicting remarks which had been made by the two members for Toronto²⁵⁴. The senior member for Toronto had spoken in favour of a subject against which he intended to vote and the other had spoken against a subject which he intended to vote in favor of.²⁵⁵ When the Penitentiary was established at Kingston sixteen years ago, it was considered the best place for it and that it would do the people no injury. It was now complained that the mechanics at Kingston were ruined by the slave labour. Now Government fixed upon that place as being so small a place the mechanics could not be affected at all by this institution, yet the senior member for Toronto blames Government for not attending to the repeated complaints of those mechanics. He had never heard of any complaints before.²⁵⁶

MR. H. SHERWOOD explained that the system of letting out the labour by contract²⁵⁷ ((at)) thirty-six cents a day²⁵⁸ was not commenced before²⁵⁹ the last spring.²⁶⁰

MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE resumed--the convicts, he said²⁶¹, when the institution was established there,²⁶² had been employed up till the last 12 months in building, but the necessary buildings having been completed, they must of course be employed at something else, and they were employed at different trades. He could not account for the expression--the reported complaints of the mechanics--when this was the first time any complaint had been urged.²⁶³ He thought the learned member for Toronto (Mr. Sherwood) would better attain his object, if he were more logical, and ceased to make those appeals in which he sometimes indulged, as there were not many persons in the gallery at that moment.²⁶⁴ He had no doubt that when the Penitentiary was established, it was with the view that at some time or other, that system would pay its own expense.--The hon. member complains that the labour is given in contract to Americans, but why do the Kingston people not contract for it. Because they did not contract for it, was the labor to be lost?--even when the Commissioners have so succeeded that the expenses of the establishment, which formerly were £16,000 annually, are now reduced to £8,000, not more than half! He would tell them that the government had paid more attention to that institution than they got credit for. If it was the idea at the time the institution was established, that it would pay its own expenses as

nearly as possible, why did they complain that the contract for convict labour was given to take these contracts? Is the province to be burdened with £7,000 or £8,000 more, because the American comes here, and lives by what you will have nothing to do with? It was only about 18 months since the system of letting out the labour was commenced, and it was done with a view that the Province should not suffer. No doubt some classes might suffer by it. The learned member for Toronto is always talking about the ministry blowing up. They were still alive and would live to-morrow.²⁶⁵

MR. H. SMITH (Frontenac) said if the hon. Attorney General had answered the question of the member for Kingston, he would have been better pleased. That question was, that convict labor, might be so employed as to interfere with the mechanic.--The complaints of the mechanic were in consequence of some arrangements made by government having materially injured their interests, and they prayed that government would take such steps to employ that labour in such a way as was brought out by the junior member for Toronto. The Attorney General had said, that at the time the Penitentiary was established, it was with a view to benefit that place; but at the time it was established, the population was as large as it is now. The reason was simply that there was plenty of building material here; and if the Attorney General would look back to the time of its first establishment, he would find the government of that day declaring that no interference would take place in consequence of the labour of the convicts. They had till lately been employed upon the necessary buildings which would have cost many thousand pounds had it not been done by convict labour. But why should they not now be employed in the manufacture of articles which were imported into the country. There were many ways in which they might be employed so as not to interfere with the honest mechanic, and it was very evident that government had not taken this into consideration. What is the consequence, a new species of trade is springing up there and you find stores filled with the produce of this convict labour, and there is no person able to come into competition with it who has to pay for his labour. The greater portion of the cabinet makers of Kingston have left. What would hon. members say if the large establishment of Messrs. Jacques and Hay, was to be brought into competition with the cabinet labour of the Institution. Surely there might be some other means adopted. With regard to the remarks of the Attorney General, it was now upwards of two years since the appointment of the Commissioners, and 12 months since the practice of selling the labour by contract commenced. Last year they were told the expenses were to be reduced £7,000, but by looking over the public accounts he found that £13,800 was paid last year, besides £3000 paid to the Commissioners. It was however very well known that the building was of a very costly character, and the making of gratings for cells and doors, and the raw material had cost a good deal of money. There was no doubt that since the union the number of convicts had been more than doubled, and that it was found necessary to increase the establishment and that it had been increased three-fold. But all this taken into consideration the expense was enormous. And he hoped that government would not attempt to give this subject the go by. It is decidedly the most important thing brought before the House this session, and if the members of committee are very agreeable and feel keenly that their interests are affected--something ought to be done. With respect to the objections of the Inspector General, he could not see how he could allow this competition to go on without allowing the House to name a committee, and let that committee report to the House if means can be devised by which the labour of those convicts can be applied in some other way than at present. It was a pity to see a city once prosperous, now becoming depopulated. Some streets are nearly deserted, and nothing is doing; the oldest mechanics have left the place because this convict labour is brought in and sold in the town. At the present moment there are from 400 to 500 convicts in the Institution, and when they consider that the whole of this labour is devoted to articles which were made up and

sold in that city, they could not but imagine what a decrease there would be in the mechanics who formerly supplied these things. He hoped that government would consent to a committee to be named by the House, to devise such means as will enable them to employ convict labour without in any way interfering with mechanics.²⁶⁶

MR. J. CAMERON (Cornwall) said that if any means could be devised it certainly would be advantageous to the community. Difficulties of a similar character had arisen in Rochester, he had been there but 10 days ago and was informed in reference to the Institution there. It was not since the establishment was erected there, but it was necessary to ask the sum of 10,000 dollars to proceed with the erection, and the strongest possible opposition was made against any additional grant being given, because the mechanics were convinced that the effect would be to manufacture such articles as they were in the habit of making, and then drive them out. The consequence was, that before the grant was permitted certain regulations were adopted, enabling them to make certain provisions against interfering with mechanical labour in the city of Rochester. They have adopted a kind of work which does not interfere with mechanics there. They are nearly all engaged in making cane seats for chairs²⁶⁷ at a price so low that he was almost afraid to name it; but a house in Toronto²⁶⁸, Messrs Jacques & Hay already alluded to, have a large contract for these cane seats, and they are furnished at a very low rate, only three and a half dollars a dozen, and a very large contract is made with them for that. Now, he could not see any reason why Government would refuse a committee to be appointed, that some provision might be made in order that convicts might not be employed in the same kind of labour the mechanics of Kingston are employed in²⁶⁹ and then no more complaints would be heard.²⁷⁰ At any rate, if there be any well founded complaints, it ought to be investigated into. The hon. member for Kingston says the complaints are justly made. They ought, therefore, to be attended to.²⁷¹

MR. MACDONALD, Kingston, was so far satisfied with the remarks of the Inspector General. But²⁷² his hopes had been destroyed by what had fallen from two other members of the Government.²⁷³ The Commissioner of the Board of Works did not seem to conceive that there was an injustice in allowing the labour of these convicts to come into competition with free labour--he says, the people can go elsewhere to find a market. This was just what they complained of, for nearly all the journeymen mechanics had left the town. He had a list containing the names of 200 mechanics who had left the town within the last three months, all in consequence of this convict labour. The Attorney General East misunderstands altogether the prayer of the petitioners. They did not ask that that labour should not be employed--they did not ask anything so unreasonable. They asked that it be applied in some other way--in some such way as stated by the member for Toronto. Then the injury would press upon the people of Kingston alone. The evil would remain with Kingston if the same system was kept up--it would be felt at Montreal and every city in the Province. A person with a contract in Shoemaking at 1s 6d a day 12 hours each day, could afford to undersell every shoemaker in Toronto--so that the evil would soon be felt here. If these labours were confined to a wholesale mode the evils would not be so felt, for the trade from all parts, as they do in the States, would go and make purchases. If the same mode was adopted as at New York, there would be a fair competition. But if not, in another year they would lose every mechanic belonging to Kingston. They had already lost all their shoemakers, their blacksmiths, carpenters and clothiers, and in a little the town would be actually deserted. He sincerely trusted that the government would relieve the people from what they are suffering.²⁷⁴ He trusted the Government would allow enquiry to be made, as they would not thereby be pledged to any particular course. As to the minority of the Inspectors who had

been appointed to investigate the affairs of the Penitentiary, the public had no confidence in them whatever.²⁷⁵

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS felt as if the hon. member opposite had placed him in a false position, because he always compelled him to argue against his view of the case, although he would say he was not indisposed to admit that a fair case was made out, and that although it may be advantageous to the public at large to get the best price for the convict labour at Kingston--yet the carrying out of that system might be injurious to that locality. He did not see clearly how that labor could be differently employed. Reference had been made to the different kinds of labor in the United States; reference was also made to a rope walk, but government had found that a most unprofitable employment.--The complaint had been made that they were employed at so low a rate of labor--ls. 6d. a day--that the mechanics at Kingston could not compete with it. Now he would like to know if any person would give government an offer of more than ls. 6d. a day for this convict labor. He was sure nothing would give the government more pleasure than to accept of that offer. The learned gentleman then alluded to the remarks of long standing complaints being made, and said if such was the case, it was a reproach to the government with which the hon. member (Mr. Sherwood) was connected. But the truth was, it was but a short time since these complaints were made, and hon. gentlemen ought to recollect the position of affairs with regard to that Penitentiary. A commission was appointed--that commission had reported. The government had now appointed inspectors, and a Bill would be brought before the House relating to the future management of the Penitentiary. The government then did not deem it expedient to make any changes in the management of that institution while there was a Bill to be laid before the House to make these changes. He did not think the government were indisposed to take measures for preventing that labor from injuring the public interests; but he would speak guardedly, as he was not prepared to make any pledges. But the government are coming forward with a Bill for the future management of the Penitentiary, and he stated that they have the subject under consideration, and their intention is to remove those causes of complaint. This he thought would satisfy the hon. member for Kingston, and would show why it was inexpedient for the government to go further at present.²⁷⁶

MR. MACDONALD said he was satisfied with the statements made by the Inspector General, and²⁷⁷ in consequence²⁷⁸, he would withdraw his motion.²⁷⁹

FOOTNOTES: 16 JULY 1850.

1. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
2. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in identical accounts: HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850, copied from PATRIOT of unknown date, PILOT, 20 July 1850, and MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 20 July 1850. The following papers reported the debate in partially identical accounts: GLOBE, 18 July 1850, BRITISH COLONIST, 19 July 1850, NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850, and ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 25 July 1850. The debate was also reported by MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
3. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
4. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
5. PILOT, 20 July 1850.
6. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
7. PILOT, 20 July 1850.
8. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
9. ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 25 July 1850.
10. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
11. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
12. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
13. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
14. IBID.
15. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
16. ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 25 July 1850.
17. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
18. ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 25 July 1850.
19. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
20. IBID.
21. IBID.
22. IBID.
23. IBID.
24. The debate on this matter was reported by: BRITISH COLONIST, 20 July 1850; HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850, copied from PATRIOT of unknown date; and NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
25. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
26. BRITISH COLONIST, 19 July 1850.
27. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
28. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
29. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
30. GLOBE, 18 July 1850.
31. IBID.
32. IBID.
33. The debate on this matter was reported by: GLOBE, 18 July 1850; HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850, copied from PATRIOT of unknown date; and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
34. GLOBE, 18 July 1850.
35. IBID.
36. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
37. GLOBE, 18 July 1850.
38. IBID.
39. IBID.
40. IBID.
41. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in identical accounts: HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850, copied from PATRIOT of unknown date, and NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850. The debate was also reported by: GLOBE, 18 July 1850; BRITISH COLONIST, 19 July 1850; and MONTREAL GAZETTE,

- 20 July 1850.
42. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
 43. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
 44. IBID.
 45. IBID.
 46. The debate on this matter was reported by: GLOBE, 18 July 1850; BRITISH COLONIST, 19 July 1850; HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850, copied from PATRIOT of unknown date; and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
 47. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
 48. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
 49. GLOBE, 18 July 1850.
 50. IBID.
 51. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
 52. IBID.
 53. GLOBE, 18 July 1850.
 54. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
 55. GLOBE, 18 July 1850.
 56. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
 57. IBID.
 58. GLOBE, 18 July 1850.
 59. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
 60. IBID.
 61. GLOBE, 18 July 1850.
 62. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
 63. IBID.
 64. IBID.
 65. GLOBE, 18 July 1850.
 66. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
 67. GLOBE, 20 July 1850.
 68. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
 69. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: GLOBE, 18 July 1850, BRITISH COLONIST, 19 July 1850, NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850, ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 25 July 1850, and HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 24 July 1850. The debate was also reported by: HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850, copied from PATRIOT of unknown date; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850; and EXAMINER, 24 July 1850. Commentaries appeared in: PILOT, 20 July 1850, and PACKET, 27 July 1850, in identical accounts.
 70. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
 71. BRITISH COLONIST, 19 July 1850.
 72. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
 73. BRITISH COLONIST, 19 July 1850.
 74. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
 75. BRITISH COLONIST, 19 July 1850.
 76. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
 77. BRITISH COLONIST, 19 July 1850.
 78. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
 79. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
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 83. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
 84. BRITISH COLONIST, 19 July 1850.
 85. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
 86. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
 87. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
 88. BRITISH COLONIST, 19 July 1850.

89. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
90. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
91. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
92. BRITISH COLONIST, 19 July 1850.
93. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
94. IBID.
95. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
96. IBID.
97. BRITISH COLONIST, 19 July 1850.
98. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
99. BRITISH COLONIST, 19 July 1850.
100. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
101. BRITISH COLONIST, 19 July 1850.
102. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
103. BRITISH COLONIST, 19 July 1850.
104. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
105. BRITISH COLONIST, 19 July 1850.
106. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
107. BRITISH COLONIST, 19 July 1850.
108. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
109. BRITISH COLONIST, 19 July 1850.
110. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
111. IBID.
112. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
113. BRITISH COLONIST, 19 July 1850.
114. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
115. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
116. BRITISH COLONIST, 19 July 1850.
117. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
118. IBID.
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124. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
125. BRITISH COLONIST, 19 July 1850.
126. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
127. BRITISH COLONIST, 19 July 1850.
128. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
129. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
130. BRITISH COLONIST, 19 July 1850.
131. IBID.
132. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
133. BRITISH COLONIST, 19 July 1850.
134. IBID.
135. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
136. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
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138. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
139. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
140. BRITISH COLONIST, 19 July 1850.
141. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
142. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
143. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
144. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.

145. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
146. BRITISH COLONIST, 19 July 1850.
147. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
148. BRITISH COLONIST, 19 July 1850.
149. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
150. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
151. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
152. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
153. BRITISH COLONIST, 19 July 1850.
154. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
155. BRITISH COLONIST, 19 July 1850.
156. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
157. BRITISH COLONIST, 19 July 1850.
158. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
159. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
160. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
161. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
162. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
163. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
164. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
165. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
166. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
167. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
168. GLOBE, 18 July 1850.
169. IBID.
170. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
171. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
172. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
173. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
174. IBID.
175. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
176. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
177. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
178. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
179. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
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182. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
183. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
184. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
185. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
186. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
187. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
188. IBID.
189. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
190. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
191. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
192. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
193. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
194. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
195. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
196. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
197. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
198. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
199. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
200. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.

201. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
202. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
203. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
204. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
205. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
206. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
207. IBID.
208. IBID.
209. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
210. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
211. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
212. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
213. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
214. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
215. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
216. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
217. IBID.
218. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
219. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
220. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
221. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
222. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
223. The debate on this motion was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850;
and NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
224. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
225. IBID.
226. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in identical ac-
counts: BRITISH WHIG, 19 July 1850, HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850,
copied from PATRIOT of unknown date, and NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850. The
debate was also reported by: GLOBE, 18 July 1850; BRITISH COLONIST, 19
July 1850; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850; MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 20 July
1850; and PILOT, 20 July 1850. A commentary appeared in PILOT, 20 July 1850.
227. GLOBE, 18 July 1850.
228. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
229. BRITISH COLONIST, 19 July 1850.
230. IBID.
231. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
232. GLOBE, 18 July 1850.
233. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
234. BRITISH COLONIST, 19 July 1850.
235. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
236. BRITISH COLONIST, 19 July 1850.
237. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
238. GLOBE, 18 July 1850.
239. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
240. GLOBE, 18 July 1850.
241. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
242. GLOBE, 18 July 1850.
243. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
244. GLOBE, 18 July 1850.
245. IBID.
246. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
247. GLOBE, 18 July 1850.
248. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
249. GLOBE, 18 July 1850.

- 250. IBID.
- 251. IBID.
- 252. IBID.
- 253. IBID.
- 254. IBID.
- 255. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
- 256. IBID.
- 257. IBID.
- 258. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
- 259. GLOBE, 18 July 1850.
- 260. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
- 261. GLOBE, 18 July 1850.
- 262. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
- 263. GLOBE, 18 July 1850.
- 264. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
- 265. GLOBE, 18 July 1850.
- 266. IBID.
- 267. IBID.
- 268. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
- 269. GLOBE, 18 July 1850.
- 270. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
- 271. GLOBE, 18 July 1850.
- 272. IBID.
- 273. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
- 274. GLOBE, 18 July 1850.
- 275. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
- 276. GLOBE, 18 July 1850.
- 277. IBID.
- 278. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 20 July 1850.
- 279. GLOBE, 18 July 1850.

(155)

Petitions
brought up.

THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Solicitor General Drummond,--The Petition of D.D. Hungerford, Esquire, and others, of the County of Shefford; and the Petition of H. Robinson, Esquire, and others, of the Eastern Townships of Canada.

By Mr. Richards,--The Petition of George Mitchell and others, of Gananoque and its vicinity.

Petitions read.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

By Thomas Maconchy, Esquire, and others, of the Township of West Gwillimbury, County of Simcoe; praying that no division be made of the said County as petitioned for, and that the recent sale by the Government to the Municipal Council of the said County of the West Gwillimbury Toll Road may be sanctioned.

By the Common Council of the City of Kingston; representing the evils resulting to the Mechanics of the said City from the low prices at which certain articles made in the Provincial Penitentiary are sold, and praying relief.

Of David Torrance and others, shareholders of the Bank of Montreal; praying that the Bill to restrain and confine within certain limits the system of Voting by Proxy in Banking Institutions and other Incorporated Companies may not pass into law, and that no measure be entertained touching their vested rights.

Of Henry Allen, of the City of Toronto, Esquire, Barrister at Law, and heretofore Judge of the District Court of the District of London; praying the repeal of the Acts 9 Vic. c. 36 & 38, or the adoption of such other measures as may relieve him from certain imputations connected with his dismissal from the said office.

Fourth Report
of Committee
on Private
Bills.

The Honorable Mr. Badgley, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill to incorporate the Toronto Necropolis, and have agreed to certain amendments thereto, which they beg to submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Your Committee have also agreed to report the following Bills, without amendment:--

Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Vaughan Road Company.

Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Mechanics' Institute of the City of Toronto.

Vaughan
Road Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Vaughan Road Company be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Toronto Me-
chanics' Insti-
tute Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Mechanics' Institute of the City of Toronto be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

(156)

Toronto Necro-
polis Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Toronto Necropolis, as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole

House, for to-morrow.

Division
Courts (U.C.)
Bill (No. 2.)

Mr. Solicitor General Macdonald reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the several Acts now in force regulating the practice of Division Courts

in Upper Canada, and to extend the Jurisdiction thereof, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Tuesday next.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended, be re-printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Erection of
Parishes, &c.,
Bill.

Mr. Polette reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to continue and amend the Ordinance concerning the erection of Parishes, and the construction of Churches, Parsonage Houses, and Church Yards, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Report on Pe-
tition of P.U.
Archambault
and others.

Mr. Dumas, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of P.U. Archambault and others, of the County of Leinster, and other references, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--
Your Committee have attentively examined the Petitions of P.U. Archambault and others, praying that the Parishes of St. Paul, Lavaltrie, and the Township of Kildare, be annexed to the Assumption Circuit for Judiciary purposes, or in case Your Honorable House should not be of that opinion, that the Parishes of St. Henri de Mascouche, St. Lin, and Lachenaie, heretofore forming part of the said Circuit, be re-annexed thereto for Judiciary purposes; and also, the Petitions of Isaac Bryen and others, of the said Parish of St. Lin, of the Reverend S. Lafrance and others, of the said Parish of St. Henri de Mascouche, and also of the Reverend E. Normandin and others, of the said Parish of Lachenaie, praying that the three last named Parishes be not detached from Terrebonne.

Your Committee have also examined with the same attention the Petition of L.A. DeRome and others, praying for the annexation of the said Parishes of St. Paul, St. Antoine de Lavaltrie, and the Township of Kildare to the County of Leinster, for all legal purposes, and are of opinion that as a principle, it is not expedient to dismember the Counties for Judiciary purposes, by detaching therefrom the Parishes bordering on the neighbouring County to annex them thereto, for the sole motive that they are nearer to it.

The Petition of the said L.A. DeRome and others, is supported solely on this consideration of proximity; and the said Petition of P.U. Archambault and others, while it complains that the County of Leinster has been dismembered for this sole motive, which, in the opinion of Your Committee, was not sufficient, does not sufficiently establish the inconveniences resulting to the said County from this dismembering, which detaches from it the Parishes of St. Lin, St. Henri de Mascouche and Lachenaie.

Your Committee have also taken into consideration the three Petitions of the three last mentioned Parishes declaring themselves satisfied at their being annexed to the County of Terrebonne: Your Committee are consequently of opinion that they ought not to recommend the Petition of P.U. Archambault and others, nor that of L.A. DeRome and others, to the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Seventh Report
of Committee
on Railroads
and Telegraph
Lines.

Sir Allan N. MacNab, from the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Seventh Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have taken into their consideration the Bill to incorporate a Company for making a Railroad from the Village of Industry to the Township of Rawdon in Lower Canada, and have made several amendments thereto, which they humbly submit for the consideration of

Your Honorable House.

Industry and
London Rail-
Road Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate a Company for making a Railroad from the Village of Industry to the Township of London in Lower Canada, as reported from the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Quebec and
Richmond
Railway Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate Peter Patterson, Esquire, and others, under the name of the Quebec and Richmond Railway Company, as reported from the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Education Bill
(L.C.)

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General LaFontaine have leave to bring in a Bill to amend and to repeal in part the Education Acts of Lower Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

Safe Disci-
pline Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Price have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for a better system of discipline, and for the erection and maintenance of a House of Correction for Juvenile offenders.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

Penitentiary
Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Price have leave to bring in a Bill for the better management of the Provincial Penitentiary.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.¹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS asked leave to introduce a bill to make better provision for the repair of roads at present under the control of the Commissioner of Public Works, but which may hereafter be given up. He explained that there were some Government roads² in Lower Canada³ which were almost totally destroyed--the Government were not prepared to⁴ come down and ask for funds to⁵ renew them and wished to have the power to give them back again to the local authorities.⁶

COL. PRINCE was glad the Government were pursuing the course they had adopted on the present occasion; because, during the fourteen years in which he had held a seat in the House, roads and bridges had been the invariable cry at elections. The road from London to Sandwich was in a most disgraceful state, owing to an indolent people neglecting to keep it in repair. The Government had made the road in Upper Canada to which he had alluded, a distance of one hundred and twenty-five miles; and the Municipal Councils and people were too regardless of their duty to keep it in repair. The country through which it passes abounds in elm which is a most durable wood, well fitted for planking roads. If the Government would teach the people to rely on their own resources, they would then perform those duties which devolved on them.⁷

(156)

Bill relating to
certain Roads
and Bridges.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks have leave to bring in a Bill to make better provision with regard to the repairing of Roads within the limits of incorporated Cities and Towns, and of Roads and Bridges which having been under the control of the Commissioners of Public Works, may hereafter be released from the same.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

Chatham
Town Lots
Patent Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to remedy an error in certain Letters Patent for two Lots in the Town of Chatham, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of the Honorable Mr. Price, the Honorable Mr. Sher-

(157)

wood, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Watts, and the Honorable Mr. Hincks, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Jurors, Juries,
and Inquests
(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for the consolidation and amendment of the Laws relative to Jurors, Juries, and Inquests, in that part of this Province called Upper Canada, being read;⁸

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to jurors, juries, and inquests in Upper Canada, be read a second time⁹, cursorily observing upon its provisions and the alterations contemplated, together with some of the objections of the existing law.¹⁰

MR. H. SMITH of Frontenac was satisfied that the bill was an improvement upon the existing law, and would remove some of the present evils and inconveniencies.¹¹

MR. WILSON also supported the Bill¹². ((He)) had seen grand juries packed again and again for a specific purpose, the sheriff was entirely unchecked in his choice of grand jurors. He (Mr. W.) brought in a bill to pay jurors, to prevent a burden falling heavily on individuals, his object had been merely to reimburse their expenses.¹³

MR. BADGLEY had no objection to the principle of the bill, but suggested to the Attorney General the propriety of abolishing those provisions which continued the system of Grand Jurors: he contended that grand jurors were useless in criminal proceedings, and that a public prosecutor would more readily effect all the purpose contemplated by a Grand Jury. He stated the responsibility of such an officer, subject to public opinion and the press would be sufficient guarantee against unjust performance of his duty, and that a strong feeling against grand juries was growing in England, that some of the best and brightest of the jurists of that country were averse to their continuance; and in support of his opinion, he read extracts from the examination of Lords Denman and Lyndhurst and Mr. T. Kelly in 1848, before the Law Commissioners, strongly corroborative of the opinion which he had enunciated of the uselessness of that body; that grand jurors were entirely irresponsible, and in fact protected the criminal to the injury of the innocent.¹⁴

MR. RICHARDS thought it would not be prudent in the present state of public opinion to propose the abolition of grand juries.¹⁵

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN expressed his obligation to the gentlemen who had favored them with these suggestions; and who approved of the principles of the bill¹⁶ ((but)) considered many of the remarks were¹⁷ wholly apart from the object of the present bill¹⁸ and formed in themselves matters of consideration. The object of the bill was to provide a more satisfactory mode of¹⁹ regulating the selecting, the striking, and the returning of jurors²⁰ for trying issues according to the law as it stands. The remarks of the hon. member for Missisquoi in reference (sic) to abolishing the proceeding with grand juries altogether²¹ notwithstanding the high standing of the member of the legal profession to whom he had referred, he Mr. Baldwin, entirely dissented; and was satisfied the people of Upper Canada would not be in favor.... Such a proposition²² would produce a most important change in the body of the law itself, and would be felt by the country at large to be a most important change, and he was satisfied that it would have the effect

of raising opposition to the bill in quarters from which he would have support instead of opposition²³, notwithstanding, that very great objections might be urged against it. He believed that a case against an individual being disposed of by a grand jury was a very satisfactory mode of clearing a man's character.²⁴ All the evidence which could be adduced by the prosecutor to make out a case was laid before a grand jury, who after bestowing every consideration acquitted the party, which was a far more satisfactory decision than if it went to a petit jury²⁵. He did not include in this observation those cases in which party feelings were enlisted, but referred to ordinary cases against individuals.²⁶ He had not gone as fully into the question perhaps as he should have done at the opening²⁷ in introducing the bill, but he thought one of the benefits of the measure would be to prevent sheriffs having motives imputed to them, when from party feelings they have been chargeable with it.²⁸ At all events the opinion of the people of Upper Canada favoured the continuance of grand juries²⁹ so that he could not consent to such a change, and would resist any attempt to produce it.³⁰ Jury bills of this kind had been introduced for the last 20 or 30 years.³¹ The remarks as to payment of juries was altogether apart from the bill, and there being a variety of opinion on that point it was not desirable (sic) to mix it up with it, as it would raise opposition to the bill in quarters when it would not otherwise be made. That alone he considered sufficient reason for not speaking of it. But another reason was that it involved other principles not necessarily connected with the selection of juries, and might be better left to be dealt with by some hon. gentleman by itself. And again the machinery of the bill making provision that³² all the qualified jurors³³ will only in their turn be called upon to act as jurors the labour would be less, and more equally distributed over the whole mass³⁴ and therefore there would not be those heavy burthens which are now complained of, falling on individuals, by being compelled to serve very frequently as jurors.³⁵ With regard to the suggestion of the hon. member for Frontenac it was entirely new to him, and had never suggested itself to his mind, that there was a necessity for concealing the names of jurors after they had been struck³⁶ before the Assizes commenced.³⁷ He thought there were difficulties in the way of adopting such a plan.³⁸ This was required by the present law; but it was never acted upon. The suggestion that had been made was therefore opposed to the universal practice as it now exists. It sometimes happened at present that persons who were on a particular case would be called again to sit on a new trial in the same case, and it might be necessary to make some provision to meet such cases.³⁹ The evil complained of by the learned gentleman, was the danger of tampering with jurors--that was a great offence. Although the bill introduced might not meet all the objections, yet he thought the probability of such tampering would be greatly decreased by the jurors being taken from all parts of the community. Where they were taken from one part as at present, it was easier to make use of that influence which was improper and criminal. Another objection occurred at that moment--it might be desirable that the parties should see the kind of jurors empaneled (sic), in order to know whether there was a necessity of applying for a special jury.⁴⁰ The Bill made no alteration in the mode of striking the general panels, which would remain on the same footing as at present.⁴¹ The hon. member then replied to some remarks made by the hon. member for Leeds and concluded by saying that he was obliged to the hon. gentlemen for the suggestions they had made, and would take it kindly if they would state any other thing that might occur to them.⁴²

MR. J. CAMERON (Cornwall) supported the bill. He agreed with the Attorney General West⁴³ and maintained the necessity for Grand Jurors in Upper Canada as agreeable to the people.⁴⁴

MR. BADGLEY said in reply to the observations of the last speaker, that no Grand Jury existed in Scotland, where the people were quite as intelligent as

those in England or in Upper Canada.⁴⁵

MR. H. BOULTON (Norfolk) thought that in civil cases six jurors would be sufficient; it would save a great deal of expense; and he believed would operate just as well as twelve jurors.⁴⁶

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN did not think such a change desirable; but even if he did, it would be better to leave it to be disposed of as a separate measure.⁴⁷

(157)

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Friday next.

Foreign Re-prints Bill.

*The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to provide for the admission into this Province of Foreign Reprints of British Copyright Works, being read;*⁴⁸

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS moved the second reading of the bill relative to the reprint of English Copy Right Works. He said that although there was some opposition to this bill out of doors, he had no hesitation in saying that the trade were anxious that it should pass. The proposition before the House was that a duty of twenty per cent should be levied on these reprints. He would be himself in favour of a lower rate, say 12½ or 15 per cent, if he thought the Home Government would accede to it. He would candidly admit that he thought it was but just that the British author should be protected against piracy. That piracy was practised in the neighboring States in the most reckless manner, and the British author was disgracefully defrauded of the remuneration he had a right to expect for his labours, merely because the Government would not consent to establish an international copy right law. He therefore thought the English Government was perfectly justified in steps it had taken to protect its subjects' rights, and he would willingly accede to the proposal it made, as he feared a lower rate than twenty per cent might endanger the bill, more especially as that had been adopted already by the other colonies.⁴⁹

MR. CAYLEY called the attention of the Inspector General to the fact that when the late Administration had proposed this duty of 12½ per cent, it was met by Mr. Aylwin with an amendment to fix it at 5 per cent, and he had since been informed that the amendment had caused the failure of the bill. If the original motion had been adopted there was no doubt the English Government would have assented to it, and he regretted that the hon. Inspector General now proposed 20 per cent, as he was of opinion that a lower rate, say one half, would go down.⁵⁰

MR. W. BOULTON entirely objected to the principle of the bill and⁵¹ would have opposed the second reading ... had he been in the House last evening; and he wondered that it had escaped the notice of other honorable gentlemen on that occasion.⁵² It appeared from the correspondence with the home government, on the subject, that we were not to be at liberty to admit American reprints of British works without imposing on them a duty of 20 per cent⁵³ in order to protect British authors. It had been understood that this country was left to legislate for itself, but the introduction of the present bill was intended to deprive the country of any power whatever to legislate for the benefit of its own people, and placed them on a much worse footing in relation to the Mother Country than foreigners.⁵⁴ He did not think that Great Britain had any right to ask us to pass such a bill⁵⁵. We were either a part of the British empire or we were not Why should we submit to the dictation of that despatch which required us to protect English publishers. In what respect did they protect us.⁵⁶ Would the hon. Inspector General inform him what duty was placed upon Canadian works introduced into the British market? (No reply.) He (Mr. B.) did not believe that the hon. gentleman knew. (Laughter and "hear, hear.")⁵⁷ No duty would be imposed on reprints of Canadian works if imported into England.

Yet we were required at the dictation of Downing Street to put a tax on knowledge to the amount of 20 per cent⁵⁸. If the British government cared anything about the colonies, it would encourage cheap colonial editions, instead of exercising Downing Street dictation to the detriment of the Canadian people.⁵⁹ All other works were admitted duty free--why not allow the same privilege in regard to British publications? The despatches upon the table insisted upon the works of English authors being protected, while the home Government did not afford the slightest protection to us in return.⁶⁰ England should not dictate to us what we should do, and what we should levy duties upon. We were told by her that we might levy duties for revenue; but not for protection. That he would never submit to, be the consequences what they might. He ridiculed the idea of talking about the rights of authors. He concluded by contending that the effect of the bill would be to injure the book trade.⁶¹ He moved that the order be postponed to this day three months.⁶²

MR. H. SHERWOOD was not prepared to vote for the motion, but he called upon the Government to postpone the measure until some return could be obtained and printed, on the address calling for some correspondence which had taken place with the home Government in relation to this subject. He did not desire to thwart the measure, but merely wished to give all hon. members an opportunity of communication with these despatches.⁶³

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS replied to Mr. Boulton. He⁶⁴ was quite prepared to hear the hon. member for Toronto, who makes constitutions for this country⁶⁵ after his own fancy⁶⁶, declare that he was ready to act recklessly in this matter, and in defiance of the⁶⁷ desires of the⁶⁸ government and parliament of England⁶⁹ and the rights of English authors. It was not his (Mr. H's.) province to ascertain the tax put upon Canadian works in the British market. He⁷⁰ censured him for advocating the reception into this province of American piracies. He⁷¹ thought it a most immoral and unjust practice of the American Government to avail itself of the mental labours of literary men in England, without granting them the smallest possible remuneration therefor.⁷² The system pursued by American publishers in appropriating the works of British authors, without paying for them, was robbery just as much as stealing the property of a merchant or manufacturer.⁷³ The hon. member for Toronto had asked, why was it not possible for the British author to publish his works on the same terms as authors of other countries? It was because he was obliged to pay for printing and to remunerate his publisher, while the scoundrel publishers of the United States availed themselves of the works of others, without granting them any compensation whatever. Yes, the scoundrel publishers (cheers,) whom the nation is scoundrel enough to countenance, (sensation) did not scruple to rob the English author of the fruit of his talents and labor.⁷⁴ He also condemned the hon. member for broaching revolutionary sentiments. And concluded by contending that the bill was favorably regarded by the book trade generally.⁷⁵ The correspondence referred to and desired to be printed contained nothing material, and would not alter the opinion of any gentleman of the House. However, if the House wished, he was quite willing to postpone the measure until the papers could be printed.⁷⁶

MR. H. SHERWOOD would not have moved for the delay, not put the country to the expence of printing, if he had thought it immaterial as affecting the subject now before the House. But few hon. members had any knowledge of what that correspondence contained, and he was anxious that they should have access to it.⁷⁷

MR. H. BOULTON disagreed with all that had fallen from the hon. Inspector General. He denied that the people of the United States were a nation of scoundrels, for republishing and doing the very same thing with British publications, as the English publisher was continually doing with American works⁷⁸, without paying for them. That was not an immoral practice which all nations adopted⁷⁹;

it was all trash to talk about that.⁸⁰ If any immorality attached to the practice, the English people were just as chargeable with it as the Americans; the only difference was in the extent, but not in the degree.⁸¹ The great law work of Mr. Justice Story, one of the most valuable that he (Mr. B.) knew of, was reprinted by English publishers, and the English edition, better printed and more pleasant to read, could be purchased in this Province, considerably cheaper than the American edition.⁸² Why? simply because there existed a copy-right in America, while England admitted no such measures of protection. Was it not equally just then for Americans to republish the works of⁸³ Lytton⁸⁴ Bulwer or any other author⁸⁵, without paying him for them.⁸⁶ It was nonsense to place it upon the ground of morality; it was a mere matter of mercantile speculation and no impropriety. The present bill was destined to exclude cheap literature from Canada. It would prejudice the poorer classes especially, and be an extensive injury to the Province.⁸⁷ He was not going to raise the standard of rebellion⁸⁸. He (Mr. Boulton) held himself to be as loyal as any man; but he protested against our being compelled to act upon the dictation of Downing Street upon this or any other case⁸⁹. The people of this country were the best judges of their own interests, and claimed the right to legislate on all matters in consonance with those interests.⁹⁰ Why should we be obliged to pay a duty to the English author any more than Americans were? It was only because they could coerce us.⁹¹ For that reason he would vote against the motion.⁹²

MR. DEWITT was exceedingly sorry to hear a member of the Government call our neighbours a nation of scoundrels. It was unfair, and could not produce any good result.⁹³ Did we not every day copy the American patents and make use of them? Yet we were not a nation of scoundrels.⁹⁴ A British house was established in New York for the re-publication and sale of British copy-right works--were these publishers scoundrels? It had been shown that the English people availed themselves of the proceeds of American talent--in fact continually re-published their works, and would the hon. gentleman call them a set of scoundrels for so doing?⁹⁵

MR. SANBORN was desirous that this question should be definitely settled⁹⁶ and would support the hon. Inspector General's bill for that purpose.⁹⁷ He would not have occupied the time of the house had it not been for the unfair remarks of the hon. Inspector General. That hon. gentleman must be aware that better authorities than himself differed upon the subject of international copy-right laws. Under such circumstances it was preposterous for him to stigmatize the American publishers as "scoundrels."⁹⁸ He did not think that the hon. Inspector General could be desirous of legalizing villainy by imposing a duty upon it; and thought that that phrase of the honble. Gentleman must have been ill-advised.⁹⁹ ((It)) would not prevent the introduction of American reprints; and the Inspector General's proposition would make us participators in what he denounced as scoundrelism. Besides¹⁰⁰ the same calumny could be cast against the English publishers with equal propriety. The works of Shakespear, Milton, and others, were not copyright, why then should a restrictive tax be put upon the publications of modern authors.¹⁰¹ He thought that it might be better to postpone the question. He was in favor of fixing the duty so low as not to¹⁰² injure the growth of knowledge in this colony.¹⁰³

MR. PERRY thought it exceedingly ill-advised for the Hon. Inspector General to allow his temper to get the better of his judgment. If there was any immorality connected with this affair¹⁰⁴, he (Mr. P.) thought it¹⁰⁵ was chargeable to the British Government¹⁰⁶, who had told us that we were to be free and unfettered in the regulation of our own commerce¹⁰⁷ for desiring to bind this Colony, and to take away all management of our local affairs, to the serious injury of the people of this country, rather than to any other party. He had no confidence in the willingness of the Imperial Government to succumb to the interests of this Colony, or to grant the requests of the Provincial Legislature, on a subject with

which its own authors were concerned.¹⁰⁸ If it was necessary to impose any duty on these works, it should be as low as possible. But it was our duty to stand up for our rights, and tell the Imperial government, in the spirit in which we told them in the case of the Banking Bills in 1834, that their interference would not be permitted.¹⁰⁹

SIR A. MACNAB could not sit still and hear the remarks made by the Hon. Inspector General, with reference to our neighbours. It was disgraceful¹¹⁰ to the government, and the party that supported it, as well as to this House¹¹¹ and to the country for¹¹² a member of Her Majesty's government ... in his place in our Commons House of Parliament,¹¹³ to use such language toward the people of the United States as to call them a nation of scoundrels; and to stigmatize American publishers as rogues.¹¹⁴ He thought that that term would be quite as applicable to the hon. member himself. He (Sir Allan) thought that there were as honorable and high minded men in the United States as here.¹¹⁵ Does that hon. member mean to say that the Messrs. Harper, Carey and Hart, and other American publishers are scoundrels?¹¹⁶ It was highly improper that the hon. Inspector General should have made use of such an expression in the legislature¹¹⁷ and he felt bound to say that such was not the general opinion of the House.¹¹⁸ There are many hon. gentlemen in this House descended from that nation, who would favorably compare with the hon. Inspector General in any respect.¹¹⁹

MR. RICHARDS admired the virtuous indignation of the hon. member for Hamilton, on account of the language indulged in by the hon. Inspector-General. He¹²⁰ considered it paltry for honble. gentlemen to attempt to make capital from a hasty expression of the hon Insp. General.¹²¹ (Mr. R.) thought that the remarks complained of had been directed against the piratical publishers of the neighbouring States, rather than to the American nation generally.¹²² He contended that the author had the right of property in his works, and that they should be protected as well as any other property.¹²³ He certainly thought that if the Americans would not enter into any arrangement which was to afford some protection to the authors of English works, the Colonial Legislature ought to provide some to assure for protecting the interests of authors in the mother country.¹²⁴ He did not look upon the despatch which had been received on this subject, as any interference with our privileges.¹²⁵

MR. H. SHERWOOD thought, the hon. member for the East Riding of York had taken an erroneous view of this subject, respecting the interference of the British Government in our local affairs. The copy-right in England was of long standing, and did not apply specially to the colonies, but merely protected the works of its own authors within the entire British possession. The English Government were acting very liberally in this matter; they desired the people of this country to obtain access to the works of their authors on as reasonable terms as possible, but also wished to be shield (sic) against the extensive republication of their works in the United States, for which no remuneration could be obtained. He felt assured that the hon. Inspector General was already sorry for the improper stigma he had placed upon the American nation--it was unadvised, especially at this moment when the Colonial Government are anxiously endeavouring to obtain Reciprocity. There was another occurrence which he found it necessary to remind that hon. gentleman of, when expressing such uncalled for and unjust sentiments--he alluded to the generous reception prepared for the Gov. Gen. and the company composing the Welland Canal excursion. He here recounted the several preparations which the Buffalo people had made on that occasion, and the hospitality and attention extended to all the visitors who accompanied His Excellency, and also to the part assigned the hon. Inspector General in making explanations on behalf of His Excellency; and then asked, how after these acts of liberal hospitality and almost unparalled (sic) attention, any hon. gentleman could so far forget himself, as to call the neighbouring States a parcel of scoundrels. The

hon. gentleman could not get over the charge of having designated them thus, for he (Mr. S.) had taken the words down, and there could be no mistake in regard to them. Under all these circumstances, he considered it desirable that every sensible and judicious member of the House should rise and repudate (sic) these calumnious remarks, which must go forth to the country, and might create in the minds of that people a wrong impression.¹²⁶ He did not think that the government, governor general, or the ministry generally participated in it. He believed the honorable member himself regretted it.¹²⁷

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN condemned the gentleman who had just sat down for endeavouring to blow into a flame a hasty expression of the hon. Inspector General.¹²⁸ A little too much stress had been the terms assigned to his hon. friend He certainly considered that the language made use of by his friend was uncalled for, and unnecessarily severe applied to any people. He had not, however, heard the hon. gentleman say exactly what had been imputed to him.¹²⁹ As far as he remembered the hon. Inspector General had not made use of the term nation of scoundrels.¹³⁰ The expression, as he understood it, was directed against the printers who were in the habit of pirating British works, rather than to the American people as a nation. With regard to the hospitalities extended by the people of Buffalo to the Canadian visitors of the Welland Canal party, he was convinced that no hon. gentleman could feel otherwise than grateful towards them, for their unexampled generosity on that occasion; and he believed that the hon. Inspector General could not intentionally apply the epithet charged against him, to a people from whom he, together with many other members of the cabinet, had experienced such hospitable and generous treatment.¹³¹ With respect to an international law, he expressed his hope of seeing one. He could not refrain from expressing his reprobation at the censure which some gentlemen were in the habit of making against England, while she showed such strong disposition not in the slightest to interfere with our local affairs. He could not concur in the argument that because the pirating o (sic) copyright works was within the letter of the law, that it was immoral. He concluded by speaking in favor of the bill.¹³²

COL. PRINCE said, his object in rising was to disabuse the public with respect to the imputation which had been considered to have been cast upon the American nation by the hon. Inspector General. His impression was not that the hon. member had called the Americans a nation of scoundrels, but applied the term to¹³³ pirating publishers¹³⁴. He asserted, that he had not heard or understood the expression as made applicable to the nation generally. For his own part he regarded them with the warmest feelings of admiration. He thought that if any hon. gentleman appeared to be guilty of a lapsus liugua some allowance should be made, and a little care should be taken to preserve the character of the House, and not let such disgraceful occurrences go forth to the country.¹³⁵ With respect to the Welland Canal excursion, he was of opinion that the Governor General should have called upon the President and thanked him in person for the liberal and hospitable feeling displayed by the Buffalo people.¹³⁶ It was ill advised not to do so.¹³⁷ Hospitality and generosity were characteristics of the Americans, and he was glad to hear the warm acknowledgments which this discussion had brought forth, of their kindly feelings and generous conduct.¹³⁸

MR. J. CAMERON regretted that the temper of the Hon. Inspector General got the better of his discretion. He was free to declare that he did not understand the epithet¹³⁹ scoundrelly¹⁴⁰ as applied to the American nation, but merely to those publishers who printed British works. It was obviously wrong to charge our neighbours with scoundrel practices in doing that which any hon. gentleman might ascertain--upon calling at the store of Messrs. Armour & Ramsay--had been done since the late decision in England, with reference to Cooper's last novel.¹⁴¹ The hon. member went on to show that English publishers did precisely the same

thing to the works of American authors that Americans did to those of English authors; and that pirated works came out here. He instanced the works of Washington Irving.¹⁴² He was very happy (sic) indeed, that the hasty expression had fallen from the Hon. Inspector General. It was humiliating to the legislative body, and must be deplored by every member of the House. He did not see any necessity for this Bill, as a law was, at present in force which afforded quite sufficient protection to the English authors. The Imperial Legislature should not ask from us any more than they allowed in return to the Canadian authors.¹⁴³ He was not in favor of using the product of the labours of English authors without granting them just remuneration; but, at the same time, he only desired to extend to them a fair measure of protection. He could not agree with those hon. gentlemen who were of opinion that the British Government had no right to interfere in this matter. It was one affecting Imperial interests, and as a matter of course the acquiescence of that government was necessary.¹⁴⁴

MR. BADGLEY followed, speaking¹⁴⁵ in favour of¹⁴⁶ the existing law. He had no doubt that the hon. gentleman (Mr. Hincks) had used the term for which he had been censured in a hasty manner, and that he was sorry for it.¹⁴⁷

MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND would not have said a word on the subject before the House, but for the serious view taken by some hon. members opposite of the hasty expression made use of by the hon. Inspector General. That it was hasty, he could not deny, but he sincerely believed it unintentional. Every one in this House must be convinced, that the hon. gentleman had not the slightest intention to call the American nation a set of scoundrels. The remark was made in a moment of ebullition, and should have been regarded with less acrimony.¹⁴⁸ It shewed that they had not much to condemn in the government itself when so much was said about an expression of one of its members; and nothing against its acts. Besides,¹⁴⁹ quite as harsh terms had been applied to the English and Belgian nations, by Mr. Adams, in the house of Congress¹⁵⁰, in denouncing the system his hon. friend had alluded to. They had called it robbery and piracy, and had racked the English language for terms of reproach; yet nothing was said of all this there.¹⁵¹ He spoke very highly of the conduct of the Buffalo people, on the occasion referred to by hon'ble members, and thought this alone sufficient to convince any hon. gentlemen of the utter impossibility of any hon. member of the Canadian Legislature intending to convey such a meaning as had been attached to those words.¹⁵²

SIR A. MACNAB read what he had taken down as the words made use of by the Hon. Inspector General to this effect,--and if incorrect he hoped the hon. member would state such to be the fact. "The American publisher steals the works of British authors, because he is immoral enough to do it; because he is scoundrel enough, and because the nation is scoundrel enough to permit it; (ironical cheers)--yes, because the nation is scoundrel enough."¹⁵³

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS trusted he might be allowed to repel the numerous attacks which had been made upon him. He was not disposed to withdraw the sentiments which he had uttered in reply to the remarks of the hon. senior member for Toronto, but he protested that he had never intended to charge the Americans¹⁵⁴ ((or to have)) called the Americans,¹⁵⁵ as a nation¹⁵⁶, what had been attributed to him by seven or eight hon. members¹⁵⁷, with being scoundrels¹⁵⁸, and he was glad to find that hon. gentlemen opposite had not so understood him.¹⁵⁹ Any gentleman in the House who knew him could not for a moment believe that he regarded the large class of respectable publishers cited by some hon. members or the American nation generally, as a set of scoundrels. The expression was hasty and wrong as applied to any people, but¹⁶⁰ he spoke strongly and he felt strongly¹⁶¹ in reprobating those dishonest printers who pirated the works of English authors, he was far from casting a slur upon the American people, or better class

of publishers.¹⁶² He did not say that the practice of pirating only existed in America. He knew that it existed elsewhere, and it was worthy of strong reprobation.¹⁶³

MR. H. BOULTON called the attention of the Speaker to a point of order. The bill, as interfering with a matter of trade, should have been first brought before a committee of the whole House.¹⁶⁴

MR. MORIN the SPEAKER found such to be the case.¹⁶⁵

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS withdrew the bill.¹⁶⁶

(157)

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

Administra-
tion of Justice
Bill.

*The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to facilitate the Administration of Justice in certain cases, being read;*¹⁶⁷

MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND moved that the bill to facilitate the administration of Justice in Lower Canada be read a second time. He stated on explanation that the object of the bill was to grant power to the Court of Queen's Bench on the application of the crown officer to remove any offender to be tried in another district other than that in which the crime had been committed. This was necessary in consequence of the partiality of jurors in some cases; and there were cogent reasons existing in Lower Canada at this moment why the ministry should come down to ask for such a bill.¹⁶⁸

MR. J. CAMERON opposed the bill.¹⁶⁹

MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND contended that the bill contravened no principle of law.¹⁷⁰

MR. BADGLEY spoke against the bill. He stated that he never could consent to the principle of the bill¹⁷¹ because the Bill would give power to the Crown to prefer bills before Grand Juries in other Districts than those wherein the charge would ordinarily be preferred, a course which is unknown to British practice.¹⁷²

MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND would ask the learned member for Missisquoi, (Mr. Badgley) whether he himself was not aware that in the District of Three Rivers, an indictment could be found against any man charged with an offence against the laws respecting education.¹⁷³

MR. BADGLEY said, if it were really necessary, the measure might be made applicable to that particular District; but he was satisfied that it was unnecessary, as he had full confidence that the grand Juries of that District, would act conscientiously. But there was no reason for establishing it as a general principle.¹⁷⁴

MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND, after complimenting the Jurors of Lower Canada, said he lamented to state, that so completely were the people of Lower Canada misled by designing men, who are desirous of keeping them in ignorance, that it was found impossible to carry out the law alluded to. He should not abandon the Bill but proposed to refer it to a Committee of the whole House, to sit on Friday next. He would think over the subject; and if without neglecting the duties of his office, he could do so, he would withdraw the clause that had been objected to, and if he could not preserve peace and quietness, he would relinquish the office which he held. As the objections had assumed such a serious character, he would in the mean time make up his mind, but he repeated he should not abandon the whole Bill.¹⁷⁵

MR. G. SHERWOOD (Brockville) thought that a case had been made out; but the Solicitor General looked at the subject in too serious a light, when he spoke of resigning office, because a feeling prevailed in Lower Canada against any particular law.¹⁷⁶ He was not answerable for the peace; and he did not think that circumstances existing in Lower Canada were such as to demand the bill.¹⁷⁷

MR. H. BOULTON spoke against the bill.¹⁷⁸

MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND went over a narration of the disturbances which had occurred on the School Bill, with a view of showing that they were wide spread. He held that they had taken place in consequence of poisonous doctrines which had been circulated.¹⁷⁹

Some further remarks ((followed)).¹⁸⁰

(157)

Mr. Solicitor General Drummond moved, seconded by Mr. McFarland, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read a second time;

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Bouthillier, Cauchon, Clark, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Guillet, Jolin, Attorney General Lafontaine, Latourrière, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, Méthot, Mongenais, Nelson, Perry, Polette, Price, Sanborn, Sauvageau, Depts of TWO MOUNTAINS, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, Viger, Watts, and Wilson.--
(31.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of NORFOLK, Cameron of CORNWALL, Chauveau, Crysler, Clark, Hopkins, Sir Allan H. MacNab, Malloch, Marquis, McLean, Meyers, Robinson, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Smith of FRONTENAC, and Stevenson.--(17.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Friday next.

Corporate Rights and Writs of Prerogative Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act to define the mode of proceeding before Courts of Justice in Lower Canada, in matters relating to the protection and regulation of Corporate Rights and to Writs of prerogative, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Sherwood of Brockville took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Sherwood of Brockville reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Sherwood of Brockville reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Courts of
Quarter Ses-
sions (L.C.)
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to facilitate the holding of Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Lower Canada, being read;

MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE ((moved)) the bill to facilitate the holding of Courts of General Quarter sessions of the Peace in Lower Canada ... ((be)) read a second time and committed for Friday next.¹⁸¹

(157)

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Friday next.

Assessment
(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to establish a more equal and just system of Assessment in the several Townships, Villages, Towns, and Cities in

Upper Canada, and other references, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

*Mr. Lemieux took the Chair of the Committee;*¹⁸²

Two amendments,--one commuting the rate of statute labor to two-shillings and sixpence a day and the other regulating the payment of taxes on lands of absentees, were adopted.¹⁸³

MR. JOHNSON moved to leave out manufacturers and mechanics.¹⁸⁴

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS trusted amendments of that description would not be attempted, as from the feeling generally entertained, it would be said by the country, that many of the members of the House were manufactures (sic).¹⁸⁵

MR. ROBINSON called the attention of the House to the unequal operation of a tax on lumber on different sides of the Ottawa.¹⁸⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS expressed himself with warmth against the desire manifested to tax agriculturists, and exempt merchants. Much had been urged against lawyers, of whom it was said there were forty in the House, but if they were to have this species of class legislation, the farmers would send farmers. It was preposterous to make the landed interest pay all the taxes.¹⁸⁷

MR. PERRY opposed the proposal to tax millers and manufacturers,¹⁸⁸ as indirectly taxes were paid by the farmers, who used them, and whose horses, &c. had been already¹⁸⁹ sufficiently taxed in a more direct way.¹⁹⁰ He objected to taxing household furniture, because he thought it was inexpedient; as to merchants, more of them failed than any other class, except the millers, who were connected with them.¹⁹¹ It had been said that the measure had no principle. But there was a principle as far as it went; the question was how far it was expedient to go in the matter. Nobody would deny that the bill was a great improvement on the present system; and it ought to be passed.¹⁹² OR He considered the measure at present unwise.¹⁹³

COL. PRINCE would like to know why manufacturers were not to be taxed as well as farmers? The lumber cuts up the roads, then why exempt him from a tax on logs? There was no class so estimable as the man who drew his sustenance (sic) from the soil which he cultivated, but who was taxed from the top of his head to the sole of his foot.¹⁹⁴

MR. SHERWOOD partly agreed with the member for Essex. The Bill does not tax what farmer raised on his land. But if stock is trade, wool for instance was taxed, the manufacturer would pay so much less to the farmer. The same reasoning applied to merchants and other interests; and the tax ultimately falls on the farmers at last. He should vote for the exemption of manufacturers and mechanics.¹⁹⁵

MR. RICHARDS was in favour of the Bill as it came down originally; but the opponents of the measure (sic) then said, if tangible property were taxed, they would support the Bill. But the plan was not found to look so well on paper.-- So it was with manufactures, and the tax would not be found so alarming with reference to them as had been imagined.¹⁹⁶

(157)

and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Lemieux reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Private Lunatic Asylums
(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for the inspection and proper management of Private Asylums for Insane persons in Upper Canada, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. McFarland, the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, the Honorable Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Morrison, and Mr. Prince, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to revive and continue the Act of incorporation of the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Company, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines.

Montreal Harbour Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend certain Acts of this Province for the enlargement and improvement of the Harbour of Montreal, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Friday next.

Registry of Vessels Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal the Act relative to the registering of Vessels employed solely in navigating the inland waters of this Province, being read;

vince, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Friday next.

Land Scrip Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to limit the time for redeeming Land Scrip, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until Friday next.

Officers of Justice (L.C.) Salaries' Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to assign fixed annual Salaries to certain Officers of Justice in Lower Canada, and to form a Special Fund out of the salaries, fees, emoluments, and pecuniary profits attached to their offices, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until Friday next.

Division Line Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to define and establish the Division Line between Upper and Lower Canada, from the River St. Lawrence to the River

Ottawa, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Friday next.

(158)

Indian Tribes (L.C.) Pro-

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the administration of the property of certain

perty Bill.

Indian Tribes in Lower Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Friday next.

Court Houses
and Gaols
(L.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to provide for the building of Court Houses and Gaols in the Judiciary Circuits of Lower Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until Friday next.

Election Petitions Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal the several Acts of the Parliaments of Lower and Upper Canada now in force for the trial of Controverted

Parliamentary Elections in the two sections of the Province respectively, and to provide by one general Act for the trial of all Parliamentary Election Petitions, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Friday next.

University
Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to remove certain doubts respecting the intention of the Act of the last Session of the Parliament of this Pro-

vince for amending the Charter of the University of Toronto, and to provide for the institution and endowment of Regius and other Professorships, Lectureships, Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Prizes, and other Rewards in the said University, and with the College and Royal Grammar School of Upper Canada College forming an appendage thereof, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until Friday next.

Orders de-
ferred.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until to-morrow.

Then, on motion of Mr. DeWitt, seconded by Mr. Malloch,
The House adjourned.

APPENDIX: 17 JULY 1850.

((NOTICE OF MOTION RE: MANAGEMENT OF TORONTO AND COBOURG HARBOURS.))

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS gave notice of bill to provide for the management of the Toronto Harbour and of the Cobourg Harbour by the corporation of that town.¹⁹⁷

((QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS RE: EMIGRANT EXPENSES.))¹⁹⁸

SIR A. MACNAB stated, with reference to the petition of the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Hamilton, for repayment of expense incurred in supporting destitute emigrants, that the Inspector General had informed him that it was the intention of the Government to make provision.¹⁹⁹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said that the Government had been most anxious so far as the emigrant fund would go to reimburse the towns of the Province for the expense they had undergone,²⁰⁰ ((but)) it was not the intention of the Government to remunerate the Corporation of Hamilton, except from the Emigrant Fund. He considered them as having greater claims than any other part of the Province, because²⁰¹ it did not receive regular hospital assistance like Kingston and Toronto²⁰²; and he would be able to inform the gallant (sic) night (sic) in a day or two,²⁰³ how much would fall to the share of that city from the balance of the emigrant fund.²⁰⁴ Of course, it was not intended to defray any charges beyond the surplus Emigrant fund. He had been waiting for accounts which had been recently received to give a definitive answer, and would be prepared in a day or two.²⁰⁵

SIR A. MACNAB said it was upwards of three weeks since he had been told that the information would be given in a day or two. He was glad to learn that the City of Hamilton was considered as entitled to relief at the hands of the Government; and the sooner it was received the more thankful they would be. In consequence of an intimation from Mr. Hincks, he postponed his motion till Friday.²⁰⁶

FOOTNOTES: 17 JULY 1850.

1. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in identical accounts: PILOT, 23 July 1850, and PACKET, 27 July 1850. The debate was also reported by: NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
2. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
3. PILOT, 23 July 1850.
4. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
5. PILOT, 23 July 1850.
6. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
7. PILOT, 23 July 1850.
8. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in identical accounts: HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850, BRITISH WHIG, 22 July 1850, PILOT, 23 July 1850, and PACKET, 27 July 1850. The debate was also reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 July 1850; NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850; and EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
9. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
10. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 July 1850.
11. IBID.
12. IBID.
13. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
14. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 July 1850.
15. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
16. BRITISH WHIG, 22 July 1850.
17. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
18. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
19. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
20. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
21. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
22. BRITISH WHIG, 22 July 1850.
23. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
24. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
25. BRITISH WHIG, 22 July 1850.
26. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
27. BRITISH WHIG, 22 July 1850.
28. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
29. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
30. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
31. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
32. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
33. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
34. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
35. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
36. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
37. BRITISH WHIG, 22 July 1850.
38. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
39. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
40. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
41. BRITISH WHIG, 22 July 1850.
42. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
43. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
44. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 July 1850.
45. IBID.
46. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
47. IBID.
48. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially iden-

tical accounts: BRITISH COLONIST, 19 July 1850, HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850, NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850, PILOT, 23 July 1850, and PACKET, 27 July 1850; MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 July 1850, and MORNING CHRONICLE, 24 July 1850. The debate was also reported by: EXAMINER, 24 July 1850. Commentaries appeared in: NORTH AMERICAN, 19 July 1850, which made an interesting comment about Hincks: "It was an unwarranted, a disgraceful remark, and we are ashamed for our country that a man who can use such language is allowed to pollute the Halls of our Legislature"; and MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 23 July 1850; and PILOT, 23 July 1850.

49. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
50. IBID.
51. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 July 1850.
52. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
53. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
54. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
55. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 July 1850.
56. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
57. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
58. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
59. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
60. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
61. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 July 1850.
62. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
63. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
64. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 July 1850.
65. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
66. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
67. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
68. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
69. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
70. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
71. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 July 1850.
72. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
73. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
74. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
75. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 July 1850.
76. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
77. IBID.
78. IBID.
79. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
80. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 July 1850.
81. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
82. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
83. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
84. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
85. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
86. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
87. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
88. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 July 1850.
89. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
90. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
91. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 July 1850.
92. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
93. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
94. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
95. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.

96. IBID.
97. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 July 1850.
98. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
99. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 July 1850.
100. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
101. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
102. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 July 1850.
103. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
104. IBID.
105. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
106. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
107. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
108. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
109. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
110. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
111. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
112. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
113. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
114. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
115. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 July 1850.
116. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
117. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 July 1850.
118. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
119. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
120. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
121. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 July 1850.
122. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
123. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 July 1850.
124. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
125. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 July 1850.
126. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
127. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 July 1850.
128. IBID.
129. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
130. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 July 1850.
131. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
132. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 July 1850.
133. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
134. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 July 1850.
135. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
136. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
137. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 July 1850.
138. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
139. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
140. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 July 1850.
141. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
142. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 July 1850.
143. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
144. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
145. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 July 1850.
146. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
147. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 July 1850.
148. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
149. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 July 1850.
150. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
151. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 July 1850.

152. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
153. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
154. IBID.
155. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 July 1850.
156. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
157. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 July 1850.
158. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
159. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 July 1850.
160. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
161. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 July 1850.
162. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
163. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 July 1850.
164. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
165. IBID.
166. IBID.
167. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: PILOT, 23 July 1850, NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850, and PACKET, 27 July, 1850. The debate was also reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 July, 1850.
168. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 July, 1850.
169. IBID.
170. IBID.
171. IBID.
172. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
173. IBID.
174. IBID.
175. IBID.
176. IBID.
177. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 July 1850.
178. IBID.
179. IBID.
180. IBID.
181. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 22 July 1850.
182. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: PILOT, 23 July 1850, NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850, and PACKET, 27 July 1850. The debate was also reported by: EXAMINER, 24 July, 1850.
183. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
184. IBID.
185. IBID.
186. IBID.
187. IBID.
188. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
189. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
190. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
191. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
192. EXAMINER, 24 July 1850.
193. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
194. IBID.
195. IBID.
196. IBID.
197. IBID.
198. The following papers reported the exchange on this question in identical accounts: HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850, PILOT, 23 July 1850, and PACKET, 27 July 1850. The debate was also reported by: BRITISH COLONIST, 19 July, 1850; and NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.

- 199. BRITISH COLONIST, 19 July 1850.
- 200. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
- 201. PACKET, 27 July 1850.
- 202. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
- 203. PACKET, 27 July 1850.
- 204. NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850.
- 205. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 20 July 1850.
- 206. IBID.

THURSDAY, 18 JULY 1850.

(158)

Petitions
brought up.

THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin,--The Petition of John Sharpe and others, of the old survey of West Gwillimbury, County of Simcoe; and the Petition of Cornelius Creed and others, of certain lots in the first concession of the new survey of West Gwillimbury.

By Mr. Pearson,--The Petition of the Reverend R.J. Williams and others, of the Township of Eramosa.

By Mr. Dumouchel,--The Petition of Vital Dumouchel and others, of the Parish of St. Joachim de Chateauguay.

By Mr. Johnson,--The Petition of the Reverend J. Hellmuth, Minister, and others, Church Wardens and Members of the Church of England at Sherbrooke.

By the Honorable Mr. Cameron of Kent,--The Petition of Alexander McLeod, of the County of Welland.

By Mr. Bell,--The Petition of the Reverend J. Malcolm Smith, M.A. Moderator, on behalf of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church in Canada in connexion with the Church of Scotland.

By Mr. McFarland,--The Petition of the Reverend John Hunt and others, of the Town of Niagara.

By Mr. Holmes,--The Petition of the Honorable AEmilius Irving and others, stockholders, shareholders and partners in Banking Institutions in this Province; and the Petition of the Montreal Fire, Life, and Inland Navigation Assurance Company.

By Mr. Chauveau,--The Petition of François Lafleur and others, of the City of Quebec.

Petitions read.

Ordered, That the Petition of the Montreal Fire, Life, and Inland Navigation Assurance Company be now read, and

the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

And the said Petition was read; praying for the passing of an Act to authorize the said Company to take Marine Risks whether within or without the Province, and to alter the name of the said Company to "The Montreal Assurance Company."

Ordered, That the Petition of François Lafleur and others, of the City of Quebec, be now read, and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

And the said Petition was read; praying certain amendments to the Bill now before the House to amend and consolidate the Ordinances incorporating the said City.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of the Reverend L. Turcot and others, of the Parish of St. Césaire, County of St. Hyacinthe; praying the adoption of certain measures for the suppression of Intemperance.

Of the Reverend William Macalister, Chairman, on behalf of a public meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Port Sarnia; of Samuel Kedey and others, of Alexandria and its vicinity, Township of Esquesing; of Alexander McNab and others, of Norval and its vicinity; of the Reverend George Hallen and others, of Montclair and its neighbourhood; and of John Barwick and others, of the Town of Woodstock; praying that measures may be adopted to abolish all labor on the Lord's Day in the Postal Department of the Public Service.

Of James Douglas, of the Township of Esquesing; representing that in the year 1837, he took a Lot of land on lease from the Rector of the Township of Toronto, supposing it to be a Glebe Lot, which it was not, and that the Government have agreed to sell the said Lot to the Church Society for less than the

offer offered by Petitioner, whereby he is in danger of losing his improvements; and praying an inquiry in the premises, and that the said Rector be called to account for money received by him for rent and timber therefrom, and said Lot sold to Petitioner at a valuation.

Of William P. Newman and others, of the County of Kent; praying that the Common School Bill be so amended as to prevent the erection of separate Schools for colored children, unless desired by the colored people themselves.

Of M. Baker and others, freeholders and others, of Upper Canada; praying for the passing of an Act to restore to the people of Upper Canada the advantages of Medical toleration.

Of J. Macat, Esquire, and others, Shareholders in the Trust and Loan Company; praying certain amendments to the Act incorporating the said Company.

Petition of
Reporters, re-
ferred.

Ordered, That the Petition of M. Moore and others, Reporters at the House of Assembly, be referred to the Standing Committee on Contingencies.

(159)

Montreal Fire,
Life, and In-
land Naviga-
tion Assurance
Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Holmes have leave to bring in a Bill to grant further powers to the Montreal Fire, Life, and Inland Navigation Assurance Company, and to change the name of the said Corporation; and that the Rules of this House be suspended as regards the same.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Report on Pe-
tition of S.
Combs and
others.

Mr. McLean, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of Seth Combs and others, Innkeepers, of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengary, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Petition referred to them, and find that by the twentieth clause of the Act of 4 & 5 Vic. c. 3, providing for the recovery of Small Debts in Upper Canada, it is declared that no Action shall be brought before any Court created by that Act, for any spirituous or malt liquors drunk in a tavern or ale-house. Your Committee consider that this bears somewhat unfairly upon Tavern-keepers in leaving no means open to them for the recovery of their tavern bills, and they would therefore respectfully recommend that so much of the twentieth clause of the said Act as relates to these bills be repealed, thus leaving the Division Courts power to adjudicate upon them as in any other Small Debts.

Ordered, That the said Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

Petitions of P.
T. Dupont and
others, and of
J. B. Mercier,
and others.

Ordered, That the Petition of P.T. Dupont and others, of the Parishes of St. Roch and St. Jean Port Joli, in the County of L'Islet, and the Petition of Jean Baptiste Mercier and others, of the Parish of St. Pierre de la Rivière du Sud, County of L'Islet, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

St. Lawrence
and Atlantic
Railroad Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act further to amend an Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, and other Acts relative to the said Company, and to extend the powers of said Company," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration; and the same were read, as follow:--

Press 2, line 28. Leave out from "otherwise" to "and" in Press 4, line 3.

Press 5, line 38. Leave out from "authorization" to "and" in line 47, and insert Clause (A.)

Clause (A.) "And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said Company to enter into all such contracts or agreements with Her Majesty's Government, or with any person or persons duly representing Her Majesty's Government, as may be necessary for carrying into full force and effect all the provisions of the Act passed in the twelfth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to provide for affording the guarantee of the Province to the Bonds of Railway Companies on certain conditions, and for rendering assistance in the construction of the Halifax and Quebec Railway."

Press 6, line 14. After "Railway" insert "and every such guard-board shall stretch across the highway at such a height as to leave sixteen feet from the highway to the lower edge of the guard-board, and shall have the words, "Railway Crossing," and "Traverse de Chemin à Rails," printed on each side thereof, in letters not less than six inches in length."

And the said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Holmes do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.¹

MR. H. BOULTON (Norfolk) moved, That it would greatly tend to the convenience of the people, the advancement of public business, and the ease of the Members of the Legislature, were the time and place of the sitting of Parliament fixed by Law, instead of being left to the discretion of the Government of the day; the hon. member made some remarks on the subject much to the same effect as on his former bill.²

MR. W. BOULTON supported the resolutions.³

MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE opposed them. He said that if the hon. member desired to have the union between the provinces dissolved that he should bring some plan forward that members might have an opportunity of considering it during the recess. He censured the constant attempts of the hon. member to tinker the constitution. He condemned the resolutions as interfering with the prerogation (sic).⁴

MR. HOLMES had seconded the motion and hoped that it would prevail. He did not desire to interfere with the prerogative of her Majesty; but he wished to ask her in a constitutional manner for what would be a great convenience to us. The hon. member argued at some length in favor of the convenience of fixing the time for the meeting of Parliament. In answer to the charge that those in favor of this reform had better openly bring forth a scheme of Annexation at once; he (Mr. H.) did stand on that floor and express himself in favor of Annexation; and he believed that the country never would be at peace until we had it.⁵

MR. M. CAMERON did not see that this question had any thing to do either with Annexation or the Union; and he was very much surprised at the remarks of the Attorney General East. It was all a bugbear to talk about the prerogative: the reform would be no interference with it. As it was there were far to (sic) few merchants in the House, and there would be fewer still if the session of Parliament must be called in the middle of the business season. A merchant could not leave his business at that period without suffering great loss.⁶

COL. PRINCE contended for the motion. The prerogative was all a bugbear; and only an affectation of loyalty, that did not come with any very good grace from the first officer of the Crown, the author of the 92 resolutions. But as to the prerogative as far as he was concerned he should be glad to see it demolished. The country desired to have the time for the meeting of Parliament fixed, and there could be no doubt as to its convenience. The period of the sessions of the courts was fixed; there was no doubt about the utility of that; and he could

see no reason why the session of Parliament should be an exception.⁷

COL. GUGY at some length defended his own political consistency, and asserted his loyalty. The principles that he had entertained in 1837 and '8, he entertained now, as he called his God to witness. He attacked Col. Prince whom he charged with disloyalty.⁸

COL. PRINCE denied that he was disloyal.⁹

COL. GUGY went on to attack Messrs. Cameron and Holmes; the latter personally for using unintelligible language. He reproached them with merely desiring the fall of the ministry in order that they might be called upon to form another. Here the hon. member praised the present ministry and stated that it was in effect this House, and it was the other House. He condemned the proposed interference with the prerogative. The ministry would convene the House at the most convenient time; and from having control over the ministry who were but the creatures of they (sic) House, they in fact convened it themselves.¹⁰

COL. PRINCE condemned the hon. member for making attacks which were not parliamentary, and calling the hon. member for Kent a humbug; if his (Col. P.) name was not PRINCE, he would say that the hon. member was the Prince of humbuds.¹¹

Loud laughter, in which Mr. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE heartily joined.¹²

COL. PRINCE continued: He had formerly forbidden the banns of the marriage between the hon. member and the ministry; but he believed that it was now consummated, and he (Col. P.) was sorry for it. He had formerly believed that the hon. member was independent; but he could not do so any longer. He had lost all that with his marriage. And who was he that attacked him (Col. P.) with disloyalty? Here the hon. member indignantly repelled the charge. That man was a coward, and a slave who believed that if the country would ... be better off with independence, and did not avow his sentiments. Besides, he was surprised that the hon. member who was a lawyer, should have got up and spoken for so long a time without saying one word to the question; but that instead he should boast of his own loyalty; and charged men more loyal than himself with disloyalty.¹³

MR. H. SHERWOOD repelled the insinuation that hon. members on his side of the House, had made any League whatever with the annexationists or the Clear Grits, for the purpose of forming an administration. He condemned the proposition before the House, on the ground that it interfered with the prerogative; and held that the proper course would have been to pass a vote of want of confidence in the ministry for having called the session at so inconvenient a period.¹⁴

MR. H. BOULTON replied at some length, and during his speech he was constantly interrupted with cries and noises. He, however, persisted, and said that they might as well try to stop the Falls of Niagara.¹⁵

MR. CAUCHON followed calling the hon. member a nuisance. The hon. member spoke at some length, and was also interrupted in a similar manner.¹⁶

COL. PRINCE prayed that the Daniel who had come to judge the Upper Canadian members might be allowed to go on.¹⁷

MR. ROBINSON regretted the epithets which had been applied to the hon. member, but he had brought them upon himself by insulting en masse the members from Lower Canada.¹⁸

MR. H. BOULTON denied.¹⁹

MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE stated that the hon. member had formerly insulted them to him, (Mr. L.) citing the latin saying sic volo, sic jubeo; stat pro

ratione voluntas asking him to make use of their servility to exercise his influence with his colleagues to get him a judgeship. He regretted this, for he believed that the hon. member was possessed of great talents; which should have commanded for him a seat on the Bench.²⁰

MR. H. BOULTON made some explanations relative to the promise made to him of the judgeship and to the same effect as those of the other evening. He set forth that it was contrary to all the rules of honor and morality to violate pledges on public rumours, or private slanders, which he had no means of replying to.²¹

Some further discussion ((ensued.))²²

MR. J. CAMERON stated that it was his belief that the member's (Mr. H.J. Boulton) experience and professional standing were such as to entitle him to a seat on the bench. And he believed that that was the opinion of the bar generally.²³

COL. PRINCE believed that the hon. member for Norfolk was generally regarded by the bar as possessing a title to a seat on the bench. There was something contemptible and degrading in urging popularity and public remours as a ground why the hon. member should not have received the promotion to which he was entitled. It was offensive to public morality and the majesty of the law, that judges should be appointed from political motives, and for popularity. He repelled the idea of popular judges. What were the qualities necessary for a judge but learning, judgment, and uprightness of character. These his hon. friend was distinguished for. But were all the appointments to the bench by the present ministry distinguished by these qualities? He did understand that two of the judges that they had appointed disgraced the bench by their passions and drunkenness. He named no names. But he alluded to one gentleman whom he had picked up drunk at Kingston. He did not believe that Mr. Blake, a new comer, had any title to promotion over the head of his hon. friend, to whom he was inferior.²⁴

MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND replied: he considered that it was unmanly for the hon. member to attack on the floor of the House gentlemen who had no means of replying. He denied that there were two drunken judges on the bench, and called upon the hon. member to name them. (Cries of no, no.) He condemned the hon. member for this assertion. He proceeded to defend the appointment of Mr. Blake, contending that he was entitled to it from his transcendent abilities. He would oppose the resolutions; but he did not consider them so revolutionary as they had been styled.²⁵

MR. MACDONALD (Kingston) expressed himself in favor of the claims of the hon. member for Norfolk to the judgeship; and spoke against the resolutions, as a revolutionary interference with the royal prerogative.²⁶

Some further discussion ((ensued))²⁷.

(159)

Time and place
of the sitting
of Parliament.

The Honorable Mr. Boulton moved, seconded by Mr. Holmes, and the Question being proposed, That it would greatly tend to the convenience of the people, the advancement of public business, and the ease of the Members of the Legislature, were the time and place of the Sitting of Parliament fixed by Law instead of being left to the discretion of the Government of the day;

The Honorable Mr. Robinson moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Smith of Frontenac, That the words "reserving to the Executive Government the power of summoning an extra Session when any public emergency may render it necessary" be added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put, That those words be there added; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Cameron of KENT, Christie, Dewitt, Holmes, Hopkins, McConnell, Meyers, Perry, Prince, Robinson, Scott of LYFORD, Smith of DURHAM, and Smith of FRONTENAC.--(15.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Bouthillier, Cartier, Caswell, Dublet, Chapman, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Fergusson, Flint, Forster, Gauthier, Fournier, Guy, Guillet, Hincks, John, Attorney General Lafontaine, LaTulippe, Laurin, Lemieux, Lyon, Solicitor General Macdonald, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, Marquis, McFarland, Méthot, McKenzie, Morrison, Nelson, Notman, Polette, Price, Richards, Sauvageau, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, Thompson, and Viger.--(46.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as in the last preceding division,

So it passed in the Negative.

Message from the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council by John Pennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--
Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment, viz:--

Public Works Companies Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to extend the Acts for "the formation of Companies for constructing Roads and other works, to Companies formed for the purpose of acquiring Public Works of a like nature:"

Quebec Workmen's Benevolent Society Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Quebec Workmen's Benevolent Society:"

Emigrants' Encouragement Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to encourage Emigrants from Europe to the United States to use the Saint Lawrence route."

And then he withdrew. 28

MR. PERRY rose for the purpose of moving the resolutions of which he had given notice, to be incorporated into any bill relative to municipalities that might be introduced into the House. These resolutions referred altogether to local matters, and he hoped they would be discussed calmly and with a reference solely to their merits. He took this course, not because he desired to make any factious opposition to the Government, but because he thought it would be the least objectionable to the Attorney General, who, as he understood intended to introduce a measure for the purpose of amending the present Municipal Law. He might have waited till that bill was introduced and then moved all these resolutions in amendment, but he would not do so, because he thought it would be more distasteful than the course he now adopted. As the proposition did not emanate from the Government, its adoption or rejection could not effect the Government in any way. It might perhaps be rejected altogether, or probably some of the resolutions would be rejected while others would be accepted by the House. He would merely say that if there were any defect in them he would be pleased if it were supplied by any hon. gentleman, for if he could not get things exactly

as he wanted them he would take them as he could get them. Alluding to the power he proposed to give the County Councils of appointing the Registrar, Sheriff, Clerk of the Peace, Inspector of Licenses, &c., he said he understood that the Government complained that the great patronage in their hands was a source of weakness instead of a source of strength, and he saw by the public prints they had introduced the Representation Bill in order to prevent corruption. Now, he was of opinion that his proposition to take such a great amount of patronage out of their hands was a much cheaper way of preventing corruption than to double the representation. He believed also, that the County Councils, from their local knowledge were better qualified than a Government could be, to say what persons were most eligible for these offices. There could be no reasonable objection to his proposition. Take the Registrar for instance, he had nothing whatever to do with the Government. The Treasurer was necessarily (sic) connected in some way with the Government, and yet it had given up that appointments (sic) to the Councils, and also the appointment of the Warden, which was formerly a prerogative of the Crown. As a great deal was said from time to time about the prerogative, he would give his ideas respecting it. It was not a plaything. It was not a vested right, but it was a power conferred on the Chief Magistrate to do the greatest good to the greatest number; and whenever--from the great changes daily taking place in our social and political condition, it ceased to do so--then he held it was an open question, and that such changes should be made as were required by the voice of the public, and it was not a mark of disloyalty or of a desire to overturn the Government, or of joining the annexationists, or independents to demand those changes. The Crown is a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, and if it yielded to the request of the two other branches to diminish that power, then the matter ended. The question then for consideration was, whether the Crown in the exercise of its prerogative was better qualified to nominate certain officials than the Municipalities. He thought it was not, and referred to the Registrar of this county, who received upwards of £2000 a year. The Council wished to obtain from him a statement of the sum received as fees, annually. He refused to make such a statement, and even refused to attend the committee of the Council when called on to do so. The council complained to the Government year after year, but never had any attention paid to their complaints. The registrars of other districts all built fire proof vaults and offices at their own expense. He refused to do so, and after the Council had built a commodious office, he had the meanness to lay a petition before them praying that they would put up a few pegs on which to hang his coat and hat. Now, he thought from the way in which that office ((was)) managed, that it would be much better if it were under the control of the Council. In the second resolution, he proposed that the County Councils should have the sole right of disposing of the funds raised by them from taxation. In the third, he proposed they should have the right of issuing tavern licenses and fixing the rate payable on tavern licenses, instead of leaving these powers partly in the hands of the Government and partly in the hands of the Magistrates. The fourth resolution was for the purpose of permitting County or Township Councils to tax any particular section for local purposes. By the present law they cannot do so. If they impose a tax, it must be levied on a whole township or whole county. He thought it would be much better to confer on them this power, so that if a bridge was required in any particular locality, or if the poor in any particular neighbourhood required assistance, they should have the right of taxing that section of a Township of County for that especial purpose. The next resolution was for the purpose of giving these Councils the power of deciding contested elections instead of referring to and abiding by the decision of the Queen's Bench. To say nothing of the insult offered to the Councils by the present law, let them look at the time and expense attendant on taking these questions into Court. It was quite certain they would never be satisfied until the saddle was put on the right horse, and they had this right granted them. The sixth and seventh resolutions had reference to the elective franchise, property qualifications and vote

by ballot. On the subject of qualification the present law is so defective, or else the heads of the lawyers who have been called on to explain it are so defective, that no two men are agreed as to its exact meaning. There was a great difficulty also in the mode of carrying it out. In Whitby, where he had the honor of living, it was no difficult matter to get five, fifty-five, or one hundred and five men who possessed £300 worth of property in lands and tenements, but it was very difficult in the new townships, and the consequence was, that the people paid no attention to the law, but appointed those persons they thought best fitted for carrying out their views without any regard to their property qualification. He proposed, therefore, to amend the law in that respect, and render a property qualification unnecessary in the choice of a Municipal Councillor. As to the franchise he wished to entrust it to every man of moral character who was liable to perform statute labor, whether rated on the assessment roll or not, after a residence of three months in any particular township. It was an experiment to try how far the people are capable of possessing universal suffrage. The vote by ballot was also an experiment, and as he did not wish to have it made compulsory, but to leave it to the discretion of each township and village Council whether the vote should be taken in that manner or not, he hoped, strong as the prejudices were against this manner of voting, that the proposition would be acceded to. The hon. gentleman then concluded, expressing a desire to hear the opinions of other hon. gentlemen ((respecting)) the points he had alluded to.²⁹

(159)

Municipal
Corporations.

Mr. Perry moved, seconded by Mr. Prince, and the Question being proposed, That it is highly necessary and expedient to authorize the County Councils, respectively, (in addition to the County Officers which the County Councils are empowered to appoint,)

(160)

to nominate and appoint, from time to time, certain other local County Officers, viz.: the County Registrar, Clerk of the Peace, Sheriff, Coroners, and Inspector of Licenses, to regulate and fix the hours during which their respective offices are to be kept open to the public for the transaction of business, as well as the salaries, fees and emoluments to be taken and enjoyed by such Officers:

That upon every principle of reason, common sense and justice, as well as convenience and expediency, the respective County Councils ought by right to have the sole and entire disposal of all revenues raised, levied and collected, in their respective Counties for County purposes, irrespective of the control or interference of the Magistrates, inasmuch as such Councils have to bear the whole responsibility of raising such revenues by Assessment upon the people, or otherwise:

That the respective County Councils should be fully authorized by law to determine from time to time, by By-Law, the rate and amount to be paid by persons for permission to keep a Tavern or other House of Entertainment, to fix the number to be so kept, as well as all needful regulations to be observed and grant the license for the same, in such a way and manner as the respective Councils may deem proper and expedient:

That each County, Township, and Village Council, should be authorized, within their proper sphere, (when required so to do by the major part of the people particularly interested and to be affected,) to assess an individual Township, part of a Township, or other locality, as the nature of the case shall seem to require, for especial purposes: such as for aid in support of the poor, indigent and infirm; for the making or repairing a bridge, road, or for other purposes; and also in their discretion to tax dogs in such way and manner as to them may seem proper and expedient, without being tied up by any reservation or limit whatever:

That the power and privilege of trying and determining the right, according to law, of a member or members of any Municipal Corporation to be elected and

hold a seat in the same, if not inherent, most naturally belongs to the Corporation itself who is most to be affected, and whose local knowledge best qualifies them to judge of the merits of the case to be decided, therefore each Municipal Corporation should be fully empowered to decide all such cases without any reference to or interference by the Court of Queen's Bench:

That after authorizing a certain description of persons to vote at the respective Township or Village meetings for Councillors or other Officers, which admits and supposes the ability of those persons to exercise that privilege discreetly and properly, it is inconsistent and unreasonable afterwards to curtail their choice, or compel them to elect such persons only to serve them, whatever may be their ability or talent to do so to advantage, who have been fortunate enough to acquire, by some means or other, a certain amount of property, and therefore all property qualification whatever for County, Township, or Village Councillors should be immediately abolished:

That the right to vote at all Township, Ward, or Village Elections for Councillors, or other local Officers, should be extended to all persons of good moral character who have attained the age of twenty-one years, and have a stated residence in the Township, Ward or Village in which they claim to vote, for three calendar months, and who are liable to perform statute labor, or commute for the same, and to authorize each Township and Village Council to determine and provide by By-Law in what manner and form the vote shall or may be taken in the same, whether viva voce, by ballot, or otherwise;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

COL. GUGY accepted the invitation, and taking up the resolutions seriatim, criticised the phraseology and grammatical construction in a style that drew down shouts of laughter from all sides of the House.³⁰ He read amid loud laughter the following phrase: "and also in their discretion to tax dogs in such way and manner as they may seem proper and expedient, without being tied up by any reservation or limit whatever." He complained that the hon. member had jumbled tenses, modes and genders together in such a manner as to be perfectly unintelligible to any other than a Township of Whitby man.³¹ If said he, that farrago of barbarisms and vulgarisms were passed, it would cover them with shame and confusion. He could only say he was extremely disgusted, and if the wild imaginings of uneducated men were to be forced down their throats, the sooner every gentleman separated himself from the contaminating experience the better.³²

MR. PERRY would trouble the House but a few moments in disposing of the very learned and useful gentleman, who had just favored the House with a long and very learned speech, with the sole view of casting reproach on him (Mr. Perry) for his want of learning &c., a qualification he, Mr. Perry, had never boasted of or laid claim to, and the want and deprivation of which he had always frankly acknowledged both publicly and privately, and still much regretted, and he hoped the reporters would do the Hon. gentleman every justice by reporting him verbatim, that his constituents in Lower Canada and the people of Upper Canada might have the full benefit of the powers of his mind and vast acquirements, and be better able to appreciate his talents³³. The hon. member was very fond of making jokes, and cutting capers in a manner that reminded him of a dancing master.³⁴ The hon. gentleman appeared in great dread of a tax on dogs, but he (Mr. Perry) hoped it would not trouble his mind so much as to bring on the nightmare for he could assure the hon. and learned gentleman that so long as the tax was restricted to decent sized dogs the gentleman would be perfectly safe, but if extended to puppies he (Mr. Perry) would not be answerable for him.³⁵

Here the shouts of laughter in the House became perfectly deafening, the excitement extending below the Bar and the gallery.³⁶

COL. GUGY ((appealed)) to the Speaker for protection.³⁷

MR. MORIN the SPEAKER gave orders to clear the gallery³⁸.

MR. ROBINSON, the hon. member for Simcoe ((intervened)).³⁹

The strangers were allowed to remain upon the faith of future obedience.⁴⁰

COL. GUGY said he looked to the Speaker for that indulgence he was entitled to, from his position. In his remarks he had kept himself strictly within the pale assigned by Parliamentary language. The hon. gentleman finding that he could not deal with him in that manner talked of him as a dancing master--but verily the hon. member looked more like a dancing bear. But if the hon. member imagined that by such impertinent and insulting expressions--(Hear, hear, and cries of order.) Mr. Guky extending his voice to be heard amid the noise that prevailed; cried he would put it down. He had said--he had said--(Order, order.)⁴¹

SIR A. MACNAB hoped the Speaker would enforce order. He admired the good sound sense of the hon. member who had introduced the resolutions, and thought the hon. member for Sherbrooke had been too sharp in his remarks.⁴²

MR. MORIN the SPEAKER said both hon. gentlemen had used unparliamentary expressions, that was all he could say.⁴³

COL. PRINCE had undertaken to second the resolutions, and it would be strange if he was not to say something upon the occasion for two reasons. First, to defend his friend from one of the most unwarrantable attacks he ever heard made upon any member of Parliament by his colleague in this House. Second, to sustain the resolutions, all of which he heartily and entirely approved.--He knew the power of sarcasm and irony, the power of eloquence, and the power of debate that were used by learned men, but he never saw so complete a failure as was made upon this occasion. Had he answered one of the arguments of his friend, had he ventured to say they are not based upon good sense, emanating as they did from a man far superior to the hon. member for Sherbrooke, and however great his powers and amount of his education, he had turned it to wrong account by taunting his friend with the want of education, which is not necessary for a Legislator.⁴⁴ He had not had the same opportunities of finishing his education as himself. Such a course was improper and not Parliamentary. The hon. member (Mr. Guky) would have done himself more credit if he had attempted to answer his hon. friend's arguments, which during his long speech he had not touched.⁴⁵ How had he answered the resolutions?--by heaping sarcasm on the mover of them. It did not advance the interests of the country. Who cared for the hon. member mis-spelling a word. Did he think that the knowledge of the polite Swiss, or the French, or gibberish or blarney, was to warrant his attacks upon a man as far superior to the member for Sherbrooke as the sun was above the earth.⁴⁶ No man in that house possessed a sounder judgment than did his hon. friend⁴⁷. But the hon. member gets up as he did, with his (Mr. Prince's) petition for independence, and says, he would put it down, without even assigning any reasons for so doing.⁴⁸ One thing was quite sure, that the hon. member from East York would not be called upon to resign by his constituents:⁴⁹ he stood higher in the affections of his constituents. (Hear, hear.) After alluding to some of the points in the resolutions he concluded by recommending the hon. member for Sherbrooke to put his talents to their proper use and not to pour out the vials of his irony in such a manner as he had done.⁵⁰

MR. H. SMITH, Frontenac, thought it was the duty of members to see what of the resolutions should be received, and what rejected. He thought some of them the most republican resolutions ever offered to the House, and he could not conceive how Government could assent to them. In 1841 he voted against the Municipal Bill of Lord Sydenham because it was not sufficiently liberal. But he thought the Councils at the present moment had all the powers necessary for them. He

objected ((to)) the entire disposal of the revenues raised by the different localities, although he was not disposed to say, there might not be something good in the second resolution. The third resolution which applied to giving permission to keep taverns, he thought it a dangerous power to give to County Councils. In many cases they had attempted to legislate upon the subject, and had proposed restrictions upon these houses, which only showed the impropriety of giving these councils anything to do with it. The fourth had a great deal of good sense in it, and he thought the House would retain the principle contained in it.--The Fifth was very important. The effect of giving the Queen's Bench the power to try contested elections, was that many persons rather abandoned their seats than risked the expense. He thought it would be an improvement upon the present law, if they were tried by the County Judge. With regard to the 7th, he was averse to abolishing the qualification for voters. The present law, he thought was wise in that respect. With regard to the qualification of persons to be elected, much might be said. In many cases, no doubt, men of talent were not those possessed of property. But he was not prepared to allow any one to vote without a property qualification. With respect to the 7th, he held it to be republican in principle and dangerous, and one which ought not to be entertained in this country. The hon. member for East York in proposing these resolutions had done himself great credit--he had shewn something like argument upon each of them, although he (Mr. S.) thought his argument upon vote by ballot not good. He however deserved the thanks of the House and the country for bringing these resolutions forward. He was sorry to see that they had been received as they had been by an hon. member who, instead of meeting the arguments had devoted the time of the House to ridicule the resolutions, all of which have something of good sound sense in them.⁵¹

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN said, the shape in which the resolutions had been introduced did not appear altogether so judicious. It would have been more satisfactory to have made the subject of each a separate measure and introduced them in the shape of a bill, or when the Municipal Bill was before the House. He conceived them to be of a character to change the Institutions of the country. He had already expressed his opinions in reference to some of these changes--with regard to others of them he looked upon them as matters of doubt. He was rather inclined to look upon some of them favourably--they appeared to be matters deserving of consideration, when the proper time came, he would give them the best consideration in his power, and would either support them or give his reasons for rejecting them. The hon. gentleman has properly remarked that the prerogative of the Crown ought to be held for the benefit of the people. The question is, is it most advantageous to the public weal that these prerogatives should be vested in the crown. He believed so. There were two systems by which this operated: 1st, the Republican principle by which the Executive is placed in the hands of the people directly. On the other hand the monarchical system working through the medium of Responsible Executive Government--a directly contrary principle. He believed that the better system was by the Crown exercising the indirect mode of constitutional responsible advisers of the Sovereign. There might be a difference of opinion as to what officers should be appointed by the Crown. He laid down the broad principle that those officers employed in the administration of justice ought to be appointed by the Crown upon the responsibility of ministers of the Crown, and so long as institutions are based upon monarchical principle, he looked upon it as unjustifiable to propose to change the power of the ministers to appoint that class of officers. With regard to that class which is sufficiently defined he agreed with the hon. member for East York. With regard to the Registrar, although it is not a judicial affair it is one which perhaps ought to remain vested in the Crown, and although not strictly of a judicial character it had to do with a judicial office. Public opinion at present is against providing for persons by

pensions, yet to deprive the central part of the opportunity of conferring an office upon officers of this kind where parties for many years had served the public would be wrong. With regard to the 1st resolution he was not prepared to support it. With regard to the 2nd he did not clearly understand it, although he had no objection to the principle of it. With regard to the third, so far as his experience goes, he was not prepared to refer Tavern licenses in that way. So far as regards the amount of licenses there could be no difficulty; but the power of granting the licenses is one which has attracted the committee on temperance, as one which cannot be so readily disposed of with such satisfaction. It is one of those that ought to be gravely considered. The power of assessing for local purposes had proved very ruinous in the neighboring States, where some persons have been improved, as they call it, out of their property altogether. He therefore felt reluctant, although it was urged upon him, to introduce the principle in the Municipal Bill of last Session. With regard to conferring the power of providing for the indigent poor, that was urged upon him when he introduced his Municipal Bill; but feeling that it involved a species of poor law; he thought it should be disposed of in a separate measure. There are a number of hon. members in the house opposed to the introduction of a principle of that kind, and he had no doubt, partly from the prejudice which exists to an unreasonable extent, against a poor law system in this country. He was not, however, prepared to go the length of those who entirely set their faces against the introduction of it. But he felt it would be better to be the subject of a separate measure. With regard to contested elections being vested in the Judges, nothing could be farther from the truth than that any insult was intended to municipal bodies. He would not say that the machinery could not be improved, but there was no reason why the matter should not be disposed of with sufficient facility to make it the best mode of disposing of questions of that kind. The law had only been six months in operation, and it was too soon to condemn it before it had a fair trial. He was prepared to vote against that resolution. With regard to the qualification of townships officer--that deserved every consideration from the House, in consequence of the difficulties which necessarily spring from having to deal with townships so differently situated from those advanced communities. Townships situated in remote parts of the Province with thin populations, presented undoubtedly a great difficulty in the way of fixing upon a property qualification. But he saw nothing wrong in the principle of requiring a property qualification. He knew that the course of reasoning of the hon. member for East York was one calculated to catch the popular voice, but it did not appear to him to be founded upon sound principle. It was true the possession of property did not necessarily include the character or the mind of the person who had it. But they could not accomplish all they desired, and if they could not set up any standard to make an intellectual qualification by the actual measurement of the persons qualified, then they could not dispense with the property qualification, which was the next best mode of regulating the matter. And property to a certain extent showed some intellect, or at least the evidence of industry, effectual to a certain result. At all events, it was the best they could get. It was true the hon. member suggested the qualification of a good moral character. But that could have no practical effect as a qualification because there was no possible means of trying it. With regard to the ballot, he had heretofore been in favour of it; he voted for it in regard to parliamentary candidates. But from any thing he had read of the working of it within the ... last few years his good opinion of it had not increased. At the same time he was perfectly (sic) prepared to hear accounts of the working of it. The hon. member for Toronto would be able to give them the light of his more recent investigations upon the subject. He did not feel so sanguine about the ballot as he did. The hon. member then alluded to the municipal law, but the noise in front of the gallery was so great that the sentences could not be heard consecutively.⁵²

MR. H. BOULTON of Norfolk, made some remarks upon the first resolution, which to his mind did not go far enough but was prepared to vote for it.⁵³ He denied that the election of Sheriffs and some other officers was opposed to the old English practice.⁵⁴

COL. PRINCE said that at the present day the sheriff of London was elected.⁵⁵

MR. H. BOULTON went on to speak generally in favour of the resolutions, contending that their adoption was demanded by the country. He was in favor of the principle of letting the people elect their own officers. They elected the members of that house; and he was sure that if the principle of which he was in favor prevailed, that appointments to office would be more pure than they are now.⁵⁶

MR. W. BOULTON of Toronto, supported the resolutions so far, although he was not in favour of voting by ballot, not in favour of the people electing all their officers. He looked upon the resolutions as containing a great deal which was exceedingly valuable, for which the thanks of the House were due to the hon. member for East York. He was in favour of a property qualification, and considered that the 40s. freehold was as extensive as the suffrage should be made. He did not think it desirable to have universal suffrage, although the popular feeling was that way, and would therefore vote against that part of the resolution.⁵⁷

MR. G. SHERWOOD of Brockville, could see a great many reasons why the appointment of the Registrar of a county should not be vested in municipal councils. That officer ought to be strictly independant (sic) of the crown and the people, with a right to retain his office during good behavior, instead of being subjected to the control of the municipal councils, which would very possibly appoint a new officer every year. There were other offices to which the same rule would apply; for instance, the Sheriff. Any officer who had anything to do with the administration of justice ought to be complely (sic) untrammelled. With regard to the present system of licensing, he said it worked most injuriously; the result of the selective system being the establishment of innumerable taverns and tippling shops of the worst character and causing more immorality than anything else, and he should be most happy if some effectual remedy could be devised. He would not vote for these resolutions, on the contrary he felt bound to vote against them.⁵⁸

MR. RICHARDS was clearly of opinion that nothing was of greater importance to the people of Upper Canada than a good municipal law, but they ought to be careful that they did not completely nullify it by casting on the municipalities, burdens they are not as yet capable of bearing. For that reason he objected to several of the resolutions. The right of voting conferred on any person who had resided three or six months in any township, seemed to him to be far in advance of the very liberal institutions of the United States, where (sic) a man is obliged to reside seven years before he is entitled to vote. The proposal to leave the decision of contested elections to the Councils themselves he objected to, although he was ready to admit a great deal of expense attended a reference to the Court sitting here, and suggested to the Attorney General the propriety of enabling the County Judge to take all the preliminary steps in such cases, which would make a material saving. If that were done, he had very little doubt that in a short time a contested municipal election would be unheard of, as a mass of judical (sic) precedents would soon be accumulated, and no man would think of carrying on the contest if he found a precedent bearing on his case, had been already decided adversely to him. On the whole he was opposed to conferring fresh powers at this moment on the people, for he had no hesitation in saying that the institutions already in existence are far in advance of them--far in advance of their power of carrying them out. Let the people ascertain the full importance of those institutions, and know the mode of working them before any

fresh powers are forced on them. Then reform the jury law--reform the system of judicature, and he would not care what kind of a Government there was--what kind of a ministry there was in office-- he cared not whether there was a legislature or not, or whether the Parliament met once a year, or twice in two or three years, because the people would then know how to govern themselves, and exercise a power even superior to that enjoyed by the Government.⁵⁹

MR. J. SMITH of Durham, said that before the people could do all that the hon. gentleman desired them to do, it would be necessary to give them these powers. It was rather curious to find the member for Leeds taking that course, in direct opposition to his rival, Mr. Gowan, who is at this moment advocating the principle contained in the resolutions, in the hope of securing the votes of the electors. He could not understand the reason why hon. members refused to confer on the Councils the right of electing those officials, when the Premier of England on a recent occasion all but invited the Colonies to elect their own Governors.⁶⁰

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS could not imagine why the Municipal Councils should be given the right of appointing those officers who must necessarily be responsible to the Government for their conduct.⁶¹ One reason ... was that they were paid from the revenue.⁶²

MR. W. BOULTON ((asked)) which officers.⁶³

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS--He alluded particularly to Sheriffs and Clerks of the Peace, respecting the licensing system; it was certainly a subject of very great importance, and about which it was very difficult to arrive at a correct or satisfactory conclusion. But he believed the plan to be proposed in the Government proposition was the best that could be devised; that the power of granting licences should not remain with the Magistrates as at present, nor be given to the Councils, as proposed in these resolutions--for he thought it was very objectionable that a body elected for other purposes should be invested with that power; but it was proposed to give this particular privilege to a body elected for that special purpose, leaving to the Councils the right of fixing the rate to be paid in each locality by the party that takes out a license. In consequence of the lateness of the hour he could not go into the question at length but he would say that as a whole he felt that it was out of his power to support the resolutions. Some of them he did not object to in principle, and he regretted that they were brought before the House in such an inconvenient shape.⁶⁴

(160)

Mr. Scott of Bytown moved, seconded by Mr. Perry, That the Debate be adjourned until Monday next;

There was some confusion for a moment and cries of "no debate," "put the question without debate."⁶⁵

(160)

Mr. Malloch moved in amendment thereto, seconded by Mr. Laurin, That the words "Monday next" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Bouthillier, Burritt, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cartier, Cayley, Chabot, Christie, Solicitor General Drummond, Fortier, Fournier, Guly, Hincks, Attorney General LaFontaine, Laurin, Lemieux, Lyon, Solicitor General Macdonald, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Malloch, McFarland, Méthot, Meyers, Mongenais, Nelson, Polette, Price, Richards, Robinson, Sawageau, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO,

Stevenson, Taché, Viger, and Wilson.--(39.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Bell, Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Cameron of KENT, DeWitt, Flint, Hall, Holmes, Hopkins, Johnson, McConnell, Notman, Perry, Prince, Sanborn, and Scott of BYTOWN.--(16.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the Question so amended being put, That the Debate be adjourned until this day six months;

MR. PERRY rose and said, that the amendment which was intended not only to prevent any further discussion on this important subject, but to vote down by wholesale the whole series of Resolutions, having carried by so large a majority he found himself compelled, although very much fatigued and unfit for the task at that late hour, (after 12 o'clock) to avail himself of the present opportunity, before the main question as amended was put, to reply, which he should do as briefly as possible, to some of the unwarranted attacks made by the Hon. and learned Attorney General West, upon the resolutions and those who support them. The learned Attorney General had not been content, merely to declare his intention of opposing the Resolutions, and using (sic) all the arguments in his power, to shew their unfitness for this country; had he done so and stopped there, he (Mr. Perry) would be the last man to complain, but he had stepped into the tracks of the "old family compact" and denounced the Resolutions as Democratic, Republican and Revolutionary, and as being introduced and supported with a view of destroying monarchical institutions in Canada; now notwithstanding all the naughty epithets and insinuations the learned gentleman had attempted to cast upon the Resolutions and their supporters, he (Mr. Perry) was perfectly willing to compare their revolutionary and republican character and tendency with others which the hon. and learned gentleman most strenuously advocated in days of old when out of office. In 1841, (9 years ago,) Mr. Harrison, (now a judge,) during his administration, first introduced the Municipal Bill. The hon. and learned Attorney General was not the father or originator of the measure, as many have supposed; a bill which although defective in some respects, contained more of the true elements of reform, and extended even the shape in which it was finally passed to the Province at large more real practical benefits, than any bill ever projected or brought forward by the learned Attorney General, during his whole Parliamentary career. This Bill placed in the hand of the Government, the appointment of the Treasurer of the District and Wardens of the Councils. Well the hon. and learned Attorney General West, being then out of power, and in opposition, in accordance with the well understood wishes of the country, as well as his own oft expressed principles and feelings, very properly sought to render the Bill more liberal or what he would now term, more "republican" by proposing to amend it, so as to give the appointment of the Treasurer to the District Council, and so far did he then carry his preference in favor of Republicanism that after failing in his amendment, he not only voted against the Bill altogether, good as it was, but tried every means in his power to destroy it, by moving amendment after amendment, which, if carried, he well knew would be fatal to its final passing, and so heated did he become on the occasion, that he actually denounced Mr. Hincks, who is his right hand man, as actually unfit even to enjoy his confidence, for no other crime than merely taking the Bill as it was. He repeated it was the most useful Bill for practical purposes ever passed for Western Canada, and although he believed Mr. Hincks had gone with him to amend it, and shortly after the hon. Inspector General while amongst his constituents, in turn cordially returned the compliment and denounced Mr. Baldwin, for being found voting with Tory Cartwright, MacNab, Sherwood, &c., to destroy so good a bill.⁶⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS here denied having done in Oxford, or elsewhere, what was alleged.⁶⁷

MR. PERRY was not present and relied upon the report of the public papers for his information and as the hon. gentleman denied it he was bound to believe him, but he thought the learned Attorney General would not deny having denounced him (Mr. Hincks) on the occasion as he (Mr. Perry) had described. Now he (Mr. Perry) would just compare the office of Treasurer with that of Registrar. The Treasurer is partly a Government officer as he has charge of certain portions of the Government revenue, with which the District or County Council have nothing to do, while the County Registrar or Registry Office has no more to do with the Government or administration of justice than the man in the moon except as was more than intimated by the learned Attorney General during his speech, to enable the Government to reward faithful and meritorious followers and adherents in this House with a snug berth and princely income for life, and therefore he submitted to this House and to the Country whether the learned Attorney General who so strenuously insisted on the appointment of the former by the Council, although partly a Government officer as he had said and defied the Attorney General to contradict it, may not with more reason and truth be charged with having at one time entertained stronger republican predilections and feelings than he (Mr. Perry) may be supposed to do at this time, nine years after, when liberal feelings and principles ought certainly to have advanced a little with the progress of the age, for merely proposing to place in the hands of the same corporate body the appointment of the Registrar who is to all intents and purposes a local officer and nothing else? Reconcile if you can, the consistency of his (Mr. Baldwin's) former with his present conduct. After all his denunciations of these resolutions as being Republican, Revolutionary, and AntiBritish, he (Mr. Perry) asked him before this House and the country to say whether the office of Coroner and Sheriff are not elective in England? He knows they are, and is consequently damb (sic) on the point. The learned gentleman in the course of his speech was forced to admit that he had formerly been in favour and advocated the Ballot, but says he now begins to doubt, and intimated that he has recently changed his mind on the subject; at all events the vote he had just given against the resolutions en masse, the ballot amongst the rest, proves that his mind had undergone a change in this respect. Now amongst all the reforms and changes in our system of laws advocated by Reformers, Clear Grits, and others, the ballot has always been and still is the most distasteful and strenuously opposed by the Conservatives, as a proof he, Mr. Perry would mention that very many of the old Conservatives who have lately changed their views and become more liberal on many important matters, and now advocate elective institutions from the Governor downwards, still hold their former prejudices against the ballot, therefore it was most natural to conclude that the man who warmly embraced and strongly advocated this extreme principle, was at the time, whatever he may be now, liberal enough in all conscience to go the full extent which the country requires. The learned gentleman says he has changed on these points, and I am ready to believe from his last speech and vote that these are not the only changes which for some cause or other have lately been wrought in him. One thing is certain, that either the hon. and learned Attorney General or he, Mr. Perry, has changed, or formerly laboured under very serious misapprehensions as to their political views and principles being in unison with each other. Now as no man is a good judge in his own case, he Mr. Perry, would not presume to determine or pass judgement in the matter, but submit its decision to a more impartial and unbiassed tribunal, viz., The People, to whom neither of them are very great strangers.⁶⁸

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS did not think there was any necessity for the hon. gentleman to show quite so much temper on the occasion. The course of the debate ought to have proved satisfactory to him for it showed that there was no great objection to several of the principles put forth in his resolutions. He conceived that was all the hon. gentleman could desire, as it would be impossible for them to be of any advantage even if passed in their present shape. What

reason he had for charging the Attorney General with inconsistency because he voted in 1842 for an elective Warden he could not imagine. To prove that charge of inconsistency the hon. gentleman ought to show that the Attorney General had voted not merely for an elective Warden but for an elective Sheriff also. It was not his intention to retort that charge of inconsistency, but he believed the hon. gentleman had called himself the advocate of Responsible Government until within the last few weeks, and he believed he could lay his hand on a celebrated Report signed by P. Perry as chairman in 1836, and which contained a very able disquisition--on what? The English Constitution as being admirably adapted to the wants of the Colonies, and not on the Republican theories which he now propounds and is ready to carry out. The hon. gentleman now calls on him, Mr. Hincks and his hon. friend to say, that officers intimately connected with the administration of justice shall be elective, and because they refuse to accede to the proposition the first time it is brought under their consideration, the first time it is mentioned within the walls of Parliament, he denounces them as traitors to their principles and charges them with inconsistency. He denied having ever denounced the Attorney General West in consequence of his vote in 1842, but he had certainly differed with him in the course he took, because he thought it was very necessary the bill should remain in the shape in which it then stood, as he feared that if it were not passed then, it might have been retarded for a great many years, in consequence of the distrust entertained by many, of the powers it conferred on Municipal Corporations.⁶⁹

MR. M. CAMERON (Kent) said the hon. gentleman who introduced the resolutions was not dissatisfied with the course of the debate. On the contrary he was glad to see it carried on in such a reasonable (sic), calm manner when compared with what occurred (sic) in the early part of the evening. For himself he was exceedingly surprised, and could only account for it by supposing that it arose from the favoritism always shown to the Home District. In the early part of the evening a member of one of the western counties proposed a simple motion for a change as to the time of calling the House together, and it was assailed in the most virulent manner. It was revolutionary, treasonable--in short nothing was too bad for it. But he was surprised, and the hon. gentleman had cause for showing temper when a motion was made for postponing the debate until to-morrow. Another hon. gentleman snapped judgement by moving in amendment, it should be postponed till that day six months, and it was immediately collared by the government.⁷⁰

MR. SOL. GEN. MACDONALD (Glengarry.)--Hear, hear.⁷¹

MR. M. CAMERON--Did the Sol. General cry "hear, hear"? Let the Sol. General go to his constituents and tell them he had opposed those resolutions.⁷²

MR. SOL. GEN. MACDONALD--Do you go and tell them so.⁷³

MR. M. CAMERON.--Yes, he would willingly go there. He would willingly go to the people of Glengarry and ask them if they were ready to return men on every side of politics, or whether they would remain consistent with the views they had formerly espoused. The Inspector General said these resolutions were republican democratic. He denied that. In England the Sheriffs were formerly elected by the people instead of being nominated by the Crown. Coroners always were elected there and are elected still. Well, he would narrow down the question to this point. If the Attorney General could sanction the election of the Treasurer, he could have no kind of difficulty in agreeing that the Registrar should be elective also. If the Government did its duty to the House and the country, it would move that the last vote should be rescinded.⁷⁴

COL. PRINCE knew from the first that these resolutions would not carry, because the Attorney General had turned traitor to his principles. How was it that the gallant Swiss, (Col. Gugsy,) the champion of the Government, had absented him-

self.⁷⁵

A voice.--He is downstairs taking a glass of beer. (Laughter.)⁷⁶

COL. PRINCE--No, but the valiant colonel who had twitted his hon. friend with being unable to conduct his case, got ashamed of his own case and had slipt off to let the Government bear the whole weight of the attack. He charged the Attorney General West, with having degraded the name of the Reformer by the course he took on this question. The Attorney General West should be debased if he ever used the name of reformer again. The principles instilled into him in early life by his respectable and venerable father, had taken root, they were now producing their fruits, and the Attorney General West, was going down into life a good, honest, red hot Tory. The best thing for him to do would be to go to sleep for twenty yeers (sic), and then wake up like another Rip Van Winkle to see the portrait of General Washington hung up instead of the portrait of King George.⁷⁷

MR. H. SHERWOOD of Toronto, wanted to know what right these Municipal Councils had to arrogate to themselves the right ((of)) nominating Sheriffs, Clarks (sic) of the Peace and Registrars, whose duties constantly brought them into contact with the Government. The hon. gentleman who originated those resolutions ((had)) taken a most extraordinary course. He proposed them as amendments to a Bill about to be introduced by the Government, and he wanted to have them voted on, adopted and laid on the table before the Bill was even introduced! He could not understand such a course, nor could he understand the indignation of the hon. member for Kent at the course taken by the Administration in voting for the adjournment of the debate until that day six months. The hon. member for Kent was indignant--but when the Rebellion Losses Bill was introduced last session, and when he and other hon. gentleman prayed for a delay of ten days--almost supplicated--in order that they might obtain the views of their constituents--the hon. member for Kent led the van, raging and storming like a fury at the bare mention of postponement. The course taken by the Administration now was a wise one, and the course taken by the hon. member for Kent showed the difference between a jack in office and a jack out of office.⁷⁸

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN was accused by the honourable member for the East Riding of York with inconsistency. The hon. member was wrong. There was nothing inconsistent in his vote now with the vote to which the hon. member alluded. It was true he voted against the bill, then, because he could not get the House to go with him in his proposal to make the Wardens and the Treasurer elective, as also the County Clerk. It was on that point he differed with those who supported the bill and in consequence of the loss of those amendments, he had drawn up, to express his views, he then found it his duty to oppose the bill, and if he were not mistaken the member for the East Riding of York approved of his conduct on that occasion. He believed then as he believed still, that the appointment of those officers by the people was more desirable then to leave that power with the crown, and what was the course pursued by the Crown in nominating the County Clerk? Why, they allways (sic) gave way to the recommendation of the Council in favor of any particular person--a practical admission of the correctness of his views. So that, so far from shewing that the amendment proposed by him was rash or inconsiderate, it was fully borne out by the deliberate action of the Government. His conduct then was perfectly consistent with that of his whole political life, and with the condition of the Province. The hon. gentleman had followed up his accusation by saying that one or the other of them changed. If there had been any change it was visible in the hon. gentleman alone. If the hon. gentleman had been always at heart a Republican--if the hon. gentleman had been always anxious to procure the establishment of republican institutions, then he (Mr. B.) had never shared in the hon. gentleman's views. He had always striven to obtain British Institutions--he had sought to gain for his countrymen the full and com-

plete enjoyment of British freedom, under the institutions of Britain,--for he was convinced that her institutions were calculated to afford them real, solid advantage, but if they swept them away--if they became intoxicated with republican principles, the man that lived to see the day that change was made, would live to rue it. But his opinions had always been--and he defied the hon. member for the East Riding, or any other man in the house or out of the house, to bring a single word, a single line, a single word to show that they were ever different from what he now held. It was true that some persons had attributed to him a desire to introduce republican institutions in the country it was true that some persons had imagined his efforts would terminate in the establishment of republican institutions, but he had a higher opinion of his countrymen than to believe that such opinion were general, he had a higher opinion of them than to believe that they desired republicanism, and he had that opinion of them still. He believed that they were anxious to possess all the institutions, all the freedom of English men. He believed that, under them, they felt confident of enjoying the greatest amount of happiness ever conferred on any people. If he found that he was wrong in that opinion, he would tell them he still retained his principles, although he might find, when too late, that he might have the misfortune to differ with the hon. member for the East Riding of York, although he might have to differ with the whole country. The honourable member for Essex had alluded to a being, whom he could never think of without the highest feeling of veneration and respect.--(A burst of emotion almost overpowered the hon. gentleman here.) It was true, that he (Mr. B.) had acquired from him that love for the British constitution, he ever had, and ever would cherish. It was true, that from him, he had acquired those principles which had guided him through life. He had ever defended those principles--he had ever cherished that love--it had ever been his pride that he had lived and--he hoped to God he would die a British subject. (Tremendous applause which rung through the hall for some minutes.) Had he changed, or had the hon. member changed? What was the language of that hon. member (Mr. Perry) at a public dinner in 1843. If the hon. gentleman were always a republican--if the hon. member had always advocated republicanism, he would only say that he had been completely misled by the language made use of by him in 1843. The hon. gentleman then said, that before they could expect to see the country prosperous, they must have such a system of government as would afford liberty and justice to all, and that the system best adapted to the Colonies was to be found, where?--not across the lines, not in the neighbouring republic, but in the Parent State. That was the hon. gentleman's language--what were his opinions? He said the Responsible Government of the Parent State was the most desirable system for the Colonies. Did the hon. gentleman mean what he said? If he did, there could be no difference of opinion between them, but if he did not, then all he could say was, that the hon. gentleman had misled him. It was on those principles he (Mr. Baldwin) had acted all his life. It was on these principles he acted now. He would resist some of these resolutions--some he had objections to, as they would have the effect of upsetting the Government and the Constitution. He had already said so. He had nothing to retract from that declaration.--He had avowed his principles--He had never shrunk from them--and now he would stand or fall by them. If they were not shared in by his countrymen, he should regret it; and if they told him they no longer required his services, he should bow to their decision; judging from private interests and wishes, he would only say--the sooner the better.⁷⁹

MR. W. BOULTON, Toronto, said the hon. gentleman who had just sat down had introduced republican institutions into the Province, and now that he had put his hand to the plough, he ought not to turn back.⁸⁰

MR. ARMSTRONG called the hon. gentleman to order. The hon. gentleman left the question to one side altogether, and was reading the Attorney General West

a lecture. He Mr. A., insisted on the Speaker interfering.⁸¹

MR. MORIN the SPEAKER said the hon. gentleman certainly had a right to address the House, but he hoped he would confine himself to the subject as much as possible.⁸²

MR. W. BOULTON then addressed the House in support of the resolutions, contending that a person could advocate them and yet be in favor of British institutions.⁸³

MR. PERRY desired leave to reply to the Attorney General.⁸⁴

Several members supporters of the ministry objected⁸⁵.

COL. PRINCE moved that leave be granted which was carried by a large majority⁸⁶, the ministry voting in the Affirmative.⁸⁷

MR. PERRY said, he thought the Attorney General had most completely failed in his attempt to make him, Mr. P., appear more republican or rebellious than himself or in sustaining his charge of inconsistency against him, (Mr. P.) and that he was the changed man, neither had he shewed or attempted to shew or prove that the appointment of the County Registrar by the County Council in 1850 would be more republican or revolutionary than would have been the appointment by the same body of the Treasurer in 1841. He did not by any means charge the Attorney General with having acted wrong in endeavoring to introduce that principle into the Municipal Bill in 1841, on the contrary he approved of that principle then as he still did, and justified the Attorney General's endeavor to introduce the elective principle, but he denied having approved of his endeavors to peril and destroy it afterwards and considered that in so doing he had committed a great mistake. He then and still thought that he, Mr. Baldwin, like Mr. Hincks should finally have voted for the Bill as it was, but believing him in the main honest, sound and sincere, he was willing to consider that it was merely an error of the head (in his over zeal) and not of the heart. He therefore passed over that error in silence as well as others which need not now be mentioned, and continued to give him his confidence and support, but he had now to charge him with denouncing principles in 1850 which he most strenuously supported in 1841, and to all appearance continued and was believed by him, Mr. P., and the country to support up to the time of the last election in 1847. And pray how has he met the charge and extricated himself from the dilemma? Certainly not, as he, Mr. P., before said by shewing or attempting to shew, that the principles he then advanced were less republican than those which he, Mr. P., now supported, but by taking up the old worn out, despised, abandoned clap-trap, cuckoo cry of Loyalty, Loyalty, Republican, Revolution, and Treason, over which he appears now as ready to shed tears as was the veriest Tory in the land 25 years ago. But he would tell him that he is entirely too late in the day, these things will not go down with any party, or body as in the good old compact times. The only particle of evidence the learned gentleman has attempted to advance to prove his assertion that it was he, Mr. P., who had changed, was the reading some extract or scrap from a speech which he, Mr. P., delivered at a public dinner got up in Toronto in support of the learned Attorney General some 8 or 9 years ago, where the learned gentleman has obtained these scraps, whether from a memorandum taken by himself at the time and carefully preserved until now or not, he neither knew or cared, but as he as (sic) come here so well prepared for the occasion it is fair to presume it is all the evidence he has got, or can produce on the point. Let us ... then examine it, and see what it really amounts to after all. It represents him, Mr. P., as having said at that dinner that Canada never would be contented, prosperous and happy, until the principle of Responsible Government as understood and acted upon in England, should be established and applied to our system of Government in the colony, to all of which

he plead (sic) guilty; presuming he then so expressed himself, as that was and still is his feeling. And now, after acknowledging what he had proved, he defied the Hon. and learned Atty. Gen. to point to a single instance, either to-day or when they went round the country making stump-speeches, in order to secure his, the Atty. Gen.'s, election, wherein he has ever varied a hair from that declaration, or denounced, repudiated, or failed to advocate all and every principle which he, Mr. P., has this day advanced, or is contained in any one, or all of those resolutions put together. It is entirely out of his power to do so, and yet he always appeared on these occasions to receive and trust him, Mr. P., as "nail fellow well met" or at any rate he never gave him to understand at the time, that there was any difference, or "antagonism" existing between them, but on the contrary, always seemed most willing and happy to receive what little support he (Mr. P.) was enabled to give him, his nominees, and party. Now how is Responsible Government understood and acted upon in England? why precisely the same as he (Mr. P.) understood it,--not as being of itself reform or a finality, but the means, whereby the majority of the people may obtain the end. All real and great reforms have been effected in England, the emancipation and Reform Bills, for instance, which were carried against the feelings and opinions of the minister of the day, who declared at the time, he firmly believed it would destroy the main pillars, and bulwarks of their constitution, yet the pressure from without became so great, he yielded his own judgment to that of the majority. What he complained of was, that while we have the letter of Responsible Government, conceded to us, we have not its practical workings, and that it is not acted upon as in England. But that the Attorney General West who was formerly the great advocate and stickler for the principle, now that he is in power seems to act as though he had forgotten that there are such beings as the people, or at least acts regardless of their well understood and often expressed wishes, and as tho' their opinions and wishes are of no consequence whatever, and as tho' public opinion is all concentrated in him, and that the people, good, honest, simple souls, had nothing whatever to do in the matter, except place implicit confidence in him, and assent without a word or thought, pro or con, to all he say or does, but he (Mr. P.) must be permitted to tell him whether it pleases him or not, that there is such a thing as the people, that they are just as capable of judging as to what is or is not for their interest and welfare as the minister; and that gentleman will find out in due time, that such is the case. And he must be allowed further to tell the Hon. and learned Attorney General West, that he never committed a greater mistake in all his life, than to suppose himself perfect and infalible (sic), or to suppose that when he puts his hat on his head, he covers all the political wisdom, knowledge, and common sense in Canada West.⁸⁸

COL. PRINCE wanted to speak for just five minutes.⁸⁹

"No, no." "Spoke, spoke."⁹⁰

A motion was put for leave to speak. Yeas, 13; nays, 17.⁹¹

COL. PRINCE--It's most disgraceful. I wanted to attack the Attorney General and he ought to have voted for the motion. (Laughter.)⁹²

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN--Ah! why didn't you say so, and I would have voted for you. (Laughter.)⁹³

MR. SOL. GEN. MACDONALD (Glengarry) was desirous of saying two or three words in reply to the hon. member for Kent. He wished to tell the hon. gent. that he would be glad to see him or any other white man that stood in shoe leather at the hustings in Glengary (sic) and ask him in the face of his constituents whether--he thought he was doing his duty to his constituents by spending a whole night in discussing resolutions that he knew would never be carried, wasting £500 of the public money in a useless discussion and then want to occupy another night in the

same manner at an additional expense of \$500. Let him put that and that together and then go and tell his constituents in Kent of his great exertions in the cause of retrenchment.⁹⁴

COL. PRINCE again solicited the indulgence of the House for five minutes.⁹⁵

"No," "question," "order," "Speaker."⁹⁶

MR. MORIN the SPEAKER called the hon. gentleman to order.⁹⁷

COL. PRINCE had a motion in his hand.⁹⁸

MR. MORIN the SPEAKER wanted to see it. The hon. gentleman's motion ought to be a legitimate subject of discussion, otherwise he could not speak.⁹⁹

COL. PRINCE thanked his stars a member of the House always could find some means of making himself heard. His motion was for a postponement of the question.¹⁰⁰

MR. H. BOULTON (Norfolk) rose to a question of order. He did not know whether the speaker had a right to enquire into the nature of a motion.--(Order, order.)¹⁰¹

MR. MORIN the SPEAKER said the motion was very incongruous. It was a motion for postponement in amendment to a motion for postponement.¹⁰²

COL. PRINCE withdrew his motion, and was then allowed to speak for "five minutes." He said the hon. Attorney General wept over a particular passage of his speech in which he alluded to his loyalty--the hon. gentleman's tears were the tears of the crocodile. (Oh, oh.) Yes! hon. members might cry "oh," but where was the Attorner (sic) General when Toronto was fired at both ends.¹⁰³

The cries of "question," "question," here compelled the hon. member to come to a premature conclusion.¹⁰⁴

(160)

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Aubrey, Attorney General Baldwin, Bouthillier, Carrier, Cayley, Solicitor General Dugas, Fournier, Hincks, Attorney General LaFontaine, Laurin, Lemieux, Lyon, Solicitor General Macdonald, Macdonald of KINASTON, Malloch, Mathot, Meyer, Monrois, Nelson, Polette, Price, Richards, Robinson, Sauvageau, Scott of the MOUNTAINS, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, and Taché.
--(30.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Cameron of KENT, DeWitt, Flint, Hall, Holmes, Hopkins, McPherson, Notman, Perry, Prince, Scott of EYBURN, and Smith of DURHAM.--(14.)

*So it was resolved in the Affirmative.*¹⁰⁵

MR. CHRISTIE felt it his duty to call the attention of the House to an insult he had received from one of the Reporters of the Globe newspaper. He was in conversation with some friends at the Bar of the House, when this gentleman told him not to make so much noise. The friend with whom he was in conversation said, this conduct was very impertinent, and he concurred in that opinion. He did not wish it to go abroad that he had any ill-will towards the Reporters. On the contrary, he had never met with a more polite or gentlemanly set of men, and he believed the best feelings were entertained towards them by every member in the House. After this occurrence, he felt it was his duty to speak to the gentleman, to see if he would make an apology for his improper conduct, and addressing him in the Hall, asked him if he did not think he had acted in an ungentlemanly manner. The

reply was "No, he (Mr. C.) was out of his place and preventing him (the Reporter) from doing his duty--that he was preventing him from taking notes of the Attorney General's speech." Under these circumstances he felt bound to state the matter to the House, in order that they might decide whether members were to be controlled at the Bar of the House, by the Reporters who attend its sittings.¹⁰⁶

COL. PRINCE corroborated the statement made by Mr. Christie. The gentleman, who seemed to be a Yankee--at all events he kept a pretty stiff upper lip, did not act very wisely in refusing to follow the advice of the member for Essex. Instead of making an apology, as he advised him to do, he (the Reporter) refused, and strutted off as stately as the Ghost in Hamlet. (Laughter.)¹⁰⁷

MR. CAYLEY remembered that in another case of a similar nature, the head of the administration had acted on behalf of the House, he recalled this fact to the remembrance of the Attorney General.¹⁰⁸

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN had no recollection of the circumstance.¹⁰⁹

MR. CHRISTIE repeated the offensive words which had been used to him, but he declined taking any further steps. He would leave it entirely in the hands of the Government.¹¹⁰

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN suggested that the further consideration of the question should be left till tomorrow, in consequence of the lateness of the hour.¹¹¹

(160)

Orders de-
ferred.

Ordered, That the Orders of the day be postponed until to-
morrow.

*Then, on motion of Mr. DeWitt, seconded by Mr. Malloch,
The House adjourned.*

FOOTNOTES: 18 JULY 1850.

1. The debate on this matter was reported by: BRITISH COLONIST, 19 July 1850; and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 July 1850. A commentary appeared in HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 24 July 1850.
2. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 July 1850.
3. IBID.
4. IBID.
5. IBID.
6. IBID.
7. IBID.
8. IBID.
9. IBID.
10. IBID.
11. IBID.
12. IBID.
13. IBID.
14. IBID.
15. IBID.
16. IBID.
17. IBID.
18. IBID.
19. IBID.
20. IBID.
21. IBID.
22. IBID.
23. IBID.
24. IBID.
25. IBID.
26. IBID.
27. IBID.
28. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in partially identical accounts: GLOBE, 20 July 1850, PILOT, 23, 25 July 1850, BRITISH COLONIST, 23 July 1850, EXAMINER, 24 July 1850, HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 24 July 1850, NORTH AMERICAN, 26 July 1850, and BATHURST COURIER, 26 July, 2 August 1850. The debate was also reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 July 1850. Commentaries appeared in: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 23 July 1850; HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 24 July 1850; BATHURST COURIER, 26 July 1850; NORTH AMERICAN, 13 August 1850, copied from PACKET of unknown date; JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 23 July 1850; and L'AVENIR, 26 July 1850.
29. NORTH AMERICAN, 26 July 1850.
30. IBID.
31. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 July 1850.
32. NORTH AMERICAN, 26 July 1850.
33. IBID.
34. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 July 1850.
35. NORTH AMERICAN, 26 July 1850.
36. IBID.
37. IBID.
38. IBID.
39. IBID.
40. IBID.
41. IBID.
42. IBID.
43. IBID.
44. IBID.

45. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 July 1850.
46. NORTH AMERICAN, 26 July 1850.
47. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 July 1850.
48. NORTH AMERICAN, 26 July 1850.
49. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 July 1850.
50. NORTH AMERICAN, 26 July 1850.
51. IBID.
52. IBID.
53. IBID.
54. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 July 1850.
55. IBID.
56. IBID.
57. NORTH AMERICAN, 26 July 1850.
58. IBID.
59. IBID.
60. IBID.
61. IBID.
62. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 July 1850.
63. IBID.
64. NORTH AMERICAN, 26 July 1850.
65. IBID.
66. IBID.
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80. IBID.
81. IBID.
82. IBID.
83. IBID.
84. IBID.
85. IBID.
86. IBID.
87. BATHURST COURIER, 2 August 1850.
88. NORTH AMERICAN, 26 July 1850.
89. IBID.
90. IBID.
91. IBID.
92. IBID.
93. IBID.
94. IBID.
95. IBID.
96. IBID.
97. IBID.
98. IBID.
99. IBID.
100. IBID.

101. IBID.
102. IBID.
103. IBID.
104. IBID.
105. The debate on this matter was reported by: GLOBE, 20 July 1850; and NORTH AMERICAN, 26 July 1850. Commentaries appeared in: MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 23 July 1850, BRITISH WHIG, 24 July 1850, HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 24 July 1850, which all copied from GLOBE, 20 July 1850; NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850; HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 24 July 1850; MORNING CHRONICLE, 25, 27 July 1850; BATHURST COURIER, 26 July 1850; and LA MINERVE, 22 July 1850.
106. NORTH AMERICAN, 26 July 1850.
107. IBID.
108. IBID.
109. IBID.
110. IBID.
111. IBID.

FRIDAY, 19 JULY 1850.¹

(160)

Complaint.

MR. CHRISTIE, Member for the County of Gaspé, rose in his place and informed the House, that yesterday evening, during the Debates on the Question proposed by the Honorable Member for the East Riding of York, while he was in conversation, and, as he thought, in an under tone, from within the Bar of the House, with a person seated immediate outside the Bar, he was addressed in a rude and offensive manner by a person in the Reporters' Box, (whom he immediately after ascertained to be a Mr. Ure, Reporter to one of the Papers published in this City,) who desired the informant to cease his talking, which, he said, prevented him from hearing what was going on in the

(161)

House, on words to that effect: that the informant was surprized at the rebuke, and the assurance with which it was made, but did not, however, reply: that on perceiving, a short time after this, the individual who had so addressed him retiring from the Reporters' seat, the informant met him in the lobby on his passage outwards, and enquiring of him whether he were not the person that had accosted him as just mentioned, was answered in the affirmative: that the informant then said to him that deeming the manner in which he had accosted him to have been impertinent and offensive, he, to avoid the necessity of reporting the circumstance to the House, had thought it best to appeal to himself in this private manner, that he might, if he deemed fit, apologize, and so put an end to the matter; asking him, at the same time, whether he did not feel conscious that he had insulted the informant,--requesting also his name: that he answered that he did not, and that his name was Ure: "you were" he observed, "talking and making a noise by setting two other persons near you at laughter, so that I could not do my duty; you were out of your place, which is at the other end of the room, while I was in mine; and you were where you had no business to be," or words to that effect, and which were spoken in the presence and hearing of the Honorable Member for the County of Essex, who, being close by at the moment and in conversation with some one, intervened by request of the informant, and was endeavoring to persuade Mr. Ure to make some slight apology or acknowledgment for the error which he assured him he had made,--this however was declined: that the Honorable Mr. Sherwood, the informant believes, was also within hearing of what was said in the latter instance.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Boulton,

Ordered, That Mr. George Ure do attend this House forthwith.

Petitions
brought up.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. DeWitt,--The Petition of the Reverend Alexander Wallace and others, of the Townships of Godmanchester, Hinchinbrooke, and Elgin, County of Beauharnois.

By the Honorable Mr. Hincks,--The Petition of James Connell, Esquire, and others, of Woodstock, County of Oxford.

By the Honorable Mr. Cameron of Kent,--The Petition of J. Lewis Macdonald and others, of Gananoque, Loughborough, and other Townships; the Petition of Peter Clapp and others, of the County of Kent; and the Petition of Edwin Larwill and others, of the Town of Chatham.

By Mr. Notman,--The Petition of the Honorable James Crooks, of West Flamborough.
Petitions read. Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of George Mitchell and others, of Gananoque and its vicinity; praying that measures be adopted to abolish all labor on the Lord's Day in the Postal Department of the Public Service.

Of H. Robinson, Esquire, and others of the Eastern Townships of Canada; praying for aid to widen and macadamize the new Road from Granby Village, Township of Granby, to Frost Village, Township of Shefford.

Of D.D. Hungerford, Esquire, and others, of the County of Shefford; praying for aid to improve the piece of Road connecting the Longueuil and Chambly and the Granby Turnpike Roads.

Fifth Report
of Committee
on Private
Bills.

The Honorable Mr. Badgley, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Fifth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill to enable Louis Comte to recover a certain amount due to him by the Parish of St. Edouard, in the District of Montreal, and have agreed to an amendment thereto, which they beg to submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

L. Comte's
Relief Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to enable Louis Comte to recover a certain amount due to him by the Parish of St. Edouard, in the District of Montreal, as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

Exploration of
Territory be-
lween Quebec
and Lake St.
John.

The Honorable Mr. Price, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address of the House of Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, bearing date the 27th June, 1850, for Copy of the Report of an Exploration made by Mr. Blaiklock, or any other per-

son, of any portion of territory situate between Quebec and Lake St. John, and also, a copy of the Instructions given to Mr. Blaiklock.

Appendix
(J.J.)

For the said Return, see Appendix (J.J.)

Lunatic
Asylums.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, the following Return:--

Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 27th ultimo, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, a Statement of the amount expended upon the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, and the sum or sums still due on contracts; the amount required to finish the buildings and grounds as originally intended; also, information as to the present state of the grounds and buildings, and the arrangements of both; also a Report shewing if the House will admit of a perfect classification of pauper patients, if any, and what accommodation has been provided for by paying patients, and whether separate or not from pauper patients, and if provision be made for their classification; also, the number of destitute Insane the present building will contain, and the number in the Province who are in the receipt of public support from the Asylum or from County Funds, on the presentations of Grand Juries; the number of paying patients there; the Districts, Counties, Cities, and Towns from which they were sent, and the parties recommending them; and also, the amount of the annual grants to the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Toronto for the last five years, the annual cost of the Institution, and of the number of patients treated therein.

By Command.

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 17th July, 1850.

(162)

Provincial Lunatic Asylum,
Toronto, 16th July, 1850.

Sir,--I have the honor, in obedience to your letter of the 6th instant, to reply to the various queries contained in it.

It is the opinion of the Board of Directors, that the sum of Forty-five thousand pounds would still be required to finish the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, and grounds, as originally intended, and also to liquidate the present debt; but should the erection of the wings be suspended, the Board are of opinion that the sum of Fifteen thousand pounds would suffice for completing the premises, say, erecting a portico, entrance lodges, out-offices, putting up a suitable inner fence, laying out, draining and planting the grounds, and providing furniture, stock, and implements.

The grounds remain almost in a state of nature, with the exception of the western part, which it is hoped will supply the Institution during the coming season, with an abundance of vegetables of every variety: they must be levelled and drained, before either gardens, roads, walks, or planting can be proceeded with. There are no arrangements for outdoor amusements, and all out-buildings and offices are wanting.

The arrangement of the Asylum, so far as pertains to the accommodations for patients, consists of six corridors, three for each sex, all similarly subdivided; a range of sleeping apartments opening off the north side, day rooms or work rooms, bath rooms and water closets, on the south side; in each corridor there are ten single rooms, one large dormitory accommodating twelve persons, two for four patients, and one containing six beds, in all thirty-six patients, which is the number that can be comfortably accommodated in each corridor; besides, about thirty patients can be well provided for in the basement. However, by placing two beds in some of the small rooms, originally intended for single patients, (a necessity which has arisen in the wards for males,) the house can be made to accommodate in all, perhaps three hundred instead of two hundred and fifty, the number provided for by the Architect, in his arrangements and divisions. In order to accomplish this, it is to be presumed that all the patients shall be of one class in society; and when this is departed from, and rooms are appropriated to patients of a better class, a disproportionate loss of accommodation is immediately and severely felt for those who are displaced, viz, paupers.

It is well understood that the Architect and Commission, charged with the erection of the Provincial Asylum, never contemplated providing but for pauper patients; and all the interior arrangements, as water-closets, baths, stairs, &c., are so placed, as not to allow of the further division of the present admirable corridors, without producing great inconvenience, and the loss to a great degree, of the many important advantages already attained: strictly speaking, therefore, there is not proper accommodation for paying patients of the better class; and although the Directors require payment from some of the present inmates, yet this class is obliged to commingle in the corridors with the pauper class, use the same baths and water-closets, eat in the common dining-room, but at a separate table, and sit in the day-rooms common to all. The arrangements of the building admit of but three classifications or divisions for each sex; this perhaps is not sufficient, but owing to the very large number of hopeless and incurable cases, to be found in all the wards, a more minute division, according to the form and stage of their mental disease, is not so imperatively

STATEMENT of the amount of the Annual Grants to the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, for the last five years, and the Annual Cost of the Institution.

Years.	Annual Grants.			Annual Cost of the Institution.			REMARKS.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1845	2543	6	11	2543	6	11	The Grant in the Estimate of 1845, was £2250; and the difference of £293 6s. 11d. charged in the Unprovided Statement No. 23 of that year.
1846	3250	0	0	3250	0	0	The Grant in the Estimate of 1846, is £3000; and the balance of £250 paid Dr. Rees, charged in Unprovided Statement No. 19 of that year.
1847	5772	4	1	5772	4	1	The Grant in the Estimate, 1847, is £4000; £1229 2s. 5d. is provided by the Marriage License Fund, Canada West, and the balance of £543 1s. 8d. paid to Dr. Rees, included In Unprovided Statement No. 26 of that year.
1848	5020	17	7	4921	17	1	The Grant in the Estimate, 1848, was £4000; and the residue provided by the Marriage License Fund, Canada West.
1849	4750	0	0	4370	2	10	The Grant in the Estimate, 1849, was £4000; and the balance provided by the Marriage License Fund, Canada West.
	£21336	8	7	20857	10	11	

Jos. Cary,

Dep. Insp. Genl.

Inspector General's Office,
Toronto, 9th July, 1850

N.B.—The Report in this Department will not admit of our stating the number of Patients treated in the Institution.

required, as if the Institution were open to more recent or cureable cases alone, and excluded chronic harmless cases, that require but moderate supervision, and attention to their comfort and cleanliness.

There are none in the Province in the receipt of public support from the Asylum, and the Board have no means of ascertaining what number of destitute Insane persons may be receiving public support from County funds, on the presentation of Grand Juries.

(163)

Accompanying this, is a Return No. 1, shewing the number of paying patients now in the Asylum, and the number of pauper patients; also, as nearly as can be ascertained, the Counties from which they were sent.

Of the whole number, one hundred and eighty-four were transferred from the Temporary Lunatic Asylum, and the forty-one who remain, out of sixty-five admitted since the issuing of the Commission appointing the present Board of Directors, were all received in strict accordance with the requirements of the Act 2 Vic. c. 11.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

C. WIDMER,

Chairman of the Board of Directors
of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

To the Honorable

James Leslie,
Provincial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 1.--RETURN of Patients remaining in the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, shewing the Counties from which they came, and the Number of Pauper and Paying Patients, 12th July, 1850.

C O U N T I E S .	Paying Patients	Pauper Patients	Total
York	9	68	77
Wentworth, and Halton	4	11	15
Frontenac, Lenox, and Addington	1	13	14
Lincoln, Haldimand, and Welland .....	.....	14	14
Lanark, and Renfrew .....	.....	14	14
Middlesex .....	.....	11	11
Northumberland, and Durham	2	9	11
Simcoe	2	9	11
Stormont, Dundas, and Glengary .....	.....	11	11
Waterloo .....	.....	9	9
Essex, Kent, and Lambton .....	.....	9	9
Leeds, and Grenville .....	.....	6	6
Carleton .....	.....	6	6
Peterborough .....	.....	5	5
Oxford	1	3	4
Huron, Perth, and Bruce .....	.....	4	4
Hastings .....	.....	2	2
Prince Edward .....	.....	1	1
Canada East .....	.....	1	1
	19	206	225

John Scott, M. D. Superintendent.

RETURN No. 2.---Total number of Patients treated for the five years commencing 25th January, 1845, and ending 25th January, 1850, in the Temporary Lunatic Asylum, is Six hundred and fifteen.

STATEMENT of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Commissioners for erecting the Lunatic Asylum, 22nd January, 1850.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Received by Warrant from the Government at various periods to this date	24827	16	0	Amount expended in erecting Building		
Do for 46 Debentures for £500 each authorized by the Legislature, and issued to the Commissioners	22100	0	0	Do do in Extra Works	44022	1
Do for small Debentures for £2250 issued to the Commissioners	2225	0	0	Do do in constructing the Sewer from the Building to the Lake ...	1368	6
Do at various times from the Government, Interest on Debentures ..	363	9	0	Do do in Plumbers' work in the interior	1744	5
Balances and Accounts due	7058	8	11	Do do in building the Engine House, Steam-engine, and purchase of Pipes to supply water	2144	11
				Do do in the construction of the Warming apparatus	2448	11
				Do do in fencing and improving the grounds	515	3
				Do do on Furniture supplied to the Asylum	622	0
				Do do to furnish a supply of Fuel for the ensuing year	651	6
				Do paid as Interest on overdrawn Account, and balances due	236	10
				Do paid Architect.....£1525		
				Clerk of Works. 391		
				Secretary..... 250		
				Travelling expenses..... 228		
				Printing, Stationery, &c... 98		
				Insurance..... 106		

(164)

Bankrupts'
Relief Bill.

Mr. Smith of Durham reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to afford relief to Bankrupts in certain cases, with an Instruction to the said Committee, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

Petition of F.
Lafleur and
others.

Ordered, That the Petition of François Lafleur and others, of the City of Quebec, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

MR. H. SHERWOOD² of Toronto, alluded to a statement made yesterday, that the members for Toronto were desirous of keeping the House in session. He knew that was not the case. As a number of private bills that would not be opposed might be got through with, he should propose that the House meet at one o'clock to-morrow, and sit till six.--To show his desire to bring the session to a close, he should make his motion, and if the House did not choose to adopt it, he could not help it.³

MR. MORIN the SPEAKER put the motion.⁴

SIR A. MACNAB wished to know what were unopposed measures. Would the Speaker assume the responsibility? He did not think anything would be gained by meeting to-morrow. When members meet in the morning on committees, and then sit in the afternoon till one or two o'clock on the following morning, they do their duty properly and conscientiously. Members were desirous of being away on Saturday--some of them at least, and the officers of the House and attendants required that day to bring up the business of the week, and to make the necessary arrangements.⁵

He was here interrupted by the cry of "hear," and that of "order," chiefly from the Lower Canadians⁶.

MR. MONGENAIIS rose to order, the question had been put.⁷

SIR A. MACNAB said, those who were most vociferous in calling out here, hear, were not those who attended most to the business of the Assembly; and the member who said he was out of order, was himself⁸ grossly ignorant of the rules of the House.⁹

MR. CHAUVEAU rose with much vehemence of manner to the point of order¹⁰ and said that it was not because the hon. member for Hamilton was an hon. and gallant knight, that he was to call the hon. member for Vaudreuil grossly ignorant¹¹, and demanded of the Speaker, whether the hon. and gallant Knight was in order in charging a member with ignorance.¹²

SIR A. MACNAB said, he did not charge any member generally with ignorance; but repeated that the member who called him to order, in doing so¹³ grossly¹⁴ manifested his ignorance of the rules of Parliament. The learned member for the county of Quebec, in alluding to him, had called him the gallant Knight with a significant emphasis, and he in reply might call him a French Attorney¹⁵ ((and)) it was not because the hon. member ... was a Quebec attorney that he was to be dictated to by him.¹⁶

MR. WATTS enquired of the Speaker, whether a member was in order in speaking to a question after it was put from the chair.¹⁷

MR. MORIN the SPEAKER thought not.¹⁸

SIR A. MACNAB said, it was consonant with parliamentary practice, to speak

in relation to a subject until the vote was taken. As to the member for Quebec (Mr. Chauveau,) he need not have got into such a passion about nothing; he considered the proposal to adjourn until Saturday as entirely unnecessary, and one which would not facilitate the business of the country.¹⁹

MR. CHAUVEAU reiterated what he had alleged²⁰.

SIR A. MACNAB called him to order, and said the learned member was misrepresenting the remark he made; and was stating what was not the fact.²¹

MR. CHAUVEAU said, the learned member from Hamilton had called him a French Attorney;--he was a British subject, and a Canadian Barrister; and the gallant knight was the first man to get up the cry of French traitors.²²

SIR A. MACNAB said the learned member was again misrepresenting him. He did not get up the cry of French traitors.²³

Hear, from MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE.²⁴

SIR A. MACNAB ((continued,)) the Attorney General (East) might say hear, hear; and in a side-way encourage his countrymen in their attacks.²⁵

During all this time the House was in a ... state of confusion²⁶. Several members stood up at the same time and the Speaker was for some time unable to maintain order.²⁷

MR. MORIN the SPEAKER took advantage of the first lull, however, to put the question²⁸.

(164)

Adjournment.

The Honorable Mr. Sherwood moved, seconded by Mr. Richards, and the Question being put, That when this House doth adjourn, it will adjourn until to-morrow at one o'clock, in the afternoon, and continue to sit till six o'clock of the same day; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Boulton of TORONTO, Bouthillier, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Chabot, Chauveau, Crysler, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Guillet, Hall, Hincks, Holmes, Hopkins, Johnson, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Solicitor General MacDonald, Malloch, Marquis, McConnell, McFarland, McLean, Merritt, Méthot, Meyers, Mongenais, Morrison, Nelson, Polette, Price, Richards, Sauvageau, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Seymour, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of DURHAM, Stevenson, Taché, Viger, and Watts.--(49.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of NORFOLK, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cayley, Christie, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Notman, Prince, Robinson, and Sanborn.--(10.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Bill to enable Government to dispose of certain claims.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Macdonald have leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Provincial Government to dispose of claims against certain Companies for Loans made to them under the authority of certain Acts of the Parliament of Upper Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Complaint.

The House being informed that Mr. George Ure was in attendance;

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, seconded by Sir Allan N. MacNab,

Ordered, That Mr. Ure be now called in; and that the complaint of the Honorable Member for the County of Gaspé be read to him.

And Mr. Ure being called to the Bar, and the complaint against him being read; he addressed the House, and said: That he was a stranger only a few days employed; that he looked upon himself as a part of the Staff of the House, and as having a solemn and responsible duty to perform, which he found it impossible faithfully to discharge from the conversations constantly held around him: that he was entirely ignorant of an impropriety in his remonstrating with the Honorable Member who has complained, and that he did feel that the Honorable Member was interested in his being able to make a correct report: that he had this morning addressed a note to the Honorable Member in explanation, which he regrets was not satisfactory: that he now respectfully disavows any intention to interfere with the privileges of the House, and sincerely regrets the offence which he unintentionally gave the Honorable Complainant.

And then he was directed to withdraw.

Resolved, That George Ure having used indecorous and offensive language, and otherwise conducted himself in an offensive manner to Robert Christie, Esquire, a Member of this House, in the discharge of his duty in this House, is guilty of a breach of the privileges of this House.

Ordered, That the said George Ure be called to the Bar, and there reprimanded by Mr. Speaker for the said breach of privilege.

Mr. George Ure being again called to the Bar, received a Reprimand from Mr. Speaker; and then he was directed to withdraw.

The Reprimand is as followeth:--

Mr. Ure,

You have been admitted into this House as one of the Reporters for the Public Press--a body upon whom, up to this day, no reproach could be cast for their behavior. It is, therefore, a matter of regret that in this respect you should have been the exception. You happened to be, by the position you have thus assumed for yourself, under the sufferance of this Honorable House, a self-constituted expounder of the proceedings of Parliament; if you are in any way qualified for that position, no one better than you should have known what are the privileges of this House and of its Members, and the respect due to the liberty of their proceedings by every member of the community, and particularly by yourself. Of a breach of those privileges, you have been adjudged guilty, in repeatedly addressing one of the Members in insulting and unbecoming language--displaying an ignorance of the relative position in which you stood. You had every opportunity to reflect on your offence after it was committed, which, however, you did not think proper to do, as appears from your conduct. You are totally mistaken as to your position; you are no part of this House, and have no pretended position to maintain, or duty to perform, which can interfere with the privileges of Members, or give you any right over them. You have, in your explanation, admitted the facts, and endeavoured to ground them on the position thus erroneously assumed by you. However, as you express repentance, and being a stranger, deny having had any intention to commit an offence, the House, acting leniently, merely orders me to reprimand you, which I do; and the House allows that you be henceforward discharged.

Ordered, That what has now been said by Mr. Speaker, in reprimanding George Ure, be entered upon the Journals of this House.²⁹

Militia Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin have leave to bring in a Bill to continue for a limited

time therein mentioned the Act for the better defence of the Province, and to regulate the Militia thereof.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Hincks, seconded by Mr. DeWitt,

Lunatic
Asylum Act.

Resolved, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee, to consider the expediency of repealing certain provisions of the Act of Upper Canada, 2 Vic. c. 11, intituled, "An Act to authorize the erection of an Asylum within this Province, for the reception of Insane and Lunatic persons," and to substitute other provisions in lieu thereof.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Stevenson took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

(165)

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Stevenson reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Toronto Har-
bour Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the future management of the Toronto Harbour.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Hincks, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin,

Foreign Re-
prints of Bri-
tish Copyright
Works.

Resolved, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee, to consider the expediency of imposing a Duty not exceeding twenty per cent ad valorem, on Foreign Reprints of British Copyright works.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. McFarland took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. McFarland reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Assessment
(U.C.) Repeal
Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks have leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Acts and provisions of Law relative to Assessments and matters connected therewith, in Upper Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

Cobourg Har-
bour Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks have leave to bring in a Bill to vest the Harbour at Cobourg in the Municipality of that Town.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

Message from
the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--
Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment, viz.:--

Common
Schools (U.C.)
Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act for the better establishment and maintenance of Common Schools in Upper Canada:"

Three Rivers
Common Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to transfer to the Municipal Council of the Municipality of the Town of Three Rivers the administration of the Common of the said Town, and for other purposes:" And also,

Railroad Com-
panies Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the formation of incorporated rail-road Companies, and to regulate the same;" to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

Railroad Com-
panies Bill.

An engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to provide for the formation of incorporated rail-road Companies, and to regulate the same" was read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Hincks, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Price,

Montreal Har-
bour and Lake
St. Peter.

Resolved, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee, to consider the expediency of altering the Tar-iff of Tolls established by the Montreal Harbour Com-missioners, and to make provision for raising a sum of

money for improving Lake St. Peter.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Scott of Bytown took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Scott of Bytown reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Monday next.

Municipal
Laws (L.C.)
Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Drummond have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Municipal Laws of Lower Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

Trust and Loan
Company
(U.C.) Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Macdonald have leave to bring in a Bill to alter and amend two several Acts passed respectively in the seventh year and in the ninth year of Her present Majesty's Reign, relating to

the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Fortier, seconded by Mr. Watts,

Hon. L.J.
Papineau.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, copies

of all Correspondence which may have taken place between the Government of this Province and the Honorable L.J. Papineau, on the subject of any claims made by the latter; also, a copy of the Minute in Council respecting his salary as late Speaker of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada,--of the last Warrant issued in his favor for his said salary anterior to the Union of the Provinces, and of any receipt given by him subsequently to the vote of the House in his favor for the

sum of Four thousand five hundred pounds.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Report on Pe-
tition of A.
Scobie and
others.

Mr. Smith of Wentworth, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of Alexander Scobie, Esquire, and others, of the Townships of Seneca, County of Haldimand, and Onondaga, County of Wentworth, with power to report by Bill or otherwise, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Petition referred to them, which prays that a new Township may be formed from the western part of Seneca, and the eastern portion of Onondaga, such new Township to be attached to the Township of Wentworth for all purposes. After hearing evidence on both sides, for and against the prayer of the Petition, and duly weighing the same, Your Committee are of opinion that it is desirable to grant the same. The extreme length of the Township of Seneca, according to its present boundaries, and the near connection of the western portion of it with Hamilton (the County Town of Wentworth) by a good Plank Road, renders it more advantageous for the inhabitants of that part of the Township to be attached to the County of Wentworth; and as there appears to be a

(166)

general feeling in favour of the measure on the part of the persons residing within those portions of Seneca and Onondaga proposed to be set apart, Your Committee have prepared the draught of a Bill to erect the same into a separate Township, which they beg to submit for the adoption of Your Honorable House.

Caledonia
County Bill.

Mr. Smith of Wentworth then presented to the House a Bill to constitute the Township of Caledonia in the County of Wentworth, to be formed from a portion of the western section of the Township of Seneca in the County of Haldimand, and a portion of the Township of Onondaga adjoining, in the County of Wentworth, which was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Thursday next.

Vaughan Road
Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Vaughan Road Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Price do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Toronto Me-
chanics' Insti-
tute Bill.

An engrossed Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Mechanics' Institute of the City of Toronto, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Morrison do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Montreal and
Bytown Tele-
graph Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Montreal and Bytown Telegraph Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to incorporate the Bytown and Montreal Telegraph Company."

Ordered, That Mr. Malloch do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Corporate Rights and Writs of Prerogative Bill.

An engrossed Bill to amend the Act to define the mode of proceeding before Courts of Justice in Lower Canada in matters relating to the protection and regulation of Corporate Rights and Writs of Prerogative, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Drummond do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Assessment (U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for receiving the Report of the Committee of the whole House, on the Bill to establish a more equal and just system of Assessment in the several Townships, Villages, Towns and Cities in Upper Canada, being read;

And the Question being proposed, That the Report be now received;

Mr. Stevenson moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Maignan, That the word "received" be left out, in order to add the words recommended to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of amending the sixteenth Clause, so as to prevent the division of Townships into Assessment Districts; of inserting a Clause to require every person, when called upon for that purpose, to give to the Assessor a correct account of his taxable property, and to provide a penalty for the refusal thereof; of amending the eighteenth Clause, so as to make it the duty of the several County Clerks or Clerks of the Peace to prepare blank Assessment Rolls for the Township Assessors, which Rolls shall contain separate columns for, 1st, The name of the taxable property; 2d, The number of Concession or other designation; 3d, Number of Lot; 4th, Number of Acres; 5th, Total value of Real Estate; 6th, Number of horses three years old and upwards; 7th, Value of ditto; 8th, Number of horned cattle three years old; 9th, Value of ditto; 10th, Value of pleasure carriages and sleighs, and carriages and sleighs kept for hire; 11th, Value of stock of merchants, manufacturers, tradesmen, or mechanics; 12th, Value of steamboat stock, or other vessels used for carrying freight or passengers; 13th, Total valuation of personal property;" and of amending the forty-sixth Clause, "by leaving out the words "both for taxes chargeable" in line 39, and the words "and for assessments imposed under By-Laws of Municipal Councils" in the 40th and 41st lines;"

And a Debate arising thereupon;

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned until Tuesday next.

Ordered, That the said proposed Amendments be printed, for the use of the Members of this House.

Geological Survey Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to revive and continue for a limited time the Act making provision for a Geological Survey of this Province, being

read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Boulton of Toronto took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Boulton of Toronto reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Boulton of Toronto reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendment, be engrossed, and read the third time on Monday next.

Freedom of
Banking Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to establish Freedom of Banking in this Province, and for other purposes relative to Banks and Banking, being

read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Watts took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Watts reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Tuesday next.

Orders
deferred.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until to-morrow.

Then, on motion of Mr. DeWitt, seconded by Mr. Laurin,
The House adjourned.

APPENDIX: 19 JULY 1850.

((NOTICE OF MOTION RE: BEER SHOPS.))³⁰

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS gave notice of a motion for Tuesday next, relative to Beer Shops.³¹

MR. H. SHERWOOD of Toronto, said, beer shops were compelled to take out tavern licenses, but there was no penalty for not doing so. If penalties were to be imposed it became necessary that the resolution should be referred to a committee of the whole House in the first instance.³²

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS expressed himself obliged to the learned member for Toronto, for his suggestion, and amended his motion, so as to refer it to a committee of the whole.³³

FOOTNOTES: 19 JULY 1850.

1. The NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850 reported the following with respect to today's sitting: "On Friday morning, the Reporter learning that Mr. Christie intended to bring the matter before the House, and being unwilling to have an unpleasant discussion on the affair, resolved to address him a note which would take from him all ground of complaint. The following is a copy of the note which he sent:--

"GLOBE OFFICE,

"Friday Morning.

"R. CHRISTIE, ESQ.

"SIR,--It is contrary to my inclination to insult or wound the feelings of any one, and if my asking you to allow me to perform my duty, was considered by you as an insult I sincerely ask your pardon. I trust that you nor no hon. member will again have occasion to say that I violated that principle of politeness and courtesy due to your rank as a gentleman and a senator.

"I am, &c."

2. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in identical accounts: BRITISH WHIG, 24 July 1850, and MORNING CHRONICLE, 26 July 1850, which both copied from MORNING HERALD of unknown date. The debate was also reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 July 1850.
3. MORNING CHRONICLE, 26 July 1850.
4. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 July 1850.
5. MORNING CHRONICLE, 26 July 1850.
6. IBID.
7. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 July 1850.
8. MORNING CHRONICLE, 26 July 1850.
9. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 July 1850.
10. MORNING CHRONICLE, 26 July 1850.
11. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 July 1850.
12. MORNING CHRONICLE, 26 July 1850.
13. IBID.
14. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 July 1850.
15. MORNING CHRONICLE, 26 July 1850.
16. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 July 1850.
17. MORNING CHRONICLE, 26 July 1850.
18. IBID.
19. IBID.
20. IBID.
21. IBID.
22. IBID.
23. IBID.
24. IBID.
25. IBID.
26. IBID.
27. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 July 1850.
28. MORNING CHRONICLE, 26 July 1850.
29. The following papers reported the exchange on this matter in partially identical accounts: GLOBE, 20 July 1850, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 23 July 1850, MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 23 July 1850, NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850, BRITISH WHIG, 24 July 1850, EXAMINER, 24 July 1850, HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 24 July 1850, MORNING

CHRONICLE, 25 July 1850, and JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 27 July 1850. The debate was also reported by: MORNING CHRONICLE, 25 July 1850, which copied MONTREAL HERALD of unknown date. The following papers contained reports and commentaries on the George Ure affair: GLOBE, 23 July, 1 August 1850, EXAMINER, 24 July 1850, and BATHURST COURIER, 2 August 1850, in identical accounts; BRITISH COLONIST, 23 July 1850, HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 24 July 1850, PILOT, 25 July 1850, MONTREAL GAZETTE, 26, 27, 31 July 1850, MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT, 27 July 1850, and KENT ADVISER, 8 August 1850. The affair was also reported in NORTH AMERICAN, 23 July 1850 as follows:

"That the decision of the House that it is a breach of the privileges of that body deserving of marked censure for Reporters courteously to request silence of a member outside the bar of the House, is such a gross act of disrespect to the Press, and interferes so directly with the fulfilment (sic) of their duties to the public, that the members of this meeting feel it incumbent on them to protest against it by withdrawal from the House.

S. THOMPSON, TORONTO PATRIOT.

GEORGE BROWN, do. GLOBE.

HUGH SCOBIE, do. BRITISH COLONIST.

JAMES LESSLIE, EXAMINER.

CHARLES DONLEVY, MIRROR.

W. KINGSTON & Co., NORTH AMERICAN.

CHARLES LINDSAY, do. EXAMINER.

PETER BROWN, do. GLOBE.

EDWARD GOFF PENNY, MONTREAL HERALD.

ROBERT R. SMILEY, HAMILTON SPECTATOR.

JOHN LOWE, Reporter, MONTREAL GAZETTE.

THOS. B. DEWALDEN, Reporter, TORONTO BRITISH COLONIST.

JOHN POPHAM, Reporter, TORONTO PATRIOT.

F. WARD, Reporter, do. do.

J. GORDON BROWN, Reporter, TORONTO GLOBE.

M. MOORE, Reporter, TORONTO GLOBE."

From this day onwards to the end of the session there was virtually no parliamentary reporting.

SATURDAY, 20 JULY 1850.¹

(167)

Petition
brought up.

THE following Petition was brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Malloch,--The Petition of the Reverend Thomas Wardrope and others, of Bytown and its vicinity.

Petitions read.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of John Sharpe and others, of the old survey of West Gwillimbury, County of Simcoe, praying for the passing of an Act to detach the said survey from the said Township, and to annex it to the Township of East Gwillimbury.

Of Cornelius (and) others, of certain lots in the first concession of the new survey of West Gwillimbury; praying for the passing of an Act to annex the said lots with the old survey of the said Township to the County of York.

Of the Honorable R.D. Williams and others, of the Township of Eramosa; and of the Honorable J. Malloch Smith, M.A., Moderator, on behalf of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connexion with the Church of Scotland; praying that measures be adopted to abolish all labor on the Lord's day in the Postal Department of the Public Service.

Of Wm. (and) others, of the Parish of St. Joachim de Chateauguay; praying the adoption of certain measures for the suppression of intemperance.

Of the Honorable J. Hallam, Minister, and others, Church Wardens and Members of the Church of England at Sherbrooke; praying that the privilege of granting Degrees in the Arts and in Divinity be extended to Bishop's College, and the annual grant to the said College so increased as to place it upon an equal footing with similar institutions throughout the Province.

Of Alexander McLeod, of the County of Welland; representing that he was arrested, imprisoned, and tried by the Authorities of the United States, on the charge of murder and arson, as being one of the party that destroyed the Steamboat Caroline, on the 29th December, 1857, by which proceedings he has sustained great loss and damage, and praying the adoption of measures to obtain for him redress in the premises.

Of the Honorable Abolius Irving and others, stockholders, shareholders and partners in Banking Institutions in this Province; praying for the passing of the Bill now before the House, to restrain and confine within certain limits the system of Voting by Proxy in Banking Institutions and other incorporated Companies.

Ordered, That the Petition of the Directors of the British North American Electric Telegraph Association be now read; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

And the said Petition was read; praying for certain amendments to the Act incorporating the said Company.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

Right of Ap-
peal (U.C.)
Bill.

Mr. Burrill reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to extend the right of Appeal in certain cases in Upper Canada, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

Electro-Magnetic Telegraphs Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Badgley have leave to bring in a Bill to protect from injury Electro-Magnetic Telegraphs in this Province.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Sherwood, seconded by Mr. Smith of Frontenac, Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Bill.

Ordered, That the Rule of this House which requires that the Chairman of the Committee on any Private Bill do not sit thereupon without giving a week's notice thereof set up in the Lobby, be suspended as regards the Bill to revive and continue the Act of incorporation of the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Company.

Bill relating to the swearing of Experts and others, (L.C.)

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to facilitate the swearing of Experts and Arbitrators appointed by the Courts of Justice in Lower Canada, and of Witnesses and others to be heard before them, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time on Monday next.

Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Report of the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

The Honorable Mr. Cameron of Kent took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Honorable Mr. Cameron of Kent reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution; which was read, as followeth:--

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Report of the Select Committee.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Mutual Insurance Companies Amendment Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. McFarland have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act authorizing the establishment of Mutual Insurance Companies in this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Mutual Insurance Companies Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act authorizing the establishment of Mutual Insurance Companies, and to prohibit Foreign Mutual Insurance Companies in this Province, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

Bill to amend the Act relating to Dorchester Bridge.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act authorizing the Quebec Turnpike Trustees to acquire possession of Dorchester Bridge, in so far as regards a certain Road therein mentioned, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time on Monday next.

Bill relating to
Shipmasters
and Pilots.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to repeal certain provisions of an Act passed in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, and intituled, "An Act to consolidate the Laws relative to the powers and duties of the Trinity House of Quebec, and for other purposes," and to exempt

(168)

Masters of Vessels belonging to the District of Quebec from taking Pilots in certain cases, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

The Honorable Mr. Cameron of Cornwall took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Honorable Mr. Cameron of Cornwall reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be engrossed, and read the third time on Monday next.

Agricultural
Abuses (L.C.)
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal two certain Acts therein mentioned relating to Agriculture, and to provide for the remedy of abuses prejudicial to Agriculture, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

Turnpike Road
Debentures
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the exchange of certain Turnpike Road Debentures held by the Montreal Savings Bank for others of the same total value, but being respectively for smaller sums,

being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Marquis took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Marquis reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Marquis reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time on Monday next.

McFarland's
Road allow-
ance Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to vest in Duncan McFarland, Esquire, a certain Road allowance in the Township of Thorold, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

Joint Stock
Companies'
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to extend the provisions of the Act for the formation of Joint Stock Companies, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

Quebec Water
Works Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend "An Act for supplying the City of Quebec and parts adjacent thereto with Water," and to establish a Board of Direction for the management and superintendence of the Water Works to be constructed according to the provisions of the said Act, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Lemieux, Mr. Chabot, Mr. Méthot, Mr. Ross, and Mr. Chauveau, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Ordered, That the Petition of Joseph Larose and others, of the City of Quebec, be referred to the said Committee.

Ordered, That Mr. Laurin be added to the said Committee.

Montreal Har-
bour Dues.

The Order of the day for resuming the further consideration of the Question which was, on Monday, the eighth instant, proposed, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee, to consider of the Montreal Harbour Dues, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Beef and Pork
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend, and render permanent as amended, the Act to regulate the inspection of Beef and Pork, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee;

Mr. Burritt took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Burritt reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Monday next.

Kingston Fire
and Marine In-
surance Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Kingston Fire and Marine Insurance Company, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Hall took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Hall reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be engrossed, and read the third time on Monday next.

Fish and Oil
Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend and continue the Ordinance for the inspection of Fish and Oil, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Fortier took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Fortier reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Monday next.

St. John's
Academy Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the St. John's Academy, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Solicitor General Drummond took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Solicitor General Drummond reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Monday next.

Cemeteries
Companies
(U.C. Bill).

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the formation of Companies for the establishment and management of Cemeteries in Upper Canada, being

(169)

read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Hall, Mr. Smith of Frontenac, Mr. Notman, Mr. Morrison, and Mr. Pliny, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Lachine and
Province Line
Railroads
Union Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the Union of the Montreal and Lachine Railroad Company, and the Lake St. Louis and Province Line Railroad Company, and for other purposes connected with the said Companies, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines.

St. Michel
Ecclésiastical
Society Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Association called "La Société Ecclésiastique de St. Michel," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Cataraqui
Cemetery Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Cataraqui Cemetery Company, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Dumas took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Dumas reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Monday next.

Notarial Pro-
fession Organ-
ization Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the Act providing for the organization of the Notarial Profession in Lower Canada, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee;

Mr. McFarland took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. McFarland reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again, on Monday next.

St. Lawrence
and Ottawa
Railroad Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to continue and extend the Montreal and Lachine Railroad, and to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Grand

Junction Railroad Company, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Armstrong took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Armstrong reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again, this day.

Toronto Necropolis Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Toronto Necropolis, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said

Committee.

Mr. Lyon took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Lyon reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Monday next.

Industry and Rawdon Railroad Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate a Company for making a Railroad from the Village of Industry to the Township of Rawdon in Lower Canada, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

The Honorable Mr. Chabot took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Honorable Mr. Chabot reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Monday next.

Quebec and Richmond Railway Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate Peter Patterson, Esquire, and others, under the name of the Quebec and Richmond Railway Company, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Holmes took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Holmes reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Monday next.

Erection of Parishes, &c. Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to continue and amend the Ordinance concerning the erection of Parishes, and the construction and repair of Churches, Parsonage Houses, and Church Yards, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. McConnell took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. McConnell reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be engrossed, and read the third time on Monday next.

Pilots' Incorporation Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Pilots for and above the Harbour of Quebec, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Lemieux, the Honorable Mr. Badgley, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Cartier, and Mr. Holmes, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

St. Lawrence and Ottawa
Railroad Bill.

The Order of the day for the House again in Committee on the Bill to continue and extend the Montreal and Lachine Railroad, and to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Grand Junction Railroad Company, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Scott of Two Mountains took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Scott of Two Mountains reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without amendment.

(170)

Ordered, That the Bill be engrossed, and read the third time on Monday next.

Orders
deferred.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until Monday next.

Then, on motion of Mr. Solicitor General Drummond, seconded by Mr. Cartier, The House adjourned until Monday next.

APPENDIX: 20 JULY 1850.

((NOTICE OF MOTION RE: HALIFAX TO QUEBEC RAILROAD.))²

MR. CHAUVEAU ((gave a notice of motion for an)) enquiry of Ministry, whether they have come to any determination respecting an Address to the Imperial Parliament on the subject of the Railroad from Halifax to Quebec?³

((NOTICE OF MOTION RE: REMOVAL OF VICTORIA COLLEGE FROM COBOURG TO TORONTO.))⁴

MR. MORRISON ((gave a notice of motion for)) Bill for the removal of the site of Victoria College from Cobourg to Toronto.⁵

((NOTICE OF MOTION RE: AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN LOWER CANADA.))⁶

MR. SAUVAGEAU ((gave a notice of motion for)) Bill relating to County Agricultural Societies in Lower Canada.⁷

((NOTICE OF MOTION RE: INDEMNIFICATION OF MINING COMPANIES.))⁸

MR. CAUCHON ((gave a notice of motion for)) enquiry of Ministry, whether it is intended to indemnify the Mining Companies for the losses sustained in consequence of the hostile movements of the Indians.⁹

((NOTICE OF MOTION RE: BOARD OF AGRICULTURE IN UPPER CANADA.))¹⁰

MR. J. SMITH (Durham) ((gave a notice of motion for)) enquiry of Ministry whether it is intended, during the present Session, to bring in a Bill providing for the formation of a Board of Agriculture in Upper Canada.¹¹

((NOTICE OF MOTION RE: COMPENSATION FOR DESTRUCTION OF PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.))¹²

MR. WATTS ((gave a notice of motion for an)) Address to His Excellency, on adoption of measures to recover the value of the property belonging to this House, destroyed by fire in Montreal, on the 25th April, 1849.¹³

((NOTICE OF MOTION RE: ELECTION OF J.S. SANBORN.))¹⁴

MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND ((gave notice of motion for)) resolution relative to the Petition of W.L. Felton Esq., and others, against the Election and Return of J.S. Sanborn, Esq..¹⁵

((NOTICE OF MOTION RE: BILL FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.))¹⁶

MR. RICHARDS ((gave a notice of motion for a)) Bill for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.¹⁷

FOOTNOTES: 20 JULY 1850.

1. The MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 July 1850, copied from PILOT, 25 July 1850, commented that the members of the House legislated unreported now, "the people's watchmen having withdrawn."
2. This matter was reported by: MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 July 1850, copied from PILOT, 25 July 1850.
3. PILOT, 25 July 1850.
4. This matter was reported by: MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 July 1850, copied from PILOT, 25 July 1850.
5. PILOT, 25 July 1850.
6. This matter was reported by: MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 July 1850, copied from PILOT, 25 July 1850.
7. PILOT, 25 July 1850.
8. This matter was reported by: MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 July 1850, copied from PILOT, 25 July 1850.
9. PILOT, 25 July 1850.
10. This matter was reported by: MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 July 1850, copied from PILOT, 25 July 1850.
11. PILOT, 25 July 1850.
12. This matter was reported by: MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 July 1850, copied from PILOT, 25 July 1850.
13. PILOT, 25 July 1850.
14. This matter was reported by: MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 July 1850, copied from PILOT, 25 July 1850.
15. PILOT, 25 July 1850.
16. This matter was reported by: MORNING CHRONICLE, 29 July 1850, copied from PILOT, 25 July 1850.
17. PILOT, 25 July 1850.

MONDAY, 22 JULY 1850.

(170)

Petitions
brought up.

THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin,--
The Petition of Joseph Johnson and others, of that part of the Village of the Holland Landing which lies on the east side of Yonge Street; and the Petition of William Nelson, Townsend, and others, Councillors for the Township of East Gwillumbury, on behalf of the said Township.

By the Honorable Mr. Hinks,--The Petition of the Reverend Donald McKenzie and others, of the Township of West Zorra, County of Oxford.

By Mr. Smith of Front-nac,--The Petition of William Anderson and others, of the Township of Ameliasburgh, County of Prince Edward.

Petitions read.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of the Reverend Alexander Wallace and others, of the Townships of Godmanchester, Hinchinbrooke, and Elgin, County of Beauharnois; and of the Reverend Thomas Ward-rope, and others, of Bytown and its vicinity; praying that measures may be adopted to abolish all labor on the Lord's Day in the Postal Department of the Public Service.

Of Andrew Miller, of the City of Hamilton; praying for the passing of a Law to abolish the present system of Insurance, and to establish a Grand Provincial Mutual Insurance Company under certain regulations.

Of James Connell, Esquire, and others, of Woodstock, County of Oxford; praying for the passing of the Bill for the incorporation of a Company to construct a Railroad between the Niagara and Detroit Rivers, as reported by Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines.

Of J. Lewis Macdonald and others, of Gananoque, Loughborough, and other Townships; praying the repeal of the Law granting Licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors, and the enactment of a License Law imposing certain restrictions upon that traffic.

Of Peter Clapp and others, of the County of Kent; praying for the incorporation of the Elgin Association for the social and moral improvement of the Colored Population of Canada.

Of Edwin Larwill and others, of the Town of Chatham; praying that the sale of the Chatham Bridge by Government be postponed until the organization of the County and Town Councils, that the scale of Tolls be reduced previous to such sale, and that foot passengers be allowed to cross and re-cross free of charge.

Of the Honorable James Crooks, of West Flamborough; praying that in any Act that may be passed for amending the Charter of the Guelph and Dundas Macadamised Road Company, provision be inserted to appoint Arbitrators to estimate the loss and damage sustained by him in consequence of the deviation of the said Road from the Government allowance which had been improved by him.

Petition of the
Municipality
of Dumfries,
referred.

Ordered, That the Petition of the Municipality of the Township of Dumfries, be referred to the Select Committee to which was referred the Bill to make certain alterations in the Territorial Divisions of Upper Canada.

Eighth Report
of Committee
on Railroads
and Tele-
graph Lines.

Sir Allan N. MacNab, from the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Eighth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill to continue the

Act of incorporation of the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Company, and have agreed to an amendment thereto, which they beg to submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

They have also examined the Bill to incorporate the Quebec and St. Andrews Railroad Company, and have agreed to certain amendments thereto, which they respectfully recommend for the adoption of Your Honorable House.

Quebec and
St. Andrews
Railway Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Quebec and St. Andrews Railway Company, as reported from the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-

morrow.

Toronto and
Lake Huron
Railroad Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to revive and continue the Act of incorporation of the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Company, as reported from the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, be committed to a Com-

mittee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

The Honorable Mr. Merritt took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Honorable Mr. Merritt reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Sherwood, seconded by Mr. Watts,

Adjournment.

Resolved, That when this House adjourns this day, it stand adjourned until to-morrow, at ten o'clock in the

forenoon.

Niagara and
Detroit Rivers
Railroad Bill.
(No. 2)

The Honorable Mr. Hincks moved, seconded by Sir Allan MacNab, and the Question being put, That the Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill for the incorporation of a Company to construct a Railroad between the Niagara and Detroit Rivers, be postponed until Monday

next, and be then the first Order of the day; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Message from
His Excellency.

The Honorable Mr. Hincks, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker, all the Members of the House being uncovered; and is as followeth:--

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Estimates
for 1850.

The Governor General transmits to the Legislative Assembly, a Statement of the probable Revenue and Expenditure of the Province during the year ending 31st December,

(171)

1850, together with Estimates of the sums required for the service of the same year; and, in conformity with the provisions of the fifty-seventh Clause of the Union Act, he recommends these Estimates to the House of Assembly.

Government House,

Toronto, 22nd July, 1850.

Appendix (C.)

For the Statement and Estimates accompanying the said Message, see Appendix (C.)

Ordered, That the said Message, and the accompanying Documents, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Orders read.

Mr. Smith of Frontenac moved, seconded by Mr. Davignon, and the Question being put, That the Orders of the day be now read; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Geological Survey Bill.

time.

An engrossed Bill to revive and continue for a limited time, the Act making provision for a Geological Survey of this Province, was, according to Order, read the third

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Price do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Bill relating to the swearing of Experts and others (L.C.)

An engrossed Bill to facilitate the swearing of Experts and Arbitrators appointed by the Courts of Justice in Lower Canada, and of Witnesses and others to be heard before them, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Lemieux do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Bill to amend the Act relating to Dorchester Bridge.

The Order of the day for the third reading of the engrossed Bill to amend the Act authorizing the Quebec Turnpike Trustees to acquire possession of Dorchester Bridge, in so far as regards a certain Road therein mentioned, being read;

Mr. Chausseu moved, seconded by Mr. Davignon, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. Cauchon moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. McFarland, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Bouthillier, Cauchon, Dumas, Solicitor General Macdonald, McFarland, Sauvageau, and Viger.--(8.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cartier, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Crysler, Davignon, DeWitt, Dickson, Solicitor General Drummond, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Guillet, Hincks, Holmes, Hopkins, Johnson, Attorney General LaFontaine, Laurin, Lemieux, Lyon, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, Marquis, McConnell, Méthot, Meyers, Mongenais, Morrison, Notman, Price, Sanborn, Scott of BYTOWN, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Seymour, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stevenson, and Watts.--(47.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. Laurin moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Marquis, That all the words after "now" be left out, in order to add the words "committed to a

Committee of the whole House, to consider the expediency of leaving out from the words "in the said section" to the end of the Bill, in order to add the words "last described in the above cited Act;"

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;--It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Mr. Laurin moved, seconded by Mr. Fournier, and the Question being put, That the words "and the provisions of the said Ordinance, and the powers of the said Commissioners, shall in like manner extend to the route leading to the Government Mill in the Parish of Ancienne Lorette, from the Road under the control of the Commissioners in the said Parish, as far as the Road known by the name of Route de l'Esglise, the said Road to be made the last," be added to the Bill, and do come in at the end of the same, and make part thereof; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Quebec Turnpike Road Trustees to acquire possession of Dorchester Bridge, in so far as regards a certain Road therein mentioned."

Ordered, That Mr. Chauveau do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Bill relating to
Shipmasters
and Pilots.

An engrossed Bill to repeal certain provisions of an Act passed in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, and intituled, "An Act to consolidate the Laws relative to the powers and duties of the Trinity House of Quebec, and for other purposes," and to exempt Masters of Vessels belonging to the District of Quebec from taking Pilots in certain cases, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to repeal certain provisions of an Act passed in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, and intituled, "An Act to consolidate the Laws relative to the powers and duties of the Trinity House of Quebec, and for other purposes," and to exempt Masters of Vessels belonging to Lower Canada from taking Pilots in certain cases."

Ordered, That Mr. Lemieux do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Turnpike Road
Debentures Bill.

An engrossed Bill to authorize the exchange of certain Turnpike Road Debentures held by the Montreal Savings' Bank for others of the same total value, but being respectively for smaller sums, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to authorize the exchange of certain Turnpike Road Debentures for others of the same total value, but being respectively for smaller sums."

Ordered, That Mr. Holmes do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Lunatic
Asylum Act.

Mr. Stevenson, from the Committee to consider the expediency of repealing certain provisions of the Act of Upper Canada, 2 Vic. c.11, intituled, "An Act to authorize the erection of an Asylum within this Province, for the reception of Insane and Lunatic persons," and to substitute other provisions in lieu thereof, reported several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:--

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal so much of the Act of the Parlia-

ment of Upper Canada, 2 Vic. c.11, intituled, "An Act to authorize the erection of
(172)

an Asylum within this Province, for the reception of Insane and Lunatic persons," as authorizes the imposing of an Assessment of one-eighth of a penny in the pound for the purposes of the said Act, and to substitute, for the said rate, a tax of six pence in the hundred pounds on the actual value of all taxable property in Upper Canada assessable according to the actual value thereof, and a proportionate rate on the yearly value of all property assessable according to the yearly value thereof, such tax to be applied--Firstly: To pay the interest on all Debentures issued on account of the Lunatic Asylum and now outstanding, and, also, the interest on all Debentures which may be issued under the authority of Parliament to complete the said Asylum, or for the purpose of procuring a site for and of erecting any other Public Building in Upper Canada, for any Institution of general importance to the inhabitants of that portion of the Province. Secondly: To the formation of a Sinking Fund, not less than One thousand five hundred pounds per annum, towards paying of the principal of such Debentures. Thirdly: Towards the support of the said Lunatic Asylum, and of any other such Institution as aforesaid, in such manner as shall be directed by Parliament.

2. Resolved, That it is expedient to appropriate out of any monies arising from the fund raised under the Act aforesaid, such sums as may in the present year, 1850, be required to defray the expenses of the said Lunatic Asylum, in addition to the Parliamentary Grant for the said year.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Lunatic
Asylum, &c.
(U.C.) Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks have leave to bring in a Bill to provide funds for the defraying the costs of erection of the Lunatic Asylum and other Public Buildings in Upper Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Message from
the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--
Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment, viz:--

Official
Oaths Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act for making one uniform provision respecting certain Official and other Oaths to be taken in this Province, and for other purposes therein

mentioned:"

Coroners' Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Law respecting the office of Coroner."

And then he withdrew.

Foreign Re-
prints of
British Copy-
right Works.

Mr. McFarland, from the Committee to consider the expediency of imposing a Duty not exceeding twenty per cent ad valorem, on Foreign Reprints of British Copyright works, reported a Resolution; which was read, as followeth:--

Resolved, That it is expedient to impose a Duty, not exceeding twenty per cent ad valorem, on Foreign Reprints of British Copyright works; such Duty to be applied under such regulations as may be established by the Governor in Council, for the benefit of British Authors.

The said Resolution being read a second time;

The Honorable Mr. Hincks moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Price, and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution;

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Bailley, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Cameron of KENTVILLE, Cartier, Chabot, Christie, Chrysler, Davignon, DeWitt, Dumas, Flint, Gauthier, Hamelin, Hall, Hincks, Laurin, Lemieux, Lyon, Solicitor General Mac-Tavish, MacIsaac of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, McFarland, Merritt, Millard, Myers, Mergens, Morrison, Nelson, Notman, Price, Robinson, Sanborn, Sanderson, Scott of BYTOWN, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Seymour, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stevenson, and Taché.--(42.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Cameron of KENT, Dickson, Hubert, Hopkins, McConnell, Perry, and Sherwood of BROCKVILLE.--(9.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Foreign Reprints Duty Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks have leave to bring in a Bill to impose a Duty on Foreign Reprints of British Copyright works.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Montreal Harbour and Lake St. Peter.

Mr. Scott of Bytown, from the Committee to consider the expediency of altering the Tariff of Tolls established by the Montreal Harbour Commissioners, and to make provision for raising a sum of money for improving Lake St. Peter.

Peter, reported several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:--

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to amend the Acts 8 Vic. c.76, and 10 and 11 Vic. c.56, by repealing the Tariff of Tolls, Rates, and Wharfage dues established by the last mentioned Act, and establishing another Tariff instead thereof, and making certain changes in the mode of collecting the same, and in the provisions respecting the commutation thereof made by the Act 12 Vic. c.119, which last Act it is expedient to repeal.

2. Resolved, That it is expedient to enable the Commissioners for improving the Harbour of Montreal to pay interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, on the sum of Seven thousand pounds which they are authorized to borrow by the third section of the Act 10 & 11 Vic. c.56, instead of five per cent per annum, as limited by the said section; and to authorize the said Commissioners to borrow under the provisions of the said Acts, and for the purposes thereof, a further sum of Two thousand five hundred pounds, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent per annum; such interest to be guaranteed by the Province, in like manner and on like conditions as other monies borrowed by the said Commissioners under the said Acts.

3. Resolved, That it is expedient to place the improvement of Lake St. Peter, and the deepening of the Channel of Isle Platte, under the management of the said Commissioners, and to authorize them to borrow for that purpose a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand pounds currency, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent per annum; but that neither the payment of the principal nor of the interest on the sum to be so borrowed, should be guaranteed by the Province, but should be paid out of the surplus proceeds of a Tonnage Duty, not exceeding one shilling per ton, for each time of passing, which it is expedient to enable the Governor in Council to impose on all Vessels passing through Lake St. Peter, drawing ten feet

(173)

of water or upwards, after deducting the expenses of completing, keeping in repair, and managing the said improvements, and such sum as may be necessary to form a sinking fund of not less than two per cent per annum, for paying off the said loan, and also out of any surplus of the proceeds of Tolls, Rates and Wharfage dues, and other monies coming into the hands of the said Commissioners, after deducting all charges upon the same.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Montreal Har-
bour and Lake
St. Peter Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks have leave to bring in a Bill to alter the Tariff of the Montreal Harbour Tolls, and to provide a fund for improving Lake St. Peter.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Beef and
Pork Bill.

Mr. Burritt reported the Bill to amend, and render permanent as amended, the Act to regulate the inspection of Beef and Pork; and the amendment was read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendment, be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

St. John's
Academy Bill.

Mr. Solicitor General Drummond reported the Bill to incorporate the St. John's Academy; and the amendment was read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendment, be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Fish and
Oil Bill.

Mr. Fortier reported the Bill to amend and continue the Ordinance for the inspection of Fish and Oil; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Cataraqui
Cemetery Bill.

Mr. Dumas reported the Bill to incorporate the Cataraqui Cemetery Company; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Toronto Necro-
polis Bill.

Mr. Lyon reported the Bill to incorporate the Toronto Necropolis; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Industry and
Rawdon Rail-
road Bill.

The Honorable Mr. Chabot reported the Bill to incorporate a Company for making a Railroad from the Village of Industry to the Township of Rawdon, in Lower Canada; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Quebec and
Richmond
Railway Bill.

Mr. Holmes reported the Bill to incorporate Peter Pat-
terson, Esquire, and others, under the name of the Quebec
and Richmond Railway Company; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Bill to exclude certain persons from Offices.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to exclude persons from Offices who have been concerned in creating them, or increasing their emoluments, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

Court of Chancery Proceedings Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to confirm Decrees and Orders and other proceedings of the Court of Chancery of Upper Canada, in certain cases, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Thursday next.

Law of Evidence (L.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to improve the Law of Evidence in Lower Canada, being read;

The Honorable Mr. Badgley moved, seconded by Mr. Gugy, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

Mr. Dumas moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Viger, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Bouthillier, Cameron of KENT, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Dault, Dumas, Fortier, Holmes, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, Marquis, McFarland, Méthot, Mongenais, Nelson, Price, Scott of BYTOWN, Taché, and Viger.--(23.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Cartier, Christie, Crysler, Dickson, Solicitor General Hammond, Gugy, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, McConnell, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, and Stevenson.--(13.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, this day six months.

Bill relating to Upton Township.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to separate certain concessions of the Township of Upton from the District of Three Rivers, and to unite them for judicial purposes to the District of Montreal and to the St. Hyacinthe Circuit, and for Municipal purposes to the Parish of St. Hugues in the last named District, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Thursday next.

Bill relating to British Plantation Vessels.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend an Act to secure the right of property in British Plantation Vessels navigating the inland waters of this Province, and not registered under the Act of the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom passed in the third and fourth years of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, "An Act for the registering of British Vessels," and to facilitate transfers of the same, and to prevent the fraudulent assignment of any property in such vessels, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Thursday next.

Promissory Notes
and Bills of
Exchange Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend and explain the Acts therein mentioned relative to Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Committee to which was referred the Bill to limit the sum to be allowed for the expenses of noting and protesting Bills and Notes in certain cases under the Act to regulate the damages on Protested Bills of Exchange in Upper Canada.

Joint Stock
Companies Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled,

"An Act to provide for the formation of incorporated Joint Stock Companies for manufacturing, mining, mechanical, or chemical purposes," being read;

(174)

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. McConnell took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. McConnell reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made Amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. McConnell reported the Bill accordingly; and the Amendments were read, as follow:--

Press 1, line 20. Leave out "three" and insert "five."

Press 1, line 22. After "manufacturing" insert "Ship-building."

Press 5, line 22. After "mentioned" insert "Provided always, that for the greater security of persons dealing with any such Company as aforesaid, every such Company shall in some conspicuous part of every building or place whereat the business of such Company, or any part thereof, shall be carried on, cause to be constantly inscribed in plain and distinct letters and figures of at least one-half inch in length and of proportionate breadth, as well the name and style of the Company as the amount of the Capital Stock thereof, and that such name, style, and capital, shall also be written or printed in letters at least as large and distinct as any other used in the same document, at the head of every promissory note, draft, check, order, bond, contract, agreement, bill of parcels, or other document purporting to be made or signed by any Trustee or Officer of the Company, or in any way to bind or oblige the said Company; and the Trustees of any such Company shall be personally and jointly and severally liable for every contract, promise, or engagement made in the name of the Company at any time when such name, style and amount of Capital Stock shall not be so inscribed as aforesaid, at any such place as aforesaid, or by virtue of any such document as aforesaid, at the head of which the same shall not be written or printed in the manner hereby required."

And the said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the Amendments, be read the third time to-morrow.

Interest of
Money Laws
Amendment Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend and simplify the Laws relating to the Interest of Money," being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Thursday next.

Contingencies.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the First Report of the Standing Committee on Contingencies, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the said Report be referred to the Committee of the whole House on the Second Report of the said Committee.

Law Practice
Improvement
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for the improvement of the Practice of the Law, and for limiting the amount of Costs to be taxed and recovered in certain Courts in Upper Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Monday next.

Local Taxes
(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to enable Collectors of local Taxes in Upper Canada, for the several years between 1836 and 1848, both inclusive, to recover Taxes accrued in such years respectively, and remaining due, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until Thursday next.

Fees to Just-
ices of the
Peace (U.C.)

The Order of the day for the House in Committee to consider the expediency of regulating Fees to Justices of the Peace in Upper Canada, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Stevenson took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Stevenson reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Thursday next.

Kingston Fire
and Marine In-
surance Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Kingston Fire and Marine Insurance Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Seymour do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Capital Punish-
ment Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Criminal Law in relation to Capital Punishment, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Thursday next.

Witnesses at-
tendance Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize and enforce the attendance of Witnesses in civil cases, from any part of this Province, before the Courts of Superior Jurisdiction, being read;

Mr. Sherwood of Brockville moved, seconded by Mr. McConnell, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

Mr. Solicitor General Macdonald moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Dumas, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Bell, Bouthillier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Davignon, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Guillet, Hincks, Holmes, Hopkins, Laurin, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, Méthot, Mongenais, Morrison, Nelson, Polette, Prince, Sauvageau, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Smith of FRONTENAC, Taché, Viger, and Watts.--(32.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Burritt, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Cayley, Crysler, Flint, Guy, Hall, Johnson, Lyon, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, McConnell, Meyers, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of DURHAM, and Stevenson.--(28.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, this day six months.

Orders of
the day.

Mr. Guy moved, seconded by Mr. Sherwood of Brockville, and the Question being put, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until to-morrow; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

(175)

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Bell, Bouthillier, Burritt, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Dumas, Fortier, Fournier, Guy, Guillet, Lyon, Solicitor General Macdonald, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, Sauvageau, Scott of BYTOWN, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, and Viger.--(21.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Cameron of KENT, Cayley, Crysler, Davignon, DeWitt, Flint, Hall, Holmes, Hopkins, Johnson, Laurin, Lemieux, Macdonald of KINGSTON, McConnell, Méthot, Meyers, Nelson, Notman, Polette, Prince, Sanborn, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Seymour, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of DURHAM, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stevenson, Taché, and Watts.--(32.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Adjournment.

Mr. Armstrong moved, seconded by Mr. Bouthillier, and the Question being put, That this House do now adjourn; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

Orders of
the day.

Mr. Cauchon moved, seconded by Mr. Smith of Durham, and the Question being put, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until to-morrow; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Bell, Bouthillier, Burritt, Cauchon, Chabot, Fortier, Fournier, Guy, Guillet, Hall, Hincks, Lyon, Solicitor General Macdonald, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, Sauvageau, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Smith of DURHAM, and Viger.--(20.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Cayley, Chauveau, Crysler, Davignon, DeWitt, Flint, Holmes, Hopkins, Johnson, Laurin, Lemieux, Macdonald of KINGSTON, McConnell, Méthot, Meyers, Mongenais, Nelson, Notman, Polette, Prince, Sanborn, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Seymour, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stevenson, Taché, and Watts.--(33.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Adjournment.

Mr. Cauchon moved, seconded by Mr. Armstrong, and the Question being put, That this House do now adjourn; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Bell, Bouthillier, Cauchon, Fortier, Gugy, Guillet, Lyon, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, McFarland, Taché, and Viger.--(13.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Crysler, Davignon, DeWitt, Flint, Fournier, Hall, Hincks, Hopkins, Johnson, Laurin, Lemieux, Macdonald of KINGSTON, McConnell, Meyers, Mongenais, Nelson, Notman, Polette, Prince, Sanborn, Sauvageau, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Seymour, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stevenson, and Watts.--(35.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Orders of the day.

Mr. Cauchon moved, seconded by Mr. Armstrong, and the Question being put, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until to-morrow; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Bouthillier, Cauchon, Chabot, Fortier, Fournier, Gugy, Guillet, Malloch, McFarland, Taché, and Viger.--(12.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Cayley, Chauveau, Crysler, Davignon, DeWitt, Flint, Hall, Hincks, Hopkins, Johnson, Laurin, Lemieux, Sir Allan N. MacNab, McConnell, Meyers, Mongenais, Nelson, Notman, Polette, Prince, Sanborn, Sauvageau, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Seymour, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stevenson, and Watts.--(33.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Official Salaries Seizure Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to enable the Judgment Creditors of Public Officers to seize a portion of the Salaries and emoluments of such Officers in certain cases, being read;

Mr. DeWitt moved, seconded by Mr. Flint, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

Mr. Gugy moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Lyon, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Boulton of TORONTO, Bouthillier, Chauveau, Flint, Fortier, Gugy, Hincks, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Meyers, Polette, Taché, and Viger.--(14.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Crysler, Davignon, DeWitt, Hall, Hopkins, Johnson, Laurin, Lemieux, Malloch, McConnell, McFarland, Mongenais, Nelson, Notman, Prince, Sanborn, Sauvageau, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Seymour, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stevenson, and Watts.--(26.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Crysler, Davignon, DeWitt, Hall, Hopkins, Johnson, Laurin, Lemieux, Malloch, McConnell, McFarland, Mongenais, Nelson, Notman, Prince, Sanborn, Sauvageau, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Seymour, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stevenson, and Watts.--(26.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Boulton of TORONTO, Bouthillier, Chauveau, Flint, Portier, Gugy, Hineks, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Meyers, Polette, Taché, and Viger.--(14.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Erection
of Parishes,
&c. Bill.

An engrossed Bill to continue and amend the Ordinance concerning the erection of Parishes, and the construction and repair of Churches, Parsonage Houses, and Church Yards, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to continue and amend the Ordinance concerning the erection of Parishes, and the construction and repairing of Churches, Parsonage Houses, and Church Yards."

Ordered, That Mr. Polette do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Orders
deferred.

Mr. Malloch moved, seconded by Mr. Gugy, and the Question being put, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until to-morrow; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

(176)

Then, on motion of Mr. Scott of Two Mountains, seconded by Mr. DeWitt, The House adjourned.

TUESDAY, 23 JULY 1850.

MORNING SITTING.

(176)

Petitions
brought up.

THE following Petitions were severally brought up,
and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Christie,--The Petition of the Council of the
Quebec Board of Trade.

By the Honorable Mr. Cameron of Kent,--The Petition of F.C. Capreol, Manager,
on behalf of the Toronto, Simcoe, and Huron Railroad Union Company.

Adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Gugy, seconded by Mr. Christie,

Resolved, That when this House doth adjourn, it will ad-
journ until this day at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Montreal Cor-
poration Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Holmes have leave to bring in a Bill to
amend the provisions of the Act 8 Vic. c.59, intituled,
"An Act to amend and consolidate the provisions of the
Act to incorporate the City and Town of Montreal, and of a certain Ordinance
passed in that Ordinance, and to vest certain other powers in the Corporation by
the said first mentioned Ordinance."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received
and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Thursday
next.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Boulton, seconded by Mr. Smith of Frontenac,

School Assess-
ment (L.C.)

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His
Excellency the Governor General, praying that His
Excellency will be pleased to direct the proper Of-
ficer to lay before this House, a Tabular Return of the amount levied in Lower
Canada by Assessment for School purposes; also, by rate bill or otherwise, in ac-
cordance with the School Law of Lower Canada.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-
eral, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive
Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. Gugy, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Boulton,

Public In-
come and
Expenditure.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Legislative Coun-
cil, praying that their Honors will permit the Honor-
able Etienne P. Taché, one of their Members, to at-
tend the Select Committee of this House appointed to
enquire into the state of the Public Income and Expenditure of the Province, to-
morrow, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to be examined on the subject of the
said reference.

Ordered, That Mr. Gugy do carry the said Message to the Legislative Council.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, seconded by Mr. Flint,

Land Scrip.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His
Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will
cause to be laid before this House, a Return of the names of all persons to whom
Scrip has been issued in satisfaction of Land Claims, since the Land Act of the
year 1841 came into operation, shewing the nature of the claim, date of payment,
the name of the person to whom it was given, and the amount thereof; also, a List
of the names of all persons still entitled to receive Scrip.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-
eral, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive

Council of this Province.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Cameron of Kent, seconded by Mr. Holmes,

Rectories.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency would cause to be laid before this House, copy of the Despatch which authorized the erection and endowment of Rectories in this Province, and also, copies of any Despatch or Despatches which have at any time been received from the Home Government relative to the subject of Rectories.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. Polette, seconded by Mr. Fortier,

River St. Maurice.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of the Report or Reports of the Survey of the River St. Maurice, made agreeably with the Address of this House of the 23rd June, 1847, and also, of all plans or maps and instructions relative thereto.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

County Agricultural Societies Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Sauvageau have leave to bring in a Bill to allow the Members of County Agricultural Societies to be elected in any year after the period fixed by Law.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Thursday next.

Cruelty to Animals Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Richards have leave to bring in a Bill for the prevention of cruelty to Animals.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Mill Dams Disputes Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Boulton have leave to bring in a Bill for referring Disputes occasioned by the overflowing of land by Mill Dams, to Arbitrators.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Thursday next.

Thirteenth Report of Committee on Standing Orders.

The Honorable Mr. Cameron of Kent, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Thirteenth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Petition of the Directors of the British North American Electric Telegraph Association, and are of opinion that it is not of such a nature as to require the publication of notice.

(177)

Laws Distri-
bution Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act relative to the distribution of the Provincial Statutes, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

Intemperance
Suppression
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for the suppression of Intemperance, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Bytown
Taxes Col-
lection Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the Mayor and Town Council of the Town of Bytown to collect certain arrears of Taxes, to remove doubts as to the powers of the said Council in other mat-
ters, and for other purposes relative to the said Town, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

St. Patrick's
Church Pew
Rents Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to facilitate the recovery of sums due for Rent of Pews in St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, that this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Davignon took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Davignon reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Burial Places
(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to permit Lands in Upper Canada to be conveyed to Trustees for Burial Places, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Church Lands
(U.C.) Mort-
gage Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the Trustees holding Land upon which Churches are erected, in Upper Canada, to mortgage the same to pay off the debts due by such Churches, being

read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

L. Comte's
Relief Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to enable Louis Comte to recover a certain amount due to him by the Parish of St. Edouard, in the District

of Montreal, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

The Honorable Mr. Badgley took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Honorable Mr. Badgley reported, That the Committee had gone through

the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The Honorable Mr. Badgley reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendment, be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Right of
Appeal Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to extend the right of Appeal in certain cases in Upper Canada, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Cartier took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Cartier reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Cartier reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Joint Stock
Companies
Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to extend the provisions of the Act for the formation of Joint Stock Companies, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Watts took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Watts reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Watts reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendment, be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Montreal Fire,
Life, and Inland
Navigation As-
surance Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to grant further powers to the Montreal Fire, Life, and Inland Navigation Assurance Company, and to change the name of the said Corporation, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Bill relating
to work done
on Roads (L.C.)

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to remove doubts as to the right of parties to recover the value of work done on Roads in Lower Canada, under Acts which have since expired, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Quebec and
St. Andrew's
Railway Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Quebec and St. Andrew's Railway Company, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said

Committee.

Mr. Sanborn took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Sanborn reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Greenstreet's
Attorney Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the Courts of Common Law and Equity in Upper Canada, in their discretion to admit Henry John Greenstreet to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor therein, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time on Thursday next.

Census Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act for taking the Census of this Province,
(178)

and obtaining statistical information therein, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Thursday next.

Charitable,
&c. Associations Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for incorporating certain Charitable, Philanthropic, and Provident Associations, and for the effectual protection from fraud and misappropriation of the funds of the

same, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time on Thursday next.

Notice being taken that there was no Quorum;--The names of the Members present were taken down, as follow:--

Mr. Speaker,

Messieurs Badgley, Cameron of CORNWALL, Christie, DeWitt, Johnson, Laurin, Lemieux, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Malloch, McConnell, McFarland, McLean, Méthot, Sauvageau, Seymour, Stevenson, and Taché.

And at twenty-five minutes past one o'clock, P.M. the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker, without a Question first put.

AFTERNOON SITTING, 3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

Petitions
brought up.

THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By the Honorable Mr. Cameron of Kent,--The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of Dawn; the Petition of the Municipality of the Township of Brooke; and the Petition of the Municipality of the Township of Euphemia.

Pilots' Incorporation Bill.

Mr. Lemieux reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Pilots for and above the Harbour of Quebec, That the Committee had gone through the Bill,

and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Third Report
of Committee on
Contingencies.

Mr. DeWitt, from the Standing Committee on Contingencies, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

The Clerk of Your Honorable House having reported to Your Committee, that the balance in his hands on the 18th day of May last, the date of the last audit, together with the sum of Five thousand pounds granted by Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General, and the amount received as Fees on Private Bills during the present Session, are nearly expended; Your Committee beg leave to recommend a further advance of Five thousand pounds to the Clerk of Your Honorable House.

On motion of Mr. DeWitt, seconded by Mr. Flint,

Contingencies.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency will be pleased to issue his Warrant in favor of William Burns Lindsay, Esquire, the Clerk of this House, for the sum of Five thousand pounds currency, towards defraying the Contingencies of this House; and assuring His Excellency that this House will make good the same.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Territorial Divisions (U.C.) Bill.

The Honorable Mr. Hincks reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to make certain alterations in the Territorial Divisions of Upper Canada, and another reference, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Hincks, seconded by Mr. Solicitor General Macdonald,

Printing.

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the First Report of the Standing Committee on Printing, presented to this House on the thirteenth of June last, in so far as accepting the Tenders for Binding therein recommended.

Bill relating to Law Proceedings (U.C.)

Ordered, That, in the absence of the Honorable Mr. Boulton, Chairman of the Special Committee to which is referred the Bill to amend the Law, simplify the practice, and reduce the expense of legal proceedings in Upper Canada, and other references, the Honorable Mr. Cameron of Cornwall, a Member of the Committee, have leave to bring up the Report of the said Committee.

The Honorable Mr. Cameron of Cornwall accordingly reported from the Special Committee on the Bill to amend the Law, simplify the practice, and reduce the expense of legal proceedings in Upper Canada, and other references, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Thursday next.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Bill.

The Honorable Mr. Sherwood moved, seconded by Mr. Cartier, and the Question being put, That the seventy-first Rule of this House requiring that a sum not less than Twenty pounds be deposited in the hands of the Clerk of this House, be suspended as regards the Bill to revive and continue the Act of incorporation of the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Company;

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Dalgle, Attorney General Baldwin, Boulton of NORFOLK, Cameron of CERNIAH, Cartier, Christie, Crysler, Davignon, Dickson, Fortier, Guillet, Hopkins, LaTerrière, Laurin, Malloch, Marquis, McFarland, McLean, Merritt, Notman, Robinson, Ross, Sanborn, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, and Stevenson.--(26.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Cameron of KENT, Chabot, Chauveau, DeWitt, Solicitor General Beaumont, Flint, Fournier, Hall, Hincks, Holmes, Johnson, Lemieux, McConnell, Millot, Mongenais, Morrison, Sauvageau, Scott of BYTOWN, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, and Viger.--(21.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Master in Chancery's Clerk's Salary.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Hincks, That this House do resolve itself into a Committee, to take into consideration the expediency of making provision out of the Consolidated Fund of this Province for a Salary of a Clerk in the office of the Master of the High Court of Chancery in Upper Canada.

(179)

The Honorable Mr. Hincks, a Member of the Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, then acquainted the House, that His Excellency having been informed of the subject matter of this Motion, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Flint took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Court of Chancery Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin have leave to bring in a Bill for the more effectual Administration of Justice in the Court of Chancery

of Upper Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Hincks, seconded by Mr. Holmes,

Currency Act.

Resolved, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee, to consider the expediency of amending the

Currency Act 4 & 5 Vic. c.93.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Dickson took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Dickson reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution; which was read, as followeth:--

Resolved, That it is expedient to amend the Currency Act 4 & 5 Vic. c.93, so that the Dollars of certain Nations and dates which now pass current under the said Act for five shillings and one penny currency, may pass for five shillings and no more, the parts of such Dollars being reduced in current value in the same proportion; and so that the Governor in Council shall be empowered to cause Provincial Silver Coins to be struck, which shall respectively

pass current for five shillings, two shillings and sixpence, one shilling and three pence, and sixpence, currency, in sums not exceeding ten pounds ten shillings currency, and the intrinsic value whereof shall bear the same proportion to their nominal value; and also to cause Provincial Gold Coins to be struck, which shall respectively pass current to any amount for one pound five shillings, one pound, and ten shillings currency, and the intrinsic value whereof, respectively, shall bear the same proportion to the intrinsic value of the British Sovereign, as the sums for which they are respectively to pass shall bear one pound four shillings and four pence, currency.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Currency Act of this Province.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Hincks, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Price,

Speech con-
sidered.

Ordered, That the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General delivered to both Houses of the Provincial Legislature, be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Speech into consideration. And the same was again read.

The Honorable Mr. Hincks moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Price, That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty;

Resolved, That this House will, to-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of that Motion.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Hincks, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Boulton,

Tavern and
Beer Licenses
Law (U.C.)

Resolved, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee, to consider the expediency of amending the Law relative to Licenses for Taverns and Beer Shops in Upper Canada, and to give power to the Municipal

Authorities in that portion of the Province to regulate Taverns and Beer Shops, and to fix the Duty to be payable thereon, and to make better provision for the issuing of such Licenses.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Malloch took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Malloch reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Message from
the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fen-
nings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--
Mr. Speaker,

Geological
Survey Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to revive and continue for a limited time, the Act making provision for a Geological Survey of this Province," without any Amendment: And also,

Public In-
come and Ex-
penditure Bill.

The Legislative Council do give leave to the Honorable Etienne P. Taché, one of their Members, to attend the Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly appointed to enquire into the state of the Public Income and Expenditure of the Province, to-morrow, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to be ex-

amined on the subject of the said reference, if he thinks fit.

And then he withdrew.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Hincks, seconded by Mr. Malloch,

Customs
Duties Act.

Resolved, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee, to consider the expediency of amending the Act 12 Vic. c.1, intituled, "An Act to amend the Law relating to Duties of Customs," by providing that Military Clothing imported for the use of Her Majesty's Army, and Wine imported for the use of any Officers' Mess, shall be free from Duty, subject to such regulations as the Governor in Council may think proper to make in that behalf.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Richards took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Richards reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Beef and
Pork Bill.

An engrossed Bill to amend, and render permanent as amended, the Act to regulate the inspection of Beef and

(180)

Pork, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Holmes do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Fish and
Oil Bill.

An engrossed Bill to amend and continue the Ordinance for the inspection of Fish and Oil, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Méthot do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

St. John's
Academy Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate the St. John's Academy, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Sauvageau do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Toronto and
Lake Huron
Railroad Bill.

An engrossed Bill to revive and continue the Act of incorporation of the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Sherwood do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Toronto Necro-
polis Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Toronto Necropolis, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Morrison do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Assessment
(U.C. Bill).

The Order of the day being read for resuming the adjourned Debate upon the Amendment which was, on Friday last, proposed to be made to the Question, That the Report (of the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to establish a more equal and just system of Assessment in the several Townships, Villages, Towns and Cities in Upper Canada,) be now received;

And which Amendment was, That the word "received" be left out, in order to add the words "be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of amending the sixteenth Clause, so as to prevent the division of Townships into Assessment Districts; of inserting a Clause to require every person, when called upon for that purpose, to give to the Assessor a correct account of his taxable property, and to provide a penalty for the refusal thereof; of amending the eighteenth Clause, so as to make it the duty of the several County Clerks or Clerks of the Peace to prepare blank Assessment Rolls for the Township Assessors, which Rolls shall contain separate columns for, 1st, The name of the taxable party; 2nd, The number of Concession or other designation; 3rd, Number of Lot; 4th, Number of Acres; 5th, Total value of Real Estate; 6th, Number of horses three years old and upwards; 7th, Value of ditto; 8th, Number of horned cattle three years old; 9th, Value of ditto; 10th, Value of pleasure carriages and sleighs, and carriages and sleighs kept for hire; 11th, Value of stock of merchants, manufacturers, tradesmen, or mechanics; 12th, Value of steamboat stock or other vessels used for conveying freight or passengers; 13th, Total valuation of personal property;" and of amending the forty-sixth Clause, by leaving out the words "both for taxes chargeable" in line 39, and the words "and for assessments imposed under By-Laws of Municipal Councils" in the 40th and 41st lines."

And the Question on the Amendment being again proposed:--The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

The Honorable Mr. Hincks moved in amendment to the said proposed Amendment, seconded by Mr. Stevenson, That the words "for the purpose of" be left out, and the words "to consider the expediency of" inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment to the said proposed Amendment;--It was resolved in the Affirmative.

And the Question on the Amendment to the Original Question, so amended, being put;--It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;--It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Cartier took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Cartier reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made further amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Cartier reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Freedom of
Banking Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to establish Freedom of Banking in this Province, and for other purposes relative to Banks and Banking, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Chauveau took the Chair of the Committee;¹

Le bill.... a été longuement discuté hier en comité général, et deux de ses

clauses seules sont sous considération.²

M. VIGER a fait cette mesure, à toutes ses phases, une forte opposition, affirmant qu'elle tendait à établir dans les pays un système d'immoralité profonde dans les transactions monétaires, et de tripotage entre le gouvernement et les institutions surgissant de cette mesure.³

On a motion of MR. SHERWOOD's, the principle of the whole bill was tried⁴. The vote stood 72 to 32⁵.

(180)

and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Chauveau reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Bill relating to
certain Roads
and Bridges.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to make better provision with regard to the repairing of Roads within the limits of incorporated Cities and Towns, and of Roads and Bridges which having been under the control of the Commissioners of Public Works may hereafter be released from the same, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Assessment
(U.C.) Re-
peal Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal the Acts and provisions of Law relative to Assessments and matters connected therewith in Upper Canada, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Militia Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to continue for a limited time therein mentioned the Act for the better defence of the Province, and to regulate the Militia thereof, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

(181)

Cobourg Har-
bour Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to vest the Harbour at Cobourg in the Municipality of that Town, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of the Honorable Mr. Hincks, Mr. Meyers, Mr. Hall, Mr. Flint, and Mr. Boulton of Toronto, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Orders
deferred.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until to-morrow.

Then, on motion of Mr. DeWitt, seconded by Mr. Malloch,
The House adjourned.

FOOTNOTES: 23 JULY 1850.

1. The debate on this matter was reported by: PILOT, 27 July 1850 ; and JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 27 July 1850.
2. JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 27 July 1850.
3. IBID.
4. PILOT, 27 July 1850.
5. IBID.

WEDNESDAY, 24 JULY 1850.

(181)

Petitions
brought up.

THE following Petitions were severally brought up,
and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Lemieux,--The Petition of O. Raymond and others, licensed Pilots for and below the Harbour of Quebec.

By Mr. Sauvageau,--The Petition of Stanislas Muir and others, of the Seignior of Chateauguay.

By Mr. Wilson,--The Petition of William Carter and others, of the Township of McGillivray, County of Huron.

By Mr. Boulton of Toronto,--The Petition of the Council of the Board of Trade of the City of Toronto.

By Mr. Myers,--The Petition of Thomas Dalton and others, of the Newcastle District, and others in that vicinity.

By Mr. Taché,--The Petition of Paul Kane, of the City of Toronto, Artist.

Petitions read.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following
Petitions were read:--

Of Joseph Johnson and others, of that part of the Village of the Holland Township which lies on the east side of Yonge Street, and of William Nelson, Thomas, and others, Councillors for the Township of East Gwillimbury, on behalf of the said Township; praying that the old survey of the Township of West Gwillimbury may be attached to the Township of East Gwillimbury.

Of the Reverend Donald McKenzie and others, of the Township of West Zorra, County of Oxford; praying that measures be adopted to abolish all labor on the Lord's Day in the Postal Department of the public service.

Of William Anderson and others, of the Township of Ameliasburgh, County of Prince Edward; praying that the application for the passing of an Act to establish the Wilnot Survey in the said Township be not granted, but that the disputes relative thereto be left to the decision of the Courts of Justice.

Medical Students.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,--

Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 4th instant, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, a Tabular Return of the names of the Medical Students who have regularly attended the Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, Surgery, Medicine, Materia-Medica, and Midwifery, in the University of King's College, since its commencement to the present time; specifying also how many of these branches each Student has regularly attended annually, and how many of such Students had matriculated in the said University.

Appendix
(K.K.)

For the said Return, see Appendix (K.K.)

Royal Assent
to Bills.

A Message from His Excellency the Governor General, by Frederick Starr Jarvis, Esquire, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod:--

Mr. Speaker,

His Excellency the Governor General desires the immediate attendance of this Honorable House in the Legislative Council Chamber.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, with the House, went to the Council Chamber:--
And being returned;

Mr. Speaker reported, That agreeable to the commands of His Excellency the Governor General, the House had attended upon His Excellency in the Legislative Council Chamber, where His Excellency was pleased to give, in Her

Majesty's Name, the Royal Assent to the following Public and Private Bills:--

Silver Coins
Bill.

An Act to alter the rate at which certain Silver Coins shall be a legal tender.

Multiplication
of Law Suits,
&c. Prevention
Bill.

An Act to amend an Act passed in the fifth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, "An Act to prevent the unnecessary multiplication of Law Suits, and increase of costs in actions on Notes, Bonds, Bills of Exchange, and other instruments."

River du Chêne
Bill.

An Act to extend the period for the election of Commissioners under the Act for the improvement of the River du Chêne.

Reciprocal
Free Trade
Bill.

An Act to facilitate reciprocal Free Trade between this Province and the other British North American Provinces.

Bill relating to
Buoys on cer-
tain Shoals.

An Act to oblige the Trinity House of Quebec to lay down Buoys to mark the shoals in the north channel of the River St. Lawrence, and to facilitate the Traverse from Cape Tourmente to Isle aux Reaux.

Hamilton Gas
Bill.

An Act to incorporate the Hamilton Gas Company.

Saguenay Se-
cond Municipal
Council Bill.

An Act to authorize the inhabitant householders holding lands in the new settlements on the borders of the Saguenay, forming the Second Municipal Division of that County, to establish a Municipal Council therein, and for other purposes.

Montreal Re-
gistry Bill.

An Act to extend the period limited for certain purposes in the Montreal Registry Act.

Bill relating to
certain Promi-
ses and En-
gagements.

An Act for rendering a written memorandum necessary to the validity of certain promises and engagements.

Slander and
Libel Law Bill.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Slander and Libel.

Berthier Mu-
nicipalities
Bill.

An Act to remedy an error in the Act dividing the County of Berthier into two Municipalities.

Great Western
Railroad Stock
Bill.

An Act to empower Municipal Corporations to subscribe for Stock of the Great Western Railroad Company, or otherwise to aid in completing that undertaking.

Osgoode Side
Lines Bill.

An Act to amend and explain the Act relative to the side lines in the Township of Osgoode.

Foreign Mer-
chants' Vessels
Bill.

An Act to extend certain Provincial Acts to Foreign Merchant Vessels when within this Province.

Crown Reco-
very of Costs
Bill.

An Act to remove doubts as to the right of the Crown to recover Costs in certain cases, in Lower Canada.

Agricultural So-
cietz (L.C.) Bill.

An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Lower Canada Agricultural Society.

Bank of Upper
Canada Bill.

An Act further to extend the time for paying up the increased Capital Stock of the Bank of Upper Canada.

Mortgages
(U.C.) Bill.

An Act to alter and amend the Act requiring Mortgages

(182)

of personal property in Upper Canada to be filed.

Bill relating to
Foreign Judg-
ments.

An Act to facilitate the admission in Evidence of Foreign Judgments, and certain official and other documents.

Montreal Ad-
vocates' Libra-
ry Bill.

An Act to amend the Ordinance incorporating the Advocates' Library of Montreal.

Champlain and
St. Lawrence
Railroad Bill.

An Act to authorize the Company of Proprietors of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad to extend the said Road, and for other purposes.

Huntingdon
Registry Bill.

An Act to divide the County of Huntingdon into two Districts for the registration of deeds.

Cornwall 9th
Concession
Survey Bill.

An Act to establish a Survey in front of the ninth concession of Cornwall, (from Lot number Twenty-two westerly to the limit of the Township,) as the governing line of the said concession.

Edwardsburgh
Side Lines
Bill.

An Act to determine the mode in which the side lines in certain concessions in the Township of Edwardsburgh shall be run.

Quebec St.
Jean Baptiste
Society Bill.

An Act to amend an Act, intituled, "An Act to incorporate La Société Saint Jean Baptiste de la Cité de Québec."

Mill Owners'
Bill.

An Act for the protection of Mill-Owners in Upper Canada.

Flour and
Meal Bill.

An Act to amend, and continue as amended, the Laws regulating the inspection of Flour and Meal.

Quebec Work-
men's Benevo-
lent Society
Bill.

An Act to incorporate the Quebec Workmen's Benevolent Society.

Emigrants'
Encourage-
ment Bill.

An Act to encourage Emigrants from Europe to the United States to use the Saint Lawrence route.

Public Works
Companies
Bill.

An Act to extend the Acts for the formation of Companies for constructing Roads and other works, to Companies formed for the purpose of acquiring Works of a like nature.

Common
Schools (U.C.)
Bill.

An Act for the better establishment and maintenance of Common Schools in Upper Canada.

Three Rivers

An Act to transfer to the Municipal Council of the

Common Bill.

purposes.

St. Lawrence
and Atlantic
Railroad Bill.

Municipality of the Town of Three Rivers the administration of the Common of the said Town, and for other

An Act further to amend an Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, and other Acts relative to the said Company, and to extend the powers of said Company.

Official Oaths
Bill.

An Act for making one uniform provision respecting certain Official and other Oaths to be taken in this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Coroners' Bill.

An Act to amend the Law respecting the office of Coroner.

Wesleyan Min-
isters' Relief
Bill.

An Act to relieve Ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada from the obligation to obtain Special Licenses in order to keep Registers of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials in Lower Canada.

Geological
Survey Bill.

An Act to revive and continue for a limited time an Act making provision for a Geological Survey of this Province.

Adjournment.

The Honorable Mr. Sherwood moved, seconded by Mr. Richards, and the Question being proposed, That when this House doth adjourn, it will adjourn until to-morrow, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and continue to sit until one o'clock in the afternoon of the same day;

Mr. Cauchon moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. McFarland, That all the words after "forenoon" be left out;

And the Question being put, That those words be left out; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Cauchon, McFarland, Mongenais, and Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS.--(4.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Boulton of TORONTO, Burritt, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Crysler, DeWitt, Dickson, Solicitor General Drummond, Flint, Fortier, Fourquin, Gugy, Guillet, Hall, Hincks, Holmes, Johnson, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Lyon, Solicitor General Macdonald, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, Marquis, McConnell, McLean, Méhot, Meyers, Nelson, Notman, Polette, Price, Ross, Sauvageau, Scott of BYTOWN, Seymour, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, Viger, and Wilson.--(53.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That when this House doth adjourn, it will adjourn until to-morrow, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and continue to sit until one o'clock in the afternoon of the same day;

Mr. DeWitt moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Sauvageau, That the word "ten" be left out, and the word "eleven" inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Bell, Burritt, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Crysler, Flint, Fortier, Fourquin, Guillet, Hall, Hincks,

Holmes, Johnson, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, Marquis, McConnell, McFarland, McLean, Méthot, Meyers, Mongenais, Nelson, Notman, Perry, Polette, Ross, Sawageau, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stevenson, Taché, Viger, Watts, and Wilson.---(44.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Soulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cayley, Christie, DeWitt, Dickson, Solicitor General Drummond, Lyon, Macdonald of KIMBERTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, Merritt, Robinson, and Seymour.---(15.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Message from
the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council by John Fenning Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment, viz:--

Corporate
Rights and
Writs of Pre-
rogative.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act to define the mode of proceeding before Courts of Justice in Lower Canada, in matters relating to the protection and regulation of Corporate Rights and to Writs of Prerogative:"

Bill relating to
the swearing of
Experts and
others (L.C.)

Bill, intituled, "An Act to facilitate the swearing of Experts and Arbitrators appointed by the Courts of Justice in Lower Canada, and of Witnesses and others to be heard before them:" And also,

Post Office
Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the transfer of the management of the Inland Posts to the Provincial Government, and for the regulation of the said Department," with several Amendments; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

Sixth Report
of Committee
on Private
Bills.

The Honorable Mr. Badgley, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Sixth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

(183)

Your Committee have proceeded to the examination of the Bill to incorporate the Benevolent Societies of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and having made inquiry as to the existence of any proof of the desire of the parties, referred to in the Bill, to be incorporated, they find that no Petition or application of any kind from these parties is before Your Honorable House; they are therefore of opinion, that the Preamble of the Bill has not been proved, and they cannot, under the circumstances, recommend to Your Honorable House to proceed with the measure.

Your Committee have also proceeded to the consideration of the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to enable John Counter "to obtain a Patent for making Stoves of a new pattern, and on a new principle." As however, they have no information before them in relation to the said Bill, they respectfully recommend that a Message be sent to the Honorable the Legislative Council, requesting them to communicate the proofs and evidence on which the Bill is founded.

Counter's Pa-
tent Bill.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Legislative Council, requesting their Honors will communicate

to this House the Proofs and Evidence on which is founded the Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable John Cowter to obtain a Patent for making Stoves of a new pattern, and on a new principle."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Badgley do carry the said Message to the Legislative Council.

Post Office Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the transfer of the management of the Inland Posts to the Provincial Government, and for the regulation of the said Department," be taken into consideration, on Friday next.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Ross,

Law Study Bill.

Ordered, That the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to facilitate and encourage the Study of the Law in this Province," be

read a second time to-morrow.

British North American Telegraph Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Ross have leave to bring in a Bill to extend the period for completing the Telegraph of the British North American Telegraph Association, and for other purposes relative to the said Association.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

River Gatineau

The Honorable Mr. Badgley moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cayley, and the Question being proposed,

That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will order the proper officer to lay before this House, the Correspondence which has taken place between Joseph Bouchette, Esquire, Senior Surveyor at Montreal, and James Stevenson, Esquire, Crown Lands Office, Bytown, regarding the granting to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bytown, as an Indian Reserve, a tract of land said to contain sixty thousand acres, in the valley of the River Gatineau; and also, all Correspondence which took place in May and June last, relative to granting Lumber limits to Thomas McGeoy and Joseph Aumond, in consideration of their giving to the Bishop certain rights in Mill Sites upon the River Gatineau;

The Honorable Mr. Price moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, That all the words after "Bytown" be left out, in order to add the words "and the Report of the Crown Land Department out of which such Correspondence arose, regarding the setting apart of a tract of land in the valley of the River Gatineau for the use of certain Indians; and also, a Correspondence between the same parties which took place in May and June last, relative to granting Lumber limits to Thomas McGeoy and Joseph Aumond, in consideration of their transferring certain alleged rights of theirs on Mill Sites upon the Gatineau for the exclusive use of the Indians;"

And the Question being put on the Amendment;--It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will order the proper officer to lay before this House, the Correspondence which has taken place between Joseph Bouchette, Esquire, Senior Surveyor at Montreal, and James Stevenson, Esquire, Crown Lands Office, Bytown, and the Report from the Crown Land Department out of which such Correspondence arose, regarding the setting apart of a tract of land in the valley of the River Gatineau for the use of certain Indians; and also, a Correspondence between the same parties

which took place in May and June last, relative to granting Lumber limits to Thomas McGeoy and Joseph Amond, in consideration of their transferring certain alleged rights of theirs on Mill Sites upon the Gatineau for the exclusive use of the Indians.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Replevin Law Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Lyon have leave to bring in a Bill to amend and extend the Law relating to the remedy by Replevin in Upper Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, tomorrow.

Actions of Dower and Ejectment Bills.

Ordered, That the Chairman of the Select Committee to which was referred the Bill to amend the Law, simplify the practice, and reduce the expense of legal proceedings in Upper Canada, and other references, do return to this House the Bill to alter

the practice of the law in Actions of Dower in Upper Canada, and the Bill to alter and amend the practice and proceedings in Actions of Ejectment in Upper Canada.

The Honorable Mr. Boulton, Chairman of the said Committee, accordingly delivered in the said Bills at the Clerk's table.

On motion of Mr. Fortier, seconded by Mr. Watts,

Hon. L.J. Papineau.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before

this House, copies of all Correspondence between the Honorable D.B. Papineau and Christopher Dunkin, Esquire, and the Honorable L.J. Papineau, on the subject of his salary as Speaker of the late House of Assembly of Lower Canada, and other matters relative thereto.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

(184)

On motion of Mr. Holmes, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Badgley,

Montreal Fire, Life, and Inland Navigation Assurance Bill.

Resolved, That the Rule of this House which requires that the Chairman of the Committee on any Bill do not sit thereupon without giving a week's notice thereof set up in the Lobby, be suspended as regards the Bill to grant further powers to the Montreal Fire, Life, and Inland Navigation

Assurance Company, and to change the name of the said Corporation.

Lachine Railroad Bill.

An engrossed Bill to continue and extend the Montreal and Lachine Railroad, and to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Grand Junction Railroad Com-

pany, was, according to Order, read the third time.

On motion of Mr. Cartier, seconded by Mr. Dumas, an amendment was made thereunto, in Press 12, line 30, by leaving out the words "the legal rate of interest" and inserting the words "a rate of interest not exceeding eight per centum per annum."

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to continue and extend the Montreal and Lachine Railroad, and to incorporate the Saint Lawrence and Ottawa Grand Junction Railroad Company."

Ordered, That Mr. Cartier do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Joint Stock Companies Bill.

The Order of the day for the third reading of the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to provide for the formation of incorporated Joint Stock Companies for manufacturing, mining, mechanical, or chemical purposes," with the Amendments, being read;

Mr. Holmes moved, seconded by Mr. Richards, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill, with the Amendments, be now read the third time;

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Price, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cameron of KENT, Chauveau, Solicitor General Drummond, Fournier, Hincks, Laurin, Malloch, Nelson, Price, Sherwood of TORONTO, Stevenson, and Viger.--(14.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of TORONTO, Burritt, Cartier, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, DeWitt, Dickson, Dumas, Fortier, Fournier, Guillet, Hall, Holmes, Hopkins, Johnson, Lacoste, LaTerrière, Lemieux, Lyon, Sir Allan N. MacNab, McFarland, McLean, Merritt, Méthot, Meyers, Mongencis, Notman, Perry, Richards, Robinson, Ross, Sauvageau, Scott of BYTOWN, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Smith of DURHAM, Taché, Watts, and Wilson.--(42.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of TORONTO, Burritt, Cartier, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, DeWitt, Dickson, Dumas, Fortier, Fournier, Guillet, Hall, Holmes, Hopkins, Johnson, Lacoste, LaTerrière, Lemieux, Lyon, Sir Allan N. MacNab, McFarland, McLean, Merritt, Méthot, Meyers, Mongencis, Notman, Perry, Richards, Robinson, Ross, Sauvageau, Scott of BYTOWN, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Smith of DURHAM, Taché, Watts, and Wilson.--(42.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cameron of KENT, Chauveau, Solicitor General Drummond, Fournier, Hincks, Laurin, Malloch, Nelson, Price, Sherwood of TORONTO, Stevenson, and Viger.--(14.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Mr. Holmes moved, seconded by Mr. Richards, and the Question being put, That the Bill, with the Amendments, do pass; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Holmes do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath passed the same with Amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

Militia Bill.

An engrossed Bill to continue for a limited time therein mentioned the Act for the better defence of the Province and to regulate the Militia thereof, was, according to Order,

read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Bill relating to
Work done on
Roads (L.C.)

An engrossed Bill to remove doubts as to the right of parties to recover the value of work done on Roads in Lower Canada, under Acts which have since expired, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Guy do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

St. Patrick's
Church Pew
Rents Bill.

An engrossed Bill to facilitate the recovery of sums due for Rent of Pews in St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to facilitate the recovery of sums due for Rent of Pews in Saint Patrick's Church, Quebec."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Chabot do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Joint Stock
Companies
Bill.

An engrossed Bill to extend the provisions of the Act for the formation of Joint Stock Companies, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to amend and extend the provisions of an Act passed in the twelfth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to authorize the formation of Joint Stock Companies for the construction of Roads and other works in Upper Canada."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Cameron of Cornwall do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Burial Places
(U.C.) Bill.

An engrossed Bill to permit Lands in Upper Canada to be conveyed to Trustees for Burial Places, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Richards do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

L. Comte's
Relief Bill.

An engrossed Bill to enable Louis Comte to recover a certain amount due to him by the Parish of St.

(185)

Edouard in the District of Montreal, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to enable Louis Comte to recover a certain amount due to him by the Parish of Saint Edouard, in the District of Montreal."

Ordered, That Mr. Cartier do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Quebec and
St. Andrew's
Railway Bill.

Mr. Sanborn reported the Bill to incorporate the Quebec and St. Andrew's Railway Company; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time on Friday next.

Master in
Chancery's
Clerk's Salary.

Mr. Flint, from the Committee to take into consideration the expediency of making provision out of the Consolidated Fund of this Province, for the salary of a Clerk in the office of the Master of the High Court of Chancery in Upper Canada, reported a Resolution; which was read, as followeth:--

Resolved, That it is expedient to make provision out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province for a Salary, not exceeding One hundred and twenty-five pounds, for a Clerk in the office of Master of the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada, to take effect from the time that the Act of the last Session, 12 Vic. c. 64, came into force.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Tavern and
Beer Licenses
Law (U.C.)

Mr. Malloch, from the Committee to consider the expediency of amending the Law relative to Licenses for Taverns and Beer Shops in Upper Canada, and to give power to the Municipal Authorities in that portion of the Province to regulate Taverns and Beer Shops, and to fix the Duty to be payable thereon, and to make better provision for the issuing of such Licenses, reported a Resolution; which was read, as followeth:--

Resolved, That it is expedient to amend the Law relative to Licenses for Taverns and Beer Shops in Upper Canada, and to give power to the Municipal Authorities in that portion of the Province to regulate Taverns and Beer Shops, and to fix the Duty to be payable thereon, and to make better provision for the issuing of such Licenses.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Customs Duties
Act.

Mr. Richards, from the Committee to consider the expediency of amending the Act 12 Vic. c. 1, intituled, "An Act to amend the Law relative to Duties of Customs," by providing that Military Clothing imported for the use of Her Majesty's Army, and Wine imported for the use of any Officers' Mess, shall be free from Duty, subject to such regulations as the Governor in Council may think proper to make in that behalf, reported a Resolution; which was read, as followeth:--

Resolved, That it is expedient to amend the Act 12 Vic. c. 1, intituled, "An Act to amend the Law relative to Duties of Customs," by providing that Military Clothing imported for the use of Her Majesty's Army, and Wine imported for the use of any Officers' Mess, shall be free from Duty, subject to such regulations as the Governor in Council may think proper to make in that behalf.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Courts of Quar-
ter Sessions
(L.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to facilitate the holding of Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Lower Canada, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Lacoste took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Lacoste reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to sit again, on Friday next.

Customs Duties
Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act imposing Duties of Customs.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

Tavern Licen-
ses (U.C.)
Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Laws relative to Tavern Licenses in Upper Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

Special Magis-
trates and
Mounted Police
Force.

The Honorable Mr. Hincks, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, the following Return:--

Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 4th instant, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, a copy of the Commission appointing C. Wetherall and W. K. McCord, and R. B. Johnson and W. Ermatinger to be Special Magistrates, under which they acted within the City of Montreal during the year 1849; and also of the appointments of the Captain and Officers of the Mounted Police Force, according to an Order in Council, in May, 1849, and also a copy of the said Order in Council; also, the Title of the Act, Ordinance, or other Law under which such Order has been issued, or Police Force established.

By Command.

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 24th July, 1850.

Copy.

Montreal, 2nd May, 1849.

Sir,--The Governor General having been pleased to nominate me to the special duty of superintending the preservation of the peace in this City, I feel it my duty to submit, for His Excellency's consideration, such measures as I conceive applicable to the present emergency, as well as for the better preservation of the peace in future.

In the present state of public excitement, I am of opinion that there are no other means at the command of the Government for maintaining the tranquillity of the City, than those afforded by the Military Authorities. The Troops have been furnished on the usual requisition, and they continue to supply daily guards for the protection of the House of Parliament and the Government Buildings; strong detachments are also held in constant readiness to turn out at the shortest notice, in aid of the Civil Power.

This plan, however, is but temporary in its nature, and from the very stringent and detailed instructions by which Military Officers are guided

(186)

when so employed, necessarily fails to comprehend a number of important duties which legitimately belong to a Civil Force.

The peace of the City is entrusted to a Superintendent of Police, with two Constables, (officers of the Government) and to the Mayor, with a body of Police so small as scarcely to meet the ordinary police cases.

For the prevention or suppression of the Riots which occur in Montreal,

these two establishments are quite useless; and party feeling is so strong as to prevent recourse being had to the usual and legitimate aid of Special Constables, with any chance of a beneficial result.

I therefore am of opinion, that the most effectual way of preventing and suppressing disorder, would be by the formation by the Government of a body of fifty Mounted Police, precisely on the plan and organization of the Irish Constabulary Force. The Government would then have at its disposal an efficient and active force, available for service both for the City and the Country generally; the delays and formalities (so fatal in cases of Riot) necessary to procure the assistance of Troops would be obviated, and a more prompt, legitimate, and effectual action would result.

I have, &c.
(Signed,) C. WETHERALL, J. P.
Special Magistrate.

Honorable J. Leslie,
&c. &c. &c.

Copy.

Extract from a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council on Matters of State, dated the 7th May, 1849, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 8th May, 1849.

"On the Letter of Captain Wetherall, J.P., dated 2nd May instant, submitting for the reasons stated, the expediency of organizing for the City of Montreal a body of fifty Mounted Police, on the plan of the Irish Constabulary Force, together with an accompanying memorandum respecting the pay and appointments of such a Corps;

"The Committee respectfully recommend Captain Wetherall's suggestion to Your Excellency's approval."

Certified.
(Signed,) J. JOSEPH,
C. E. C.

Copy.

Memorandum for the organization of a Mounted Constabulary Force, to consist of--

	1 Stipendiary Magistrate,
	1 Inspector,
	2 Chief-Constables,
	4 Constables,
	<u>43</u> Sub-Constables.
Total	<u>50</u>

	Rate of Pay.			Per Annum.		
	Per Day.			£	s.	D.
	s.	D.				
Inspector	10	7	=	193	2	11
2 Chief-Constables, each ...	7	0	=	255	10	0
4 Constables do. ...	6	6	=	474	10	0
41 Sub-Constables, do. ...	5	0	=	3741	5	0
				<hr/>		
				£4664	7	11

The above rates to include purchase of horse, and all allowance whatever.

The Government to supply the following articles of Clothing, which are to last two years:--

1 Winter Coat,	
1 Summer Coat,	
1 Pair Cloth Trowsers,	Probable expense:
1 Hat and Cover,	£7 per annum.
1 Fur Cap,	
1 Pair Summer Boots.	

Copy.

Secretary's Office,
Montreal, 9th May, 1849.

Sir,--The Governor General having had under his consideration your letter of the 2nd instant, I have received His Excellency's Commands to convey to you his authority for your organizing without delay, a body of fifty Mounted Police for service in the City of Montreal, on the plan recommended by you. The rate of pay, allowances, &c. of this Force to be in accordance with the terms of the memorandum which accompanied your letter.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

Captain Wetherall, J.P.
&c. &c. &c.

Copy.

Secretary's Office,
Montreal, 30th April, 1849.

Sir,--I have the honor, by command of the Governor General, to inform you that Captain Wetherall has been appointed to assume the direction of the Civil Force of the City of Montreal, in the room of John Young, Esquire, and that it is with him, as a Magistrate especially charged by the Colonial Government with the duty of providing for the security of the City, that all communications connected with that service between the Civil Power and the Officer Commanding the Troops in the Garrison are to be made.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

Major Campbell,
Private Secretary.

Copy.

Secretary's Office,
Montreal, 19th May, 1849.

Sir,--I have the honor, by command of the Governor General, to inform you that it has been found necessary for the security of the City of Montreal, and the maintenance of public peace, to associate with Captain Wetherall, W.K. McCord and William Ermatinger, Esquires, who are required to act in connection with him as Magistrates directing the Civil Force of the City. I have, therefore, to request that you will apprise the Commander of the Forces of this modification of the arrangements now subsisting, in order that he may give the necessary directions to enable those Gentlemen to ob-

tain the assistance of the Troops when requisite.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

Captain Kirkland,
Military Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

(187)

Copy.

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Victoria, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.
To William Ermatinger and Ralph B. Johnson, Esquires, and to all whom these presents may concern, GREETING:--

Know ye, That reposing especial trust and confidence in the loyalty, diligence, integrity, and ability of you the said William Ermatinger and Ralph B. Johnson, of Our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, and under and by virtue of a certain Ordinance of the Governor and Special Council for the affairs of Our late Province of Lower Canada, made and passed on the twenty-eighth day of June, in the second year of Our Reign, and intituled, "An Ordinance for establishing an efficient system of Police in the Cities of Quebec and Montreal," We have constituted and appointed, and by these presents do constitute and appoint you the said William Ermatinger and Ralph B. Johnson to be Inspector and Superintendent of Police for the City of Montreal, to execute the duties of Justice of the Peace at the Police Office, and in all parts of the said City of Montreal, together with such other duties as are ordained and directed in and by the said Ordinance: To have and to hold the said Office of Inspector and Superintendent of Police unto you the said William Ermatinger and Ralph B. Johnson during Our pleasure, together with all and singular the powers and authority, privileges and emoluments to the said Office belonging and appertaining, and subject in all things to the Ordinance hereinbefore mentioned.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province of Canada to be hereunto affixed: Witness Our right trusty and right well beloved Cousin James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Knight of the most ancient and most noble Order of the Thistle, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same: At Our Government House, at Our City of Toronto, in Our said Province, this seventeenth day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and in the thirteenth year of Our Reign.

By Command.

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

Copy.

Government House,
Montreal, 23rd May, 1850.

Sir,--I have the honor to request that the articles specified in the

50 Carbines.
50 Pistols.
50 Scimitars.
50 Sets Sadlery
500 Rounds of
Ball Cartridge.
(Pistol.)

margin may be delivered to Mr. Fortin, the Officer appointed by the Government to command the Montreal Constabulary Force. As the articles are to be delivered to my order, I am prepared to sign the necessary receipt for them, when called on so to do.

I have the honor to be,
 Sir,
 Your obedient Servant,
 (Signed,) C. WETHERALL,
 S. M.

The Ordinance under which the Montreal Mounted Police Force was established, is the 2nd Victoria, c. 2, intituled, "An Ordinance for establishing an efficient system of Police in the Cities of Quebec and Montreal."

Supply.

The Order of the day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the Motion made, yesterday, That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Hall took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Hall reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Freedom of
Banking Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to establish Freedom of Banking in this Province, and for other purposes relative to Banks and Banking, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Watts took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Watts reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Friday next.

Currency Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Currency Act of this Province, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Friday next.

Foreign Re-
prints Duty
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to impose a Duty on Foreign Reprints of British Copyright Works, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Friday next.

Bill to enable
Government to
dispose of cer-
tain claims.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to enable the Provincial Government to dispose of claims against certain Companies for Loans made to them under the authority of certain Acts of the Parliament of Upper Canada, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

University
Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to remove certain doubts respecting the intention of the Act of the last Session of the

Parliament of this Province for amending the Charter of the University of Toronto, and to provide for the institution and endowment of Regius and other Professorships, Lectureships, Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Prizes, and other Rewards in the said University, and for other purposes connected with the said University, and with the College and Royal Grammar School of Upper Canada College forming an appendage thereof, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Mongenais took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Mongenais reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

(188)

Mounted
Police Force.

The Honorable Mr. Boulton moved, seconded by Mr. Nelson, and the Question being put, That the Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly to His

Excellency the Governor General, on the subject of the Montreal Mounted Police Force, laid before the House this day, be printed for the use of the Members of this House;

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Crysler, Dickson, Solicitor General Drummond, Solicitor General Macdonald, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Malloch, McLean, Meyers, Price, Richards, Robinson, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Sherwood of TORONTO, and Smith of WENT-WORTH.--(18.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Cartier, Cauchon, Chauveau, DeWitt, Dumas, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Hall, Hincks, Méthot, Mongenais, Nelson, Notman, Sauvageau, Taché, and Wilson.--(17.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Montreal New
Court House
Appropriation
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to appropriate the monies arising from Duties on Tavern Licenses in the County and City of Montreal towards defraying the cost of the New Court House to be erected in the City of Montreal,

being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Wilson took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Wilson reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without amendment.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Assessment
(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the third reading of the engrossed Bill to establish a more equal and just system of Assessment in the several Townships, Villages,

Towns, and Cities in Upper Canada, being read;

The Honorable Mr. Hincks moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Price, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. Boulton of Toronto moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Robinson, That all the words after "Bill" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of leaving out of Schedule (A.) the words, "The average stock of goods on hand of every merchant, trader or dealer, manufacturer, tradesman or mechanic, such average stock to be considered to be the mean between the highest and lowest amount of goods on hand at any one time during the year;" and also the words "The amount of all stock or shares in steamers, schooners, or other water-craft employed in the conveyance of freight or passengers and owned within the Municipality;"

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Hall, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Malloch, and Robinson.--(6.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Cartier, Cauchon, Chauveau, Crysler, DeWitt, Solicitor General Macdonald, McConnell, McLean, Méthot, Mongenais, Nelson, Notman, Price, Richards, Sauvageau, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, and Wilson.--(27.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Boulton of NORFOLK, Cartier, Cauchon, Chauveau, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Hall, Hincks, Solicitor General Macdonald, McConnell, Méthot, Mongenais, Nelson, Notman, Price, Richards, Sauvageau, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, and Wilson.--(26.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of TORONTO, Crysler, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Malloch, McLean, and Robinson.--(7.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Orders
deferred.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until to-morrow.

Then, on motion of Mr. DeWitt, seconded by Mr. Dumas,
The House adjourned.

THURSDAY, 25 JULY 1850.

MORNING SITTING, 10 O'CLOCK A.M.

(188)

Petitions
brought up.

THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Watts,--The Petition of the Reverend Andrew Balfour, Minister, and others, Church Wardens of St. Paul's Church in the Township of Kingsey, and St. Mark's Church in the Township of Durham, District of St. Francis.

By Mr. Lacoste,--The Petition of Noel Darche, junior, and others, of the Parish of Chambly, District of Montreal.

Petitions read.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of the Council of the Quebec Board of Trade; praying that the Bill to incorporate the Ship-Carpenters of the District of Quebec, may not pass into law.

Of F.C. Capreol, Manager, of behalf of the Toronto, Simcoe, and Huron Railroad Union Company; praying that the Bill to revive the Charter of the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Company may not pass into law,--and that he be heard by Counsel at the Bar of the House against the passing thereof.

Of the Municipality of the Township of Dawn; of the Municipality of the Township of Brooke; and of the Municipality of the Township of Esquimaux; praying that the Act of last Session setting apart certain Townships as the County of Lambton may be amended, by establishing the County Town thereof in the Township of Ennis-killen, as recommended by the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Western

(189)

District.

On motion of Mr. Taché, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Viger,

Adjournment.

Resolved, That when this House doth adjourn, it will adjourn until this day at three o'clock in the afternoon.

County Courts
(U.C.) Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Macdonald have leave to bring in a Bill to alter and amend the Act regulating the practice of the County Courts in Upper Canada, and to extend the Jurisdiction thereof.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

Witnesses Ex-
amination
(U.C.) Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Lyon have leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate the issue of Commissions for the examination of Witnesses and the taking of evidence in Suits at Law pending and to be brought in the Courts of Upper

Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Actions of
Dower Bill.

Resolved, That the Bill to alter the practice of the law in Actions of Dower in Upper Canada be referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Burritt, Mr. Smith of Durham, Mr. Richards, Mr. Scott of Bytown, and Mr. Lyon, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Actions of
Ejectment Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to alter and amend the practice and proceedings in Actions of Ejectment in Upper Canada be referred to the said Committee.

Seventh Report
of Committee
on Private
Bills.

The Honorable Mr. Badgley, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Seventh Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill to grant further powers to the Montreal Fire, Life, and Inland Navigation Assurance Company, and to change the name of the said Corporation; and they beg leave to report the same, without amendment.

Montreal Fire,
Life, and In-
land Naviga-
tion Assurance
Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to grant further powers to the Montreal Fire, Life, and Inland Navigation Assurance Company, and to change the name of the said Corporation, be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Ameliasburgh
Survey Bill.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to confirm a certain Survey in the Township of Ameliasburgh, in Upper Canada," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Smith of Frontenac, and Mr. Seymour, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Dorchester
Bridge Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act authorizing the Quebec Turnpike Road Trustees to acquire Dorchester Bridge, and to make certain Roads,

being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for the next sitting thereof.

Trust and Loan
Company
(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to alter and amend two several Acts passed respectively in the seventh year and in the ninth year of Her present Majesty's Reign, relating to the Trust and Loan Company of Upper

Canada, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Electro-Mag-
netic Tele-
graphs Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to protect from injury Electro-Magnetic Telegraphs in this Province, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for the next sitting thereof.

Pilots' Incor-
poration Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Pilots for and above the Harbour of Quebec, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Fourquin took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Fourquin reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Census Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Act for taking the Census of this

Province, and obtaining statistical information therein, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Fortier took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Fortier reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again at the next sitting of this House.

Then, on motion of Mr. McLean, seconded by Mr. Fortier,
The House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SITTING, 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Petitions
brought up.

THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By the Honorable Mr. Cameron of Kent,--The Petition of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Canada West representing one hundred and fifty-one subordinate divisions.

By Mr. Fergusson,--The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of Waterloo; and the Petition of the Municipality of the Township of Wellesley.

By Mr. Ross,--The Petition of Messieurs Charles E. Levey and Company, and others, Merchants, Shipbuilders, and others, concerned in the Trade of the City and District of Quebec.

Actions of
Dower and
Ejectment
(U.C.) Bills.

Mr. Burritt reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to alter the practice of the law in Actions of Dower in Upper Canada, and on the Bill to alter and amend the practice and proceedings in Actions of Ejectment in Upper Canada, That the Committee had gone through the said Bills, and made amendments to each of them.

(190)

Actions of
Dower (U.C.)
Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to alter the practice of the law in Actions of Dower in Upper Canada, and the Report of the Select Committee thereon, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Actions of
Ejectment
(U.C.) Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to alter and amend the practice and proceedings in Actions of Ejectment in Upper Canada, and the Report of the Select Committee thereon, be committed to a committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Bill relating to
the Seignior
of Chateau-
guay.

Ordered, That Mr. Sauvageau have leave to bring in a Bill to detach the Seignior of Chateauguay from the Judicial Circuit of Montreal, and to annex it to that of Beauhar-
guay.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Boulton, seconded by Mr. Smith of Frontenac,
Copyrights.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying him to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of the Printed Lists of Books furnished by the Commissioners of Customs to be exposed at the Ports of this Province, respecting which notice shall have been given to such Commissioners by the proprietor of any

Copyright in such Books, according to the Statute of the Imperial Parliament, 8 & 9 Vic. c. 93, s. 9.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Frank's Road Allowance Bill.

Mr. Bell moved, seconded by Mr. Notman, and the Question being put, That the seventy-first Rule of this House, requiring that a sum not less than Twenty pounds be deposited in the hands of the Clerk of this House, be suspended so far as regards the Bill to vest in John Frank a certain Road allowance in the Township of Adelaide;

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Bell, Bouthillier, Burritt, Cayley, Dewitt, Fergusson, Flint, Fortier, Hopkins, Johnson, Malloch, McFarland, Notman, Richards, Ross, Sawageau, Seymour, and Wilson.--(19.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Solicitor General Baldwin, Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of BYTOWN, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Crysler, Dickson, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Fournier, Gugy, Hall, Hincks, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTouche, Laurin, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, Macdonald of KINGSTON, McLean, Merritt, Méthot, Mongenais, Nelson, Perry, Price, Robinson, Scott of BYTOWN, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stevenson, Viger, and Watts.--(38.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Grimsby Harbour Bill.

The Honorable Mr. Merritt moved, seconded by Mr. Hopkins, and the Question being put, That the seventy-first Rule of this House, requiring that a sum not less than Twenty pounds be deposited in the hands of the Clerk of this House, be suspended so far as regards the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to prolong the time for the completion of the Grimsby Breakwater, Pier and Harbour;"

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Bell, Cartier, Cayley, Crysler, Dickson, Fergusson, Flint, Gugy, Hopkins, Johnson, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, McConnell, McFarland, McLean, Merritt, Méthot, Meyers, Nelson, Notman, Perry, Robinson, Ross, Seymour, Stevenson, and Wilson.--(28.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Boulton of TORONTO, Burritt, Cauchon, Chauveau, Christie, Dumas, Fortier, Fournier, Hincks, Attorney General LaFontaine, Laurin, Lemieux, Mongenais, Richards, Sawageau, Scott of BYTOWN, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Smith of FRONTENAC, Viger and Watts.--(20.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Public Institutions (U.C.)

Mr. Boulton of Toronto moved, seconded by Mr. Seymour, and the Question being proposed, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee, to consider and report upon the propriety of providing for the erection and support, within the limits of Upper Canada, of the following Institutions:--An Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb; an Asylum for the Blind; a House of Refuge; and a School for the reformation of Juvenile Delinquents,--the expense of which to be defrayed out of the Consolidated Revenue of the Province, or by a direct tax on the People of Upper

Canada, not exceeding in the pound; to be levied and collected in the same manner as the tax for the support of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum; And the previous Question being put, That that Question be now put; The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Cameron of CORNWALL, Coxley, Christie, Crysler, Dickson, Sir Allan N. MacNab, McLean, Perry, Robinson, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Smith of FRONTENAC, and Stevenson.--(14.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Burritt, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Dumas, Fergusson, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Gugy, Guillet, Hall, Hincks, Holmes, Johnson, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Merritt, Méthot, Mongenais, Nelson, Notman, Price, Scott of BYTOWN, Smith of DURHAM, Smith of WENTWORTH, Viger, Watts, and Wilson.--(35.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Petition
brought up
and read.

The Petition of the Honorable J.B. Robinson, Chief Justice of Upper Canada, and others, Clergy and Laity, members of the United Church of England and Ireland, in the Province of Canada, was brought up by the Honorable

Mr. Cameron of Cornwall, and laid on the table.

Ordered, That the said Petition be now read, and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

And the said Petition was read; praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate them under the name of "Trinity College."

Trinity College
Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Cameron of Cornwall have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate Trinity College.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

(191)

Message from
the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--
Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment, viz.:--

Kingston Fire
and Marine
Insurance Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Kingston Fire and Marine Insurance Company."

Walpole and
Woodhouse
Boundary Line
Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable the Commissioners for defining the boundary line between the Townships of Walpole and Woodhouse to perform the duty assigned to them by the Act in that behalf provided:"

Rimouski
Registry Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to explain and amend the Act dividing the County of Rimouski into two Districts for the registration of deeds:"

Erection of
Parishes, &c.
Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to continue and amend the Ordinance concerning the erection of Parishes, and the construction and repairing of Churches, Parsonage Houses, and Church Yards:"

Turnpike Road
Debentures
Exchange Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize the exchange of certain Turnpike Road Debentures for others of the same total value, but being respectively for smaller sums."
And then he withdrew.

Constitution of
the Legislative
Council, &c.

Mr. Boulton of Toronto moved, seconded by Mr. Christie, and the Question being proposed, That a Select Committee be appointed for the following purposes, viz:--First, To enquire into and report the best mode of altering the Constitution of the Legislative Council, so as to secure for it a greater degree of public confidence: Second, To enquire into and report upon the best mode of providing against dispensing the patronage of the Crown and the expenditure of the Provincial Revenue by the Administration of the day, for the purpose of controlling or in anywise interfering with the independent action of the Members of either branch of the Legislature; and that the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, the Honorable Mr. Attorney General LaFontaine, the Honorable Mr. Merritt, the Honorable Mr. Boulton, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Christie, and the mover, do compose the said Committee;

And the Previous Question being put, That that Question be now put;

The House divided: and the names being called for they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Christie, DeWitt, Holmes, Hopkins, Johnson, McLean, Perry, and Smith of FRONTENAC.--(10.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Bouthillier, Cameron of CHENAILL, Cartier, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Crysler, Dickson, Dumas, Farmer, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Guillet, Hall, Laurin, Lemieux, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, McFarland, Merritt, Méthot, Morgan, Mougenais, Nelson, Notman, Price, Richards, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Smith of QUEHAM, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stevenson, Viger, Watts, and Wilson.--(41.)

So it passed in the Negative.

On motion of Mr. Chauveau, seconded by Mr. Lemieux,

Railroad from
Quebec to
Halifax.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Correspondence between the Government of this Province and the Imperial Government, since the last Session, in the subject of the construction of a Railroad from Quebec to Halifax, and also, between the Executive Government of this Province and the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. Malloch, seconded by Mr. Cartier,

Montreal and
Bytown Tele-
graph Bill.

Ordered, That the seventy-first Rule of this House requiring that a sum not less than Twenty pounds be deposited in the hands of the Clerk of this House, be suspended as regards the Bill to incorporate the Bytown

and Montreal Telegraph Company.

On motion of Mr. Chauveau, seconded by Mr. Lemieux,

Quebec Lower
Town Market

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to

Place.

cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Correspondence between the Executive Government and the Trinity House, or the Harbour Master at Quebec, or the Corporation of that City, on the subject of the enlargement of the Quebec Lower Town Market Place.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Geneson of Cornwall, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cayley,

W.M. Kelly.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that the proper officer may be directed to lay before this House, copies of all Correspondence that has taken place between the Government and W.M. Kelly, Esquire, since the month of March, 1849, on the subject of his claim for disbursements made by him while he was Collector of the Port of Toronto.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. Burritt, seconded by Mr. Dumas,

Provincial
Lunatic
Asylum.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency to cause the proper officer to lay before this House, a copy of the Rules and Regulations relative to the admission and discharge of persons from the

Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Ship Canal
from the Nia-
gara River to
Thorold.

Mr. Notman moved, seconded by Mr. Holmes, and the Question being put, That a Select Committee be appointed to investigate into the advantages that may result to the agricultural and commercial interests of this Province, by the construction of a Ship Canal from the Niagara River to intersect the Welland Canal at or near Thorold in the County of Welland; and that the said Committee be composed of Mr. Dumas, Mr. Richards, Mr. McFarland, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Cauchon, Mr. Holmes, and the mover; with power to send for persons, papers, and records;

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

(192)

YEAS.

Messieurs Boulton of TORONTO, Cayley, DeWitt, Dickson, Holmes, Hopkins, Sir Allan N. MacNab, McFarland, McLean, Notman, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of FRONTENAC, and Smith of WENTWORTH.--(13.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Dumas, Fergusson, Fournier, Fourquin, Guillet, Hineks, Lacoste, LaTerrière, Laurin, Solicitor General Macdonald, Malloch, Merritt, Mongenais, Price, Ross, Scott of BYTOWN, Seymour, Stevenson, Taché, Thompson, and Viger.--(25.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Cataraqui
Cemetery Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Cataraqui Cemetery Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Smith of Frontenac do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Bytown Taxes
Collection Bill. An engrossed Bill to authorize the Mayor and Town Council of the Town of Bytown to collect certain arrears of taxes, to remove doubts as to the powers of the said Council in other matters, and for other purposes relative to the said Town was according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to remove doubts as to the effect of the disallowance of the Act incorporating the Town of Bytown."

Ordered, That Mr. Scott of Bytown do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Church Lands
(U.C.) Mort-
gage Bill. An engrossed Bill to authorize the Trustees holding Land upon which Churches are erected in Upper Canada, to mortgage the same to pay off the debts due by such Churches, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Richards do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Right of Appeal
Bill. An engrossed Bill to extend the right of Appeal in certain cases in Upper Canada, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Burritt do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Greenstreet's
Attorney Bill. The Order of the day for the third reading of the engrossed Bill to authorize the Courts of Common Law and Equity in Upper Canada, in their discretion to admit Henry

John Greenstreet to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor therein, being read; Mr. Notman moved, seconded by Mr. Holmes, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. Smith of Frontenac moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Scott of Bytown, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Mr. Messieurs badgley, Boulton of NORFOLK, Chabot, Chauveau, Crysler, Solicitor General Drummond, Guy, Hincks, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Malloch, McLean, Méthot, Meyers, Nelson, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of FRONTENAC, and Taché.--(21.)

NAYS.

Mr. Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Fergusson, Fortier, Notman, Richards, Sauvageau, Smith of DURHAM, Smith of WENTWORTH, Viger, and Watts.--(11.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, this day six months.

Ordered, That the Clerk of this House do refund to Henry John Greenstreet, Esquire, the fee of Twenty pounds paid on the said Bill.

Supply.

Mr. Hall, from the Committee to whom it was referred to consider of the Motion made, on Wednesday last, That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty, reported a Resolution; which was read, as followeth:

Resolved, That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Resolved, That this House will, to-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the Supply granted to Her Majesty.

Ordered, That the Message of His Excellency the Governor General, transmitting to this House the Estimates of the sums required for the service of the year 1850, together with the said Estimates, be referred to the said Committee.

Montreal New
Court House
Appropriation
Bill.

Mr. Wilson reported the Bill to appropriate the monies arising from Duties on Tavern Licenses in the County and City of Montreal towards defraying the cost of the New Court House to be erected in the City of Montreal.

Ordered, That the Bill be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Court of Chan-
cery Proceed-
ings Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to confirm Decrees and Orders, and other proceedings of the Court of Chancery of Upper Canada in certain cases, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Monday next.

Bill relating to
Upton Town-
ship.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to separate certain concessions of the Township of Upton from the District of Three Rivers, and to unite them for Judicial purposes to the District of Montreal and to the

St. Hyacinthe Circuit, and for Municipal purposes to the Parish of St. Hugues in the last named District, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Monday next.

Bill relating to
British Planta-
tion Vessels.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend an Act to secure the right of property in British Plantation Vessels navigating the inland waters of this Province, and not registered under the Act of the Imperial

Parliament of the United Kingdom passed in the third and fourth years of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, "An Act for the registering of British Vessels," and to facilitate transfers of the same, and to prevent the fraudulent assignment of any property in such vessels, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, at the second ensuing sitting from this day.

Interest of
Money Laws
Amendment
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend and simplify the Law relating to the Interest of Money," being read;

(193)

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, to-morrow.

Local Taxes
(U.C.) Reco-

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to enable Collectors of local Taxes in Upper Canada,

very Bill. for the several years between 1836 and 1838, both inclusive, to recover Taxes accrued in such years respectively and remaining due, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until Monday next.

Fees to Justices of the Peace (U.C.)

The Order of the day for the House in Committee to consider the expediency of regulating Fees to Justices of the Peace in Upper Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until Monday next.

Capital Punishment Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Criminal Law in relation to Capital Punishment, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Monday next.

Small Causes (L.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Act for the summary trial of Small Causes in Lower Canada, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Meyers took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Montreal School of Medicine Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Montreal School of Medicine and Surgery, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Wellington Land Tax By-Law Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to remove all doubts as to the validity of a certain By-Law of the District Council of the late District of Wellington, intituled, "A By-Law to equalize the tax on all lands,"

and to provide for the collection of the rates imposed by the said By-Law, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, at the second ensuing sitting from this day.

Imprisonment for Debt Bill (No. 2.)

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, excepting in cases of fraud, and to extend the remedy by Writs of Execution being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Committee of five Members, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Ordered, That Mr. Wilson, Mr. Flint, the Honorable Mr. Boulton, Mr. Richards, and Mr. Smith of Durham, do compose the said Committee.

Goods and Chattels Exemption from Seizure Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to exempt a certain amount of goods and chattels of certain kinds from seizure under execution in civil cases, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, to-morrow.

The Homestead Seizure Prevention Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to prevent the seizure and sale of the Homestead in satisfaction of debt, in certain cases and upon certain conditions, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, to-morrow.

Negotiation of
Notes of Hand,
&c. Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to facilitate the negotiation of Notes of hand and Bills of Exchange, and to relieve the same under certain limitations from the operations of the Usury Laws, being read;

Mr. Holmes moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Boulton, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

Mr. Laurin moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Fournier, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Crysler, DeWitt, Flint, Fournier, Fourquin, Guillet, Hopkins, Lacoste, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, Méthot, Richards, Robinson, Sauvageau, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Seymour, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stevenson, Taché, and Viger.--(28.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Bell, Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cartier, Cayley, Dickson, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Fergusson, Fortier, Gugy, Hall, Hincks, Holmes, Johnson, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Malloch, McLean, Meyers, Mongenais, Nelson, Notman, Polette, Ross, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of DURHAM, Thompson, Watts, and Wilson.--(33.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Bell, Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cartier, Cayley, Dickson, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Fergusson, Fortier, Gugy, Hall, Hincks, Holmes, Johnson, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Malloch, McLean, Meyers, Mongenais, Nelson, Notman, Polette, Ross, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of DURHAM, Thompson, Watts, and Wilson.--(33.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Crysler, DeWitt, Flint, Fournier, Fourquin, Guillet, Hopkins, Lacoste, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, Méthot, Richards, Robinson, Sauvageau, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Seymour, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stevenson, Taché, and Viger.--(28.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Orders
deferred.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until to-morrow.

Then, on motion of Mr. Smith of Frontenac, seconded by Mr. Dickson, The House adjourned.

FRIDAY, 26 JULY 1850.

(194)

Hamilton and
Gore District
Savings Bank.

MR. SPEAKER laid before the House, a Statement of the Affairs of the Hamilton and Gore District Savings Bank, to the 29th June, 1850.

Appendix (H.)

For the said Statement, see Appendix (H.)

Petition
brought up.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Mongenais,--The Petition of J.P. Lantier, Esquire, and others of the Parish of St. Polycarpe, and of the Township of Newton, County of Vaudreuil.

Petitions read.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of O. Raymond and others, licensed Pilots for and below the Harbour of Quebec; praying that the application to amend or repeal the twenty-first clause of the Act 12 Vic. c. 117, relating to the Trinity House of Montreal, be not granted.

Of Stanislas Muir and others, of the Seigniori of Chateauguay; praying for the passing of an Act to attach the said Seigniori to the Judicial Circuit of Beauharnois.

Of William Carter and others, of the Township of McGillivray, County of Huron; praying that the said Township be attached to the County of Middlesex.

Of the Council of the Board of Trade of the City of Toronto; praying that the Assessment Bill now before the House may not pass into law.

Of Thomas Dalton and others, of the Newcastle District, and others in that vicinity; praying for the improvement of Presqu'isle Harbour, and the construction of a Canal therefrom to connect the waters of Lake Ontario with the head of the Bay of Quinté.

Of Paul Kane, of the City of Toronto, Artist; representing that he has spent five or six years in traversing Northern and Western America, and has obtained more than five hundred sketches of the country, inhabitants, Indian chiefs, costumes, curiosities, &c. and made notes of explanation to accompany the same, and praying for aid to enable him to complete and publish, in suitable style, the said sketches and notes of explanation.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Frontenac, seconded by Mr. Méthot,

Adjournment.

Resolved, That when this House doth adjourn, it will adjourn until to-morrow at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Petition of L.
Perrault and
others.

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Report of the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of Louis Perrault and others, Depositors in the Montreal Savings Bank, and others interested therein, presented to this House, on Thursday, the eleventh instant.

Montreal Pro-
vident and Sa-
vings Bank
Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Cartier have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to enquire into the affairs and management of the Montreal Provident and Savings Bank.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Cemetery
Companies
(U.C.) Bill.

Mr. Hall reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to authorize the formation of Companies for the establishment and maintenance of Cemeteries in Upper Canada, That the Com-

mittee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Indians (U.C.)
Protection
Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Baldwin have leave to bring in a Bill for the protection of the Indians in Upper Canada from imposition, and the property occupied or enjoyed by them from trespass and injury.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.¹

Quebec Water
Works Bill.

Mr. Ross, from the Select Committee on the Bill to amend "An Act for supplying the City of Quebec and parts adjacent thereto with Water," and to establish a Board of

Direction for the management and superintendence of the Water Works to be constructed according to the provisions of the said Act, and another reference, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have carefully examined the several clauses of the Bill referred to them, and after having examined, as a witness, Thomas W. Lloyd, Esquire, one of the Councillors of the Corporation of Quebec, whose evidence is annexed, have agreed to certain amendments thereto, which are hereby submitted for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Thomas W. Lloyd, Esquire, called in; and being interrogated, answered:--By the Act 10 Vic. c. 113, the City Council was authorized to borrow £50,000, to construct Water Works. By virtue of the powers vested in the Corporation by that Act, G.R. Baldwin, Esquire, a Civil Engineer, was employed to survey the country around Quebec, and prepare plans, estimates, &c. I now produce a copy of his Report, from which it will be seen that the works cannot be constructed for the above mentioned sum. According to an estimate prepared by a Committee of Gentlemen, aided by one or two Engineers, last winter,--an estimate founded on more precise information than Mr. Baldwin possessed, the works could be constructed for £100,000, in a permanent manner, and capable of supplying the purest water to 100,000 inhabitants. The system which it is proposed to adopt is that of gravitation, as it is called, the most economical in the end, because requiring no expense to maintain the supply when the work is once completed, the water flowing by its own weight and pressure to every point of distribution. Another advantage of this system is, that the pressure being constant, enables the consumer to dispense with vessels to preserve a supply for use, a matter of some consideration to the poor. Secondly. It enables a person, even a child, to extinguish a fire in a moment which may break out in the interior of a house furnished with a water-pipe, thus saving the cost of insurance altogether, or so much reducing the risk as to oblige or induce the Fire Insurance Companies to reduce their rates. Thirdly. From the abundance of the supply, water may be used for flushing house-drains and sewers, and keeping them free from filth. The stench in many of the houses in Quebec, particularly when the wind is from the east, will thus be cured, and the dwellings rendered wholesome, and the comfort and health of the inmates improved. From the want of a supply of water, both house-drains and sewers have been found to act as extended cess-pools, emitting at all the gratings in the streets, and the sinks in the houses, a most unwholesome smell from the escape of noxious gas. An abundant supply of pure water, constantly on hand, costing the consumer no more whether used profusely or sparingly, has a tendency to improve the moral habits. By removing the ex-

(195)

pense of bathing, it promotes cleanliness; while, by its purity, rendering it unnecessary to mix it with spirits (a practice constantly adopted where water

is bad) it promotes temperance. An abundant supply of pure water, at high pressure, ensures these various advantages; it promotes health, encourages morality, and protects property from destruction. That these are great and important benefits none will deny; but, it may be asked, does the proposed mode of supply ensure them at the least possible cost? I answer, yes; the plan ensures economy, by placing the execution of the work in a public body answerable to the consumers (the people themselves) through their representatives in the City Council. By placing the distribution of the water also under the same administrative body, which by law has charge of the drainage, paving and cleansing the streets, a clash of authority is avoided, and an unity in the progress of each branch of the public improvements preserves. Much waste of money will thus be prevented; for example, if an excavation be required in a street where there is now no sewer, for the purpose of laying a water-pipe, cannot the same excavation be made to serve both purposes, and much expenditure saved, besides the inconvenience of opening the streets twice? Economy is also ensured by entrusting a public work of this nature to a public body rather than to a private Company, because it prevents the possibility of competition, which, in matters of this sort, is always found to lead to a bad result. To illustrate this: suppose the supply is vested in a private Company, although in Quebec it would not pay at first, it might, sooner or later, by and bye, become profitable in consequence of the increase of the population; the cupidity of persons is excited, another Company is formed, a second investment of capital in the same field takes place, which the public ultimately somehow or other pay for, meanwhile the competition between the old and new Company reduces the charge to the consumers, but the dividend, which is the thing looked to, decreases; at length, when both Companies reach the verge of ruin, an arrangement is made, the Companies unite, and the public is at once deprived of the advantages of the former competition, and again exposed to high charges, always accompanying a monopoly, and in this case having a plausible pretext to justify it, by the necessity of making up former losses and to cover the interest upon a double capital. This is no fanciful case; a familiar example of its truth is the history of the two Gas Companies of Montreal, where the charge is become so great the public cannot afford to use it, and the Town is not lighted. It is surely wise then for the public to retain the control of the supply. Thus far as regards economy in the cost of construction. Now as to the economy with regard to the consumer: Companies being formed of individuals anxious for a profitable investment, dispose of the water to those persons only who are willing and able to pay a high price for it; this evil is avoided by placing the supply in the hands of an independent and disinterested body; the Company looking only to a profitable return for the capital invested, and the higher the dividend the better, has no interest in extending their pipes except in such a manner and under such circumstances as will give the highest return. Every extension involves an additional outlay, and the risk of a reduction in the dividend operates as a serious check to the extension of a supply. A copious supply, it may be assumed then, would never be secured to the poorer classes of the community, unless the duty of providing it be entrusted to a body armed with the power to compel every one to use it, and pay for it. Now, to vest such a power as this in the servants of a Company, instead of the recognized agents of public authority, would be dangerous; yet the power is essential to the success of the undertaking, as well in an economical sense, as a means to serve the other more important blessings before adverted to. Unless the introduction of the water be general, universal, and readily accessible at all times and without trouble, no supply, however abundant, will effectually promote either object; it cannot be sold at so low a price to a small number of consumers as to a large number, the cost of supply being nearly the same in either case. Again, if one half of the houses are supplied, the remaining half will be exposed to the same dangerous consequences from fire as they are now, while the inmates of the unsupplied houses would be exposed to

the same attacks from disease as now. Sickneſs once introduced into a town containing a large claſs of poor people of dirty habits, will ſoon ſpread from the poor and neglected quarters, as parts of St. Peter's, Champlain, St. Roch's, and St. John's Wards are, through the whole city, equally fatal to the provident and improvident. To ſhew at one glance the low price at which an abundant ſupply of pure water can be furniſhed, I have prepared a tabular ſtatement, from which it will be ſeen that the poor, and many of the middle claſſes alſo, will obtain a ſupply as copious as the wealthy, provided all are required and obliged to take it and pay for it, at a charge ſo low as not to be felt by the very pooreſt. But I deſire firſt to ſay a word in defence of the Quebec City Council, a body of reſpectable citizens, almoſt unanimous in their deſire to obtain the adoption of this Bill, there being but one member of the Council oppoſed to it. It is ſaid, in a Petition preſented to the Houſe, that the Council have done nothing to give effect to the Act 1 Vic. c. 113; they have aſcertained by the Report handed into the Committee, that the works cannot be accompliſhed for the amount they were authorized to raiſe under that Act; this Report is, I truſt, a proof of their diligence: the Petition ſtates that the propoſed mode of ſupply will be onerous to the working claſs; there cannot be a more grievous error, as the ſubjoined ſtatement will ſhew:--

Number of dwelling houſes in Quebec, 4,500. Amount of yearly aſſeſſment on property, £150,000. Fifteen pence water rate on £150,000 would yield about £9,000. The number of houſes being 4,500, and the rate 9,000, the average charge for a ſupply of water to each houſe would be £2.

By the ſubjoined table, it will be ſeen that £2 will be the amount payable by houſes rented and aſſeſſed at £32 per year, therefore the charge for ſupplying houſes of a yearly value leſs than £32, will be paid by the charge on houſes of a greater value occupied by the more wealthy claſſes; the poor then will obtain their ſupply at leſs than its coſt price.

Class.	Rent of Houses.			Rate.		Yearly charge.			REMARKS.	
No.	£	s.	d.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
1	6	0	0	1	3	0	7	6	Less than a far-thing per day	Each of these classes, it is presumed, expend at least as much, per day, now for water, besides their own labor in collecting rain water, or carrying water from the river or from wells.
2	8	0	0	1	3	0	10	0	Little over a far-thing per day	
3	12	0	0	1	3	0	15	0	Less than one half-penny per day	
4	16	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	Less than one penny per day	
5	20	0	0	1	3	1	5	0	Less than one penny per day	
6	24	0	0	1	3	1	10	0	Less than one penny per day	
(196)										
7	32	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	Average charge upon all houses	Each of these classes, it is presumed, expend at least as much, per day, now for water, besides their own labor in collecting rain
8	40	0	0	1	3	2	10	0	Less than 2d. per day	
9	50	0	0	1	3	3	2	0	Less than 2d. per day	
10	60	0	0	1	3	3	15	0	Less than 2½d. per day	

Class.	Rent of Houses.			Rate.		Yearly charge.			REMARKS	
No.	£	s.	d.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
11	70	0	0	1	3	4	7	6	Less than 3d. per day	water, or carrying water from the river or from wells.
12	80	0	0	1	3	5	0	0	Less than 3½d. per day	
13	90	0	0	1	3	5	12	6	Less than 3¾d. per day	
14	100	0	0	1	3	6	5	0	Less than 4¼d. per day	
15	120	0	0	1	3	7	10	0	Less than 5d. per day	
16	150	0	0	1	3	9	7	6	Less than 6¼d. per day	

To shew the economy of the supply, I have added another table, by which the saving effected by the reduction in the rates of premium for insurance is exhibited. The expense of introducing water, generally, into houses, having proved that the reduction amounted, immediately to .25 per cent; the Fire Assurance Companies at Quebec have declared that the effect would be even greater there.

Class	Amount Insured on House and Furniture			Present Premium			Reduction in Premium 25 per cent			Water Rate			Difference		
No.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	100	0	0	1	5	0	0	6	3	0	7	6	0	1	3
2	125	0	0	1	11	3	0	7	9¾	0	10	0	0	2	2½
3	150	0	0	1	17	6	0	9	4½	0	15	0	0	5	7½
4	200	0	0	2	10	0	0	12	6	1	0	0	0	7	6
5	250	0	0	2	10	0	0	12	6	1	5	0	0	12	6
6	300	0	0	3	0	0	0	15	0	1	10	0	0	15	0
7	400	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
8	500	0	0	5	0	0	1	5	0	2	10	0	1	5	0
9	600	0	0	6	0	0	1	10	0	3	2	6	1	12	6
10	800	0	0	8	0	0	2	0	0	3	15	0	1	15	6
11	1000	0	0	10	0	0	2	10	0	4	7	6	1	16	6
12	1250	0	0	12	10	0	3	2	6	5	0	0	1	17	6
13	1500	0	0	15	0	0	3	15	0	5	12	6	1	17	6
14	1750	0	0	17	10	0	4	7	6	6	5	0	1	17	6
15	2000	0	0	20	0	0	5	0	0	7	10	0	2	10	0
16	2500	0	0	25	0	0	6	5	0	9	7	6	3	2	6

The saving produced in the decrease of the premiums of Insurance now paid, reduce the cost of the water so as to render it almost superfluous to point out other sources of economy. I will, therefore, only mention that the actual outlay for the stinted supply of water, always more or less impure, now supplied by the

water-carriers, will be entirely saved. The amount paid to water-carriers has been computed at £6000 per year, by householders alone; the Corporation pay for a very insufficient supply by water-carriers, and powerful engines, upwards of £1000 more; the poor will, moreover, be enable to dispense with vessels, such as buckets and casks, in which to convey water from the river, or wells, and to preserve a supply for domestic use; this saving will much more than equal the difference between the rate paid for their supply of water, and the reduced charge for insurance. If it be true that a copious supply of pure water is a preservative of health, another, though more remote, source of economy is the saving of time and money now lost in the event of sickness. In conclusion, I beg to remind the Committee, that the losses from fire paid by the Quebec Fire Assurance Office alone, since its institution, about thirty years ago, exceed £300,000; this ruinous destruction of property, less probably than one-fourth of the total destruction within that period, is chiefly attributable to the want of an early supply of water at the commencement of fires.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Ordered, That the said Report be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Macdonald, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Hincks,

Trust and Loan
Company
(U.C.) Bill.

Resolved, That the Rule of this House which requires that the Chairman of the Committee on any Private Bill, do not sit thereupon without giving a week's notice thereof set up in the Lobby, be suspended as regards the

Bill to alter and amend two several Acts passed respectively in the seventh year and in the ninth year of Her present Majesty's Reign, relating to the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada.

Industry and
Rawdon Rail-
road Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate a Company for making a Railroad from the Village of Industry to the Township of Rawdon, in Lower Canada, was according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. DeWitt do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Quebec and
Richmond
Railway Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate Peter Patterson, Esquire, and others, under the name of the Quebec and Richmond Railway Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Lemieux do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Charitable, &c.
Associations
Bill.

An engrossed Bill for incorporating certain Charitable, Philanthropic, and Provident Associations, and for the effectual protection from fraud and misappropriation of the funds of the same, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Notman do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

(197)

Bill to enable
Government to
dispose of cer-
tain claims.

An engrossed Bill to enable the Provincial Government to dispose of claims against certain Companies for Loans made to them under the authority of certain Acts of the Parliament of Upper Canada, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Macdonald do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Montreal Fire,
Life, and In-
land Naviga-
tion Assurance
Bill.

An engrossed Bill to grant further powers to the Montreal Fire, Life, and Inland Navigation Assurance Company, and to change the name of the said Corporation, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Holmes do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Montreal New
Court House
Appropriation
Bill.

An engrossed Bill to appropriate the monies arising from Duties on Tavern Licenses in the County and City of Montreal towards defraying the cost of the New Court House to be erected in the City of Montreal, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General LaFontaine do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

University
Bill.

Mr. Mongenais reported the Bill to remove certain doubts respecting the intention of the Act of the last Session of the Parliament of this Province for amending the Charter of the University of Toronto, and to provide for the institution and endowment of Regius and other Professorships, Lectureships, Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Prizes, and other purposes connected with the College and Royal Grammar School of Upper Canada College forming an appendage thereof; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Price, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow;

The Honorable Mr. Cameron of Cornwall moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Sir Allan N. MacNab, That all the words after "Bill" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "be now recommitted, for the purpose of leaving out all the words in the Preamble after "Whereas" and inserting the words "an Act was passed in the last Session of the Parliament of this Province, chapter eighty-two, and intituled, An Act to amend the Charter of the University established at Toronto by His late Majesty King George the Fourth, to provide for the more satisfactory government of the said University, and for other purposes connected with the same, and with the College and Royal Grammar School forming an appendage thereof:" and whereas doubts have been raised as to the powers of the said University, by statute or otherwise, to make the necessary regulations for insuring to its members the opportunities of religious instruction and attendance upon Public Worship by their respective Ministers, and according to their respective forms of religious faith: and whereas it is desirable that such doubts shall be removed:"

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Cameron of CORNWALL, Crysler, Dickson, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, Meyers, Prince, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood of TORONTO, and Stevenson.--(15.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Dumas, Fergusson, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Guay, Guillet, Hall, Hincks, Holmes, Hopkins, Johnson, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Solicitor General Macdonald, Marquis, McFarland, Merritt, Mongenais, Morrison, Notman, Perry, Polette, Price, Sauvageau, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Viger, Watts, and Wilson.--(37.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow;

The Honorable Mr. Boulton moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Hopkins, That all the words after "Bill" be left out, in order to add the words "Be now re-committed, to consider the expediency of leaving out the first Clause, and inserting the following instead thereof: "Be it enacted, that for the better enabling every Student in the said University to receive religious instruction according to the creed which he professes to hold, it shall be lawful for the said University, from time to time, as occasion may require, by statute or statutes, either visitatorial or senatorial, to be framed and passed for that purpose, to assign a fit and convenient site within the precincts of the ground attached to the said University, wherein it shall be lawful for any denomination of Christians who shall think fit to apply to the University for such privilege, to erect, according to a plan to be approved of by the said University, a Chapel, Hall, or Lecture Room for Divine Worship, or the delivery of Lectures in Divinity, according to the creed of the parties so applying; and, also, to endow any Professorship which such persons shall think fit to found for that purpose, either by grant of lands, or tenements, or of stocks, funds, public or freehold securities, as they shall think proper to bestow in that behalf, and to grant and invest the same to or in the name of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the said University, in trust for such endowment, any thing in the statutes of mortmain to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding: Provided that no Lecturer, Reader, Professor, or other person appointed to officiate in any manner, in such Chapel, Hall, or Lecture Room, shall by reason thereof be regarded as a member of the said University, nor entitled to any voice in the government thereof; but the same shall, nevertheless, be subject to such Rules and Regulations as the University shall think fit by statute to prescribe, concerning the days and times when religious instruction shall be given therein, and for securing that the same shall not interfere with the general discipline of the said University: Provided always, that no Student shall be compelled, by any Rule of the University, to attend any Theological Lecture or Religious Instruction, but that all attendance thereat shall be purely voluntary so far as the authority of the said University may be invoked to enforce it;"

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Freedom of
Banking Bill.

Mr. Watts reported the Bill to establish Freedom of Banking in this Province, and for other purposes relative

(198)

to Banks and Banking; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Pilots' Incorporation Bill.

Mr. Fourquin reported the Bill to incorporate the Pilots for and above the Harbour of Quebec; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Court of Chancery Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for the more effectual administration of Justice in the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada, being read;

The Honorable Mr. Baldwin moved, seconded by Mr. Solicitor General Macdonald, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read a second time; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Cameron of CAMBRIDGE, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Dumas, Fergusson, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Jam, Minks, Holmes, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Marquis, McTear, Morin, Morison, Nelson, Notman, Polette, Price, Robinson, Scott of BYTOWN, Stevenson, Thompson, Viger, and Wilson.--(37.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Cameron of KENT, Christie, Hopkins, Mulloch, McConnell, McLean, Perry, Prince, and Seymour.--(11.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Resolved, That the Resolution of this House of Thursday, the twenty-fourth instant.

That it is expedient to make provision out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province for a Salary, not exceeding One hundred and twenty-five pounds, for a Clerk in the office of Master in the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada, to take effect from the time that the Act of the last Session, 12 Vic. c. 64, came into force, be referred to the said Committee.

Ordered, That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, to insert a Clause in the said Bill in conformity with the foregoing Resolution.

Message from the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--
Mr. Speaker,

Joint Stock Companies Bill.

The Legislative Council have agreed to the Amendments made by the Assembly to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the formation of Incorporated Joint Stock Companies for manufacturing, mining, mechanical, or chemical purposes," without any Amendment: And also,

Bytown and Montreal Telegraph Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Bytown and Montreal Telegraph Company," with several Amendments; to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

Bill relating to Work done on

The Legislative Council request, That this House will communicate to their Honors, the Proofs and Documents upon

Roads (L.C.)

which is founded the Bill, intitled, "An Act to remove doubts as to the right of parties to recover the value of work done on Roads in Lower Canada, under Acts which have since expired."

And then he withdrew.

Resolved, That this House will send an Answer to the said Message, by Messengers of their own.

And the Master in Chancery was again called in; and Mr. Speaker acquainted him therewith.

And then he again withdrew.

Supply.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee of Supply, being read;

The Honorable Mr. Hincks moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Price, and the Question being proposed, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee, to consider of the Supply granted to Her Majesty;

Mr. Boulton of Toronto moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Christie, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words, "the said Order of the day be postponed until the Special Committee appointed to enquire into the state of the Public Income and Expenditure of this Province, and other references, shall have made their final Report; or until the Government shall have laid before this House a detailed Statement showing what retrenchment they consider can be effected in the Provincial Expenditure, without impairing the efficiency of the Public Service;"

The Honorable Mr. Boulton moved in amendment to the said proposed Amendment, seconded by Mr. Perry, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words, "His Excellency the Governor General, in his Speech from the Throne at the opening of this Session, having especially recommended to the attention of this House an enquiry "into the Revenue and Expenditure of the Province," and a Committee having been appointed in accordance with such recommendation at the instance of the Administration, on the 31st May last, "to enquire into the state of the Public Income and Expenditure of this Province, and to consider and report to the House what further regulations and checks it may be proper, in their opinion, to adopt for establishing an effective control upon all charges incurred in the receipt, custody and application of the public money, and what further measures can be adopted for reducing any part of the Public Expenditure, without detriment to the public service," and no reasons having been assigned by the Government for going into the Committee of Supply before the former Committee has made a final Report, it is inexpedient to enter upon the Question of Supply until the former Committee shall have brought their labors to a close, and laid before this House that information which it was undoubtedly the object of this House to procure through their enquiries;"

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS² rose and entered into a brief comparison between the tariff of 1849, and that of '46 and '41, showing that it had been the policy of the present Administration to reduce the duties as much as could be consistently done with safety to the revenue, upon the necessaries of life, and to increase those which may be considered as bearing upon articles of luxury--such as wine, for instance--the revenue arising from which, however, as I understood him, taking the estimate per gallon, had fallen short of what was anticipated, owing to the low rate of duty upon inferior wines as contrasted with that of wines of a superior quality. He also mentioned among other items, upon which he had been induced to found an expectation of revenue, that of American whisky. It had been represented to him, that if the duty upon this article was reduced, a revenue of no inconsiderable amount might be expected from it. The reverse of this had taken place, for none had been imported.

With reference to the "Crown Lands Department," he desired to correct an error that was abroad--that this Department was a source of little or no profit. The fact was, that owing to engagements that had been entered into by this Province, a great amount of Scrip had been issued from time to time, which had swallowed up the greater part of the proceeds. These claims, however, were to a great extent paid off, and as the others were disposed of, the Department would gradually be relieved of the incubus. The Public Works, he allowed, had not produced the return that had been expected from them; but on this point he had every sanguine hope for the future. So far from the country not being prosperous, he contended that the very opposite was the case; the embarrassment that had arisen, having been occasioned by the necessity for raising funds to carry on the great public works in progress,--to effect which, owing to the difficulty of negotiating loans it had been necessary to issue Debentures. Upwards of £600,000 had been expended of late years upon those works, which was so much abstracted from the revenue, and he looked forward to a surplus each year towards the reduction of the debt of £70,000.--Should it be even necessary to incur a still greater expenditure, in order to complete these works, he did not see how it could be adduced as an argument that the country was in a bad state. Extraordinary expenses had pressed upon the Government during the past year, arising out of the removal of the Seat of Government at a very inconvenient season, and the necessity for making provision for the meeting of the Legislature, the repairs of public buildings, &c. Mr. Hincks then alluded to the excitement that prevailed throughout the country last year,--not a word, though, about what caused it--and the efforts made by the Government to secure the connexion with Great Britain, and concluded by saying, that if any item of the estimates was under the consideration of the Finance Committee, it could be postponed, but that the supplies ought not to be stopped, merely for the purpose of awaiting the Report of that Committee.³

MR. CAYLEY followed, but as he generally speaks very low, it is with difficulty he can be heard. He appeared, however, to agree with Mr. Hincks, that the embarrassment accruing from not being able to negotiate a loan to carry on the Public Works was no proof of a want of prosperity, and took the same views as Mr. Hincks with respect to the amount already paid for them, which he looked upon as £600,000 saved out of the revenue.⁴

MR. W. BOULTON, of Toronto, spoke in support of his amendment, recommending that the question should be postponed, either until the Finance Committee finally reported, or until the administration came down with a statement, showing what reductions would be made, consistent with carrying on the government with efficiency.⁵

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN said the expenditure belonged partly to the Civil List, partly to the contingencies of the government. The Civil List was a grant to the Crown for a certain period of years, which should be adhered to in good faith. If there was any disposition to interfere with it, a sufficient reason should be given to the Crown, and not let it appear that the engagement was not to be depended upon, and that there was a desire to treat Acts of Parliament like so much waste paper. He was aware that extravagant ideas had been raised upon the subject of retrenchment, but he would never remain in office and advocate a system that would render it impossible to carry on the government. If the country was not satisfied with him, he wished that it would get rid of him. He did his utmost to serve it, and no man could do more. With reference to a reduction of salaries, the government had indicated, when the salary of the Postmaster General was under discussion, what it was disposed to do, in compliance with the general desire for economy. When the Finance Committee reported, and the government refused to adopt his suggestions, as far as it consistently would, it would be time enough then to censure it--and not before. He did not think that either the

salaries of the Judges, or the Executive officers were too high,--and that opinion he had always entertained, both out of power and in. He was willing to reduce the salaries of the Judges, that of the Chief to £900 and the others to £800, as public opinion seemed to call for it; but he regarded it as a step in the wrong direction. He saw no reason to think differently from what he did when the Civil List was passed in 1846. If those who were selected to fill the offices of Judges and others equally high and responsible, were not paid in proportion to the incomes that the ablest and the most talented men could acquire by their professional exertions, the consequence would be that men of superior attainments would stand aloof from them.⁶

MR. H. SHERWOOD of Toronto would never concur in a vote to stop the supplies. The Finance Committee had applied to the Government for information, in order to know how to regulate the salaries, but it could not be obtained; the consequence was, that it could not give in a report, and the country would say that it had undertaken what it was unable to perform. He would neither reduce salaries to such a low scale as would debar men of superior abilities from taking office, nor would he have them extravagant. He was of opinion that the Finance Committee might be enabled to make a final report, and was desirous that it should, in order that the question of retrenchment might receive some kind of settlement.⁷

MR. CAYLEY charged Mr. Baldwin with throwing the onus on the Finance Committee.⁸

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN said this was an error, he had no such intention.⁹

MR. CAYLEY continued--The Finance Committee had forwarded certain queries to the government, which not being answered, and the estimates having been brought down, the conclusion was, that the session was drawing to a close without any probability of the labors of the Finance Committee being of any avail.¹⁰

MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE stated that the questions had been answered in writing, and that what had been sent had, differed in nowise from the information that had been previously asked of the Government, with the exception of the Solicitor General's appointment.¹¹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said that he had seen the written answers on the table in the Committee Room.¹²

MR. W. BOULTON of Toronto, said he had no desire to stop the supplies, but merely to get a Report from the Committee which had been appointed by the government in accordance with the speech from the throne. The intention was, apparently, to close the Session without a Report, and all the turmoil would have to be gone over again. The Reform party had always advocated retrenchment, and were bound to carry it out; and unless it did, the result would be that such a government would eventually be returned as would sweep away all salaries. (Oh! Oh!)¹³

COL. GUGY ridiculed Mr. Boulton's pretensions in setting himself up as a censor at once, both of the Government and the Finance Committee, telling him, at the same time, that what he said was merely a dull repetition of what he had uttered over and over again.¹⁴

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said that what Mr. Baldwin had advanced, with regard to the Judges, had reference to the future. Those who were at present on the Bench, had accepted their appointments in good faith, and that faith would be kept with them. He also responded to what Mr. Baldwin had said in regard to the salaries of the Judges and the Executive not being too high, and also in relation to the course pursued by the Government, relative to the Postmaster General's salary. As to non-attendance upon the Finance Committee, he would not give up the whole of every morning to it, as he had a multiplicity of other duties to

attend to; and, as regarded the composition of it, the Government had by no means that number on its side, to which it was entitled, in proportion to its supporters.¹⁵

(198)

And the Question being put on the amendment to the said proposed Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Cameron of KENT, Christie, Cryslar, DeWitt, Hopkins, McLean, Perry, Prince, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, and Smith of DURHAM.--(12.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Burritt, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cartier, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Dickson, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Fergusson, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Gagy, Guillet, Hincks, Johnson, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, Marquis, McConnell, McFarland, Merritt, Méthot, Meyers, Mongenais, Morrison, Nelson, Notman, Polette, Price, Richards, Robinson, Ross, Sauvageau,

(199)

Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stevenson, Thompson, Viger, Watts, and Wilson.--(56.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being put on the Amendment to the Original Question; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Cameron of KENT, Christie, Cryslar, DeWitt, Hopkins, McLean, Perry, Prince, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Smith of DURHAM, and Stevenson.--(13.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Burritt, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cartier, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Dickson, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Fergusson, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Gagy, Guillet, Hincks, Johnson, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, Marquis, McConnell, McFarland, Merritt, Méthot, Meyers, Mongenais, Morrison, Nelson, Notman, Polette, Price, Richards, Robinson, Ross, Sauvageau, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of WENTWORTH, Thompson, Viger, Watts, and Wilson.--(55.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Resolved, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee, to consider of the Supply granted to Her Majesty.

Mr. Boulton of Toronto moved, seconded by Mr. Prince, and the Question being put, That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, to report a system for raising and expending the resources of the Country according to the following propositions:--

1. That the Provincial Revenue or Consolidated Fund shall in future consist of the Revenues derived from Customs Duties, Bank Imposts, and Auction Duties only; and shall be appropriated for the support of the Civil Government, Legislature, Administration of Justice, Penitentiary, Geological Survey, Militia,

Pensions, Miscellaneous Items, and Interest on the Public Debt:

2. That the following sources of Revenue, now constituting part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, shall in future be transferred to the different District or Local Authorities, viz: Casual Revenue, Fines and Forfeitures, Duty on Whiskey and Stills, Shop Licenses, and Licenses for Billiard Tables, Steamboats, Ale and Beer Houses, and Hawkers and Pedlars: That the Act 9 Vic. c. 65, be repealed, and that the Marriage License and Tavern License Funds, already transferred to the several Districts, be (together with a Fee Fund, to be collected from litigants,) appropriated for the purpose of defraying the following expenses, viz: Local expenses of Administration of Justice, Hospitals and Charities, Lunatic Asylums, Local Institutions and Agricultural Societies:

3. That in order more clearly to define the objects for which the income from each separate source is expended, the undermentioned Revenue heretofore forming a part of the Consolidated Fund, and of certain special Funds, shall henceforward be expended on the undermentioned objects, viz: The Territorial Revenue (including the income from Public Lands,) for a Common School and District Library Fund: The Tonnage Duties in both Upper and Lower Canada, for the erection and maintenance of Light Houses: The Tolls and Revenue from Public Works, for the creation a Sinking Fund to pay off the principal of the Public Debt: The Grammar School and Jesuits' Estates Funds, for Literary Institutions in both Provinces: The Emigration Tax, for the temporary support of Emigrants, solely with a view of preventing their becoming a burden to the community: The Militia Fees, Fines &c., for the expense of the Adjutant General's Department; all of which, together with yearly returns of the College, and every other Fund derived through any public property, are to be accounted for annually to the Legislature:

4. That the Expenses of the Civil Government shall not hereafter exceed the sum of Eighteen thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds per annum, to be appropriated as follows:--viz,

Salary of Governor General, not exceeding Five thousand pounds.

Salary of Private Secretary, (including all expenses) not exceeding Seven hundred and fifty pounds.

Department of Provincial Secretary, not exceeding Two thousand pounds.

Department of Inspector General, not exceeding One thousand nine hundred pounds.

Department of Receiver General, not exceeding One thousand three hundred and seventy-five pounds.

Attorneys and Solicitors General, not exceeding One thousand five hundred pounds.

Executive Council, not exceeding One thousand pounds.

Contingent expenses of the above, not exceeding Five thousand two hundred and twenty-five pounds:

5. That the expenses of the Legislature shall not exceed the sum of Twenty-five thousand pounds:

6. That the expense of the Administration of Justice shall not exceed the sum of Twelve thousand five hundred pounds for Upper, and a like sum for Lower Canada: That all expenses incurred beyond the sum of Twenty-five thousand pounds, shall be borne by the several Districts in which the Courts may be situate, or defrayed from a Fund raised by fees to be paid by litigants:

7. That the expenses of the Provincial Penitentiary shall not exceed Six thousand five hundred pounds per annum:

8. That the expense of the Geological Survey of the Province shall not exceed One thousand pounds per annum:

9. That the expenses of the Militia Service shall not exceed One thousand pounds per annum, and that the collection of all fees and fines shall be made under the direction of this Department, who shall have the entire control and

responsibility of collecting the same:

10. That the expenditure for Pensions, now amounting to Ten thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine pounds eleven shillings and four pence, shall not be increased without a special Legislative enactment in each case:

11. That the sum of Six thousand six hundred and fifty-five pounds, now paid as Annuities to certain Indian Tribes, be borne out of the Land Fund for which this annual tax was originally created:

12. That the sum of Twelve thousand five hundred pounds shall be placed at the disposal of the Governor General, to make up any unavoidable deficiency in any of the Public Departments, or to provide for any other indispensable service,-- a Return of which shall be submitted annually to the Legislature.

13. That the expenses of the Department of Public Works shall not in future exceed the annual sum of Fourteen thousand pounds; and that the Department have the entire control of Navigations, Commerce, Light Houses, and every matter and thing relating thereto; or, otherwise, that it be abolished as soon as the Works in progress shall have been completed:

14. That any Surplus Revenue which may arise from time to time shall be appropriated towards the liquidation of the Public Debt:

15. That the expense of the collection of Customs Duties shall not in future

(200)

exceed the sum of Twelve thousand five hundred pounds per annum:

16. That a Bill be introduced into the Legislature to regulate Auction Duties, for the purpose of more effectually securing a fair revenue therefrom:

17. That all existing Laws relating to the Land Granting Department be repealed, and all Agencies discontinued; that no further issue of Scrip be made; that all Scrip now out-standing be called in, and land located for the same on or before the first October next, and no free grant be made after the present Session, of which immediate notice be given; and that, hereafter, the proceeds of every acre of land sold, as well as all other revenues constituting the Territorial Revenue Fund, shall be inviolably appropriated for the maintenance and support of Common Schools and District Libraries:

That a Land Board be established, to consist of the Provincial Secretary, Inspector General, Attorney General, Chief Commissioner of Public Works, and the Provincial Engineer, who shall also be ex officio Surveyor General; said Board to have the entire direction of this fund:

That the whole expense of the Land Board, the Surveyor-General, and Registrar's Department, shall not exceed Two thousand Five hundred pounds per annum:

That the sale and management of the Clergy, University, Grammar, and Common School Lands, now appropriated, shall be transferred to this Department, the sales of which shall not cost over five per cent in the aggregate, and those lands not surveyed not to exceed ten per cent:

That in case the said Board cannot dispose of the public domain on the terms specified, they may employ any responsible Company as Agents who will undertake to negotiate a loan and provide the balance for the Common School Fund:

That no money shall be advanced for new Surveys of Townships, Lots, Roads, or any other similar purpose, except by public competition; and all compensation for such service to be made in land:

That the Timber Dues, as well as the other sources of revenue now forming a part of that fund shall be paid by the Collector direct to the Receiver General, to guard against fraud. All Timber descending the Ottawa, whether cut from public or private lands, to be subject to duties:

18. That after the demise or removal of the present incumbents, no salary (except that of the Governor General) shall exceed the sum of One thousand pounds per annum: That all salaries, ranging from Five hundred to One thousand pounds, shall be reduced twenty per cent, with the exception of those proposed to be

fixed on the Civil Government List; and that all between Three hundred and Fifty hundred pounds be reduced ten per cent, subject however to exception in those cases where an increase of responsibility and labor may take place:

19. That all Provincial Acts relating to Customs Duties be repealed, and the following Duties substituted, viz: Fifty per cent on Liquors of every description; thirty-three, twenty-five, twelve and a half, and two and a half per cent, ad valorem, on all other articles, except , such ad valorem Duty to be hereafter reduced in proportion to the reduction of the interest on the Public Debt: That the bonding system be discontinued, and a credit of from three to twelve months extended to the Importer in lieu thereof:

20. That so soon as due provision is made for the payment of a Sinking Fund from the proceeds of the Public Works, limiting the amount of the Provincial Expenditure by law, and providing for the gradual reduction of the Customs Duties, with a view to their total removal after the Provincial Debt shall have been so paid and the credit of the Government firmly established, an Address be moved to the Imperial Government to guarantee a loan of Two million five hundred thousand pounds, at the lowest interest which their guarantee can command, to be secured on the credit of the Clergy Reserves, University, College Council, Grammar School, and Crown Lands, and to be applied towards the liquidation of the Public Debt now drawing a high rate of interest, as it becomes due, or as it can be brought up; and for the purpose of loaning to the different Railroad Companies and Municipalities for the improvement of the country in Public Works, on the security already provided for;

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Boulton of TORONTO, and Prince.--(2.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Boulton of NORFOLK, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Crysler, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Fergusson, Flint, Fortier, Gugy, Guillet, Johnson, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Malloch, Marquis, McConnell, McLean, Merritt, Méthot, Mongenais, Morrison, Nelson, Notman, Perry, Polette, Price, Richards, Robinson, Ross, Sauvageau, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stevenson, Thompson, Viger, and Watts.--(54.)

So it passed in the Negative.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of Supply.

Mr. Malloch took the Chair of the Committee;

MR. W. BOULTON, of Toronto, was just at the fag end of some statistics he had been getting up, according to his account, knowing that a Clerk in this establishment, a ... in another, and a book-keeper in another, had salaries, ranging between £100 and £150, and that one extremely prudent individual of this class had saved £65 a year, out of a salary of £125!¹⁶

MESSRS. H. BOULTON and H. SHERWOOD objected to the item of £276 12s 10d to the Commissariat for the transportation of troops, &c., to assist the civil power since the 1st of October, 1847, to the 28th of April 1850. The argument was that the principle of this kind of payment was wrong; and that the Province should not be called on to pay the sum in question.¹⁷

MR. H. SHERWOOD said that the government must have some correspondence with the imperial government on the question.¹⁸

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS would be willing to give every information about it in the House.¹⁹

COL. PRINCE made the pertinent suggestion that the Estimates were brought down at the last minute, when members had not time to discuss them or consider them. The gallant Colonel charged the ministry with having done this designedly, that they might get them forced through unexamined.²⁰

The same remarks were made with reference to the item of £1280 7s 9d for the transport of the Rifle Brigade to Mica Bay.²¹

COL. PRINCE and MR. PERRY did not desire to have any troops at all.²²

The motions for both items were carried without division.²³

On the item of £500 for Victoria College coming up, the two MESSRS. BOULTON opposed it.²⁴

In answer to their remarks, MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS stated that the abstract question of the payment of this sum would come up before the Finance Committee; but as to the voting of the sum then, he had no doubt about its propriety.²⁵

(200)

and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Malloch reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Orders de-
ferred.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed
until to-morrow.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Robinson, seconded by Mr. McFarland,
The House adjourned.

FOOTNOTES: 26 JULY 1850.

1. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 3 August 1850, gives a very detailed explanation of this bill.
2. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in identical accounts: HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 31 July 1850, and PILOT, 3 August 1850. The debate was also reported by: PILOT, 1 August 1850; and MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 August 1850.
3. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 31 July 1850.
4. IBID.
5. IBID.
6. IBID.
7. IBID.
8. IBID.
9. IBID.
10. IBID.
11. IBID.
12. IBID.
13. IBID.
14. IBID.
15. IBID.
16. IBID. Ellipsis represents an illegible word.
17. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 5 August 1850.
18. IBID.
19. IBID.
20. IBID.
21. IBID.
22. IBID., which made the following commentary: "The principle involved is important, and the whole matter will be brought up in the House. The discussion will then, I have no doubt, be very angry."
23. IBID.
24. IBID.
25. IBID.

SATURDAY, 27 JULY 1850.

(200)

Petition
brought up.

THE following Petition was brought up, and laid on the table:--

By the Honorable Mr. Badgley,--The Petition of A.F. Holmes, M.D. and others, the Faculty of Medicine of the University of McGill College.

Petitions read.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of the Reverend Andrew Balfour, Minister, and others, Church Wardens of St. Paul's Church in the Township of Kingsey, and St. Mark's Church in the Township of Durham, District of St. Francis; praying that measures be adopted to abolish all labor on the Lord's Day in the Postal Department of the Public Service.

Of Noel Darche, junior, and others, of the Parish of Chambly, District of Montreal; praying for aid to improve the piece of Road connecting the Longueuil

(201)

and Chambly and the Chambly and Granby Turnpike Roads.

Of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Canada West, representing one hundred and fifty-one subordinate divisions; praying that the Bill for the suppression of Intemperance may be passed unimpaired.

Of the Municipality of the Township of Waterloo; praying that the County Seat of the proposed County of Waterloo may not be established at Galt, and that no division be made of the said Township of Waterloo.

Of the Municipality of the Township of Wellesley; praying that no division be made of the Township of Waterloo until the County seat of the proposed new County is decided upon; that a new Municipality be formed out of the south halves of Peel and Maryborough, and added to the said proposed County, and that the County seat thereof be not established at Galt.

Of Messieurs Charles E. Levey and Company, and others, Merchants, Shipbuilders, and others, concerned in the Trade of the City and District of Quebec; praying that the Bill to incorporate the Ship-Carpenters of the District of Quebec may not pass into law.

Territorial
Divisions
(U.C.)

Ordered, That the Petition of Thomas Rich and others, of the Township of Dumfries; the Petition of Andrew Elliott and others, of the Town of Galt; the Petition of James Henderson and others, of the west section of the Township of Beverley; the Petition of George Kennedy and others, of Toronto and other Townships; the Petition of the Municipality of the Township of Waterloo; the Petition of the Municipality of the Township of Wellesley; and the Petition of William Carter and others, of the Township of McGillivray, County of Huron, be referred to the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to make certain alterations in the Territorial Divisions of Upper Canada.

Report on Pe-
tition of Rev.
T. Destrois-
maisons and
others.

Mr. Taché, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of the Reverend T. Destroismaisons and others, of the Parish of St. Germain de Rimouski, County of Rimouski, and other references, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which was read.

Appendix (L.L.)

For the said Report, see Appendix (L.L.)

Ordered, That Five hundred copies of the said Report be printed in the French language, and Two hundred and fifty copies in the English language, for the use of the Members of this House.

Private Bills.

Resolved, That the time for receiving Reports of Committees

on Private Bills be extended until Saturday next.

Eighth Report
of Committee
on Private
Bills.

The Honorable Mr. Badgley, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Eighth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill to alter and amend two several Acts passed respectively in the seventh year and in the ninth year of Her present Majesty's Reign, relating to the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, and have agreed to the same with one amendment, which they beg to report for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Trust and
Loan Com-
pany (U.C.)
Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to alter and amend two several Acts passed respectively in the seventh year and in the ninth year of Her present Majesty's Reign, relating to the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, as reported from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

Montreal and
Bytown Tele-
graph Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Bytown and Montreal Telegraph Company," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration; and the same were read, as follow:--

Press 3, line 28. Leave out from "Act" to "and" in line 34.

Press 7, line 22. Leave out from "aforesaid" to "and" in line 39.

Press 9, line 17. After "offence" insert "besides paying the amount of damages sustained by the Company by such obstructions or interruptions."

Press 12, line 35. Leave out "ten" and insert "four".

Press 13, line 1. Leave out from "McNider" to "Robert," and leave out from "Hervey" to "Nicholas" in line 2, and insert "Robert Bell, John L. Campbell, Alexander Workman, Charles Sparrow."

Press 16, line 3. Leave out from "require" to "Provided" in line 17, and insert

"No.

"For value received from , do hereby assign and transfer unto the said shares (on each of which has been paid Currency, amounting to the sum of) in the Capital Stock of the Bytown and Montreal Telegraph Company, subject to the Rules and Regulations of the said Company. Witness hand, at the Office of said Company, this day of one thousand eight hundred and ."

" do hereby accept the foregoing assignment of shares in the Stock of the Bytown and Montreal Telegraph Company, assigned to as above mentioned, at the Office of said Company, this day of one thousand eight hundred and ."

"Witness ."

Press 20, line 46. After "any" insert "Telegraph."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Malloch do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

Agriculture
(L.C.) Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Taché have leave to bring in a Bill to continue and amend the Act for the better encouragement of Agriculture in Lower Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on

Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Perry, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cameron of Kent,

Monies
made and
Lands granted
to Religious
Denomina-
tions, &c.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying he will cause to be laid before this House, at the earliest possible period, a full and complete Statement of all monies paid to Religious Denominations, Churches, Congregations, or individual Ministers of Religion, or the widows or families of Ministers, from the year 1814 to 1840 inclusive, specifying the names of the parties receiving, the dates, and amount paid to each, shewing from what fund the same was paid, whether from the Casual

(202)

and Territorial Revenue, or from the proceeds of sales or rent of Clergy Reserves, or from any other public fund whatever; also, a similar Statement of all grants of lands of whatever description made to the various Religious Denominations, Churches, Congregations, or individual Ministers of Religion, for any purpose or commission whatever, shewing the nature and terms of the same, the date of the grant, and extent of the land so given, made, or granted in each respective case, with the name or names of the party or parties receiving the same.

Ordered, that the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Merritt, seconded by Mr. Hopkins,

Grimsby Har-
bour Bill.

Ordered, That the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to prolong the time for the completion of the Grimsby Breakwater, Pier and Harbour," be read a second time, on Monday next.

Pilots' Incor-
poration Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Pilots for and above the Harbour of Quebec, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Lemieux do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Goods and
Chattels Ex-
emption from
Seizure Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to exempt a certain amount of goods and chattels of certain kinds from seizure under execution in civil cases, being read;

The Honorable Mr. Cameron of Kent moved, seconded by Mr. DeWitt, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

Mr. Smith of Frontenac moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Macdonald, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided; and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Cameron of Cornwall, Cartier, Chabot, Solicitor General Drummond, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Gugy, Guillet, Hincks, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, Lemieux, Macdonald of Kingston, McFarland, McLean, Méthot, Meyers, Nelson, Polette, Price, Robinson, Ross, Scott of BYTOWN, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stevenson,

Taché, Thompson, and Viger.--(33.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Bell, Burritt, Cameron of KENT, DeWitt, Fergusson, Flint, Holmes, Laurin, Merritt, Perry, Richards, and Smith of WENTWORTH.--(12.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, this day six months.

Quebec and
St. Andrew's
Railway Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Quebec and St. Andrew's Railway Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to incorporate the Quebec and Saint Andrew's Railroad Company."

Ordered, That Mr. Chauveau do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

University
Bill.

An engrossed Bill to remove certain doubts respecting the intention of the Act of the last Session of the Parliament of this Province for amending the Charter of the University of Toronto, and to provide for the institution and endowment of Regius and other Professorships, Lectureships, Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Prizes, and other Rewards in the said University, and for other purposes connected with the said University, and with the College and Royal Grammar School of Upper Canada College forming an appendage thereof, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

County of
Grey Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for the erection of certain territory in Upper Canada into a new County, to be called the County of Grey, and for certain purposes relating to such new County, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Homestead
Seizure Pre-
vention Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to prevent the seizure and sale of the Homestead in satisfaction of debt, in certain cases and upon certain conditions, being read;

The Honorable Mr. Cameron of Kent moved, seconded by Mr. Perry, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

Mr. Smith of Frontenac moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Macdonald, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cartier, Chabot, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Pourquin, Gagn, Guillet, Hincks, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Lemieux, Macdonald of KINGSTON, McFarland, Méthot, Price, Richards, Robinson, Ross, Scott of BY-TOWN, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stevenson, Taché, and Viger.--(28.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Bell, Boulton of NORFOLK, Burritt, Cameron of KENT, Fergusson,

Holmes, Laurin, and Perry.--(8.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, this day six months.

Bill relating to
British Planta-
tion Vessels.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend an Act to secure the right of property in British Plantation Vessels navigating the inland waters of this Province, and not registered under the Act of the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom passed in the third and fourth years of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, "An Act for the registering of British Vessels," and to facilitate transfers of the same, and to prevent the fraudulent assignm^tent of any property in such vessels, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time on Monday next.

Interest of
Money Laws
Amendment
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend and simplify the Laws relating to the Interest of Money," being read;

(203)

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Monday next.

Wellington
Land Tax By-
Law Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to remove all doubts as to the validity of a certain By-Law of the District Council of the late District of Wellington, intituled, "A By-Law to equalize the tax on all Lands," and to provide for the collection of the rates imposed by the said By-Law, being read;

Mr. Fergusson moved, seconded by Mr. Bell, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

Mr. Malloch moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Macdonald, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Boulton of NORFOLK, Burritt, Cameron of DENWALL, Chabot, Crysler, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Fortier, Gagny, Guillet, Hinks, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Lemieux, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Malloch, Marquis, Merritt, Méthot, Meyers, Mongenais, Nelson, Robinson, Ross, Sauvageau, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stevenson, and Viger.--(32.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Bell, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Fergusson, Hall, Holmes, McConnell, McFarland, Thompson, and Watts.--(11.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, this day six months.

Imprisonment
for Debt Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill for abolishing imprisonment for Debt, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Bell took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Bell reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed

him to move for leave to sit again.

And the Question being put, That the Committee have leave to sit again;

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Boulton of NORFOLK, Cameron of KENT, Christie, Crysler, Lewis, Fergusson, Flint, Hall, Holmes, Johnson, Laurin, McConnell, McFarland, Merrett, Perry, Prince, Sauvageau, Scott of BYTOWN, and Stevenson.--(19.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Chabot, Solicitor General Burrmond, Dumas, Fortier, Fournier, Jugy, Guillet, Hincks, Attorney General LaFontaine, Lemieux, Musgrave of KINGSTON, Malloch, Marquis, McKot, Meyers, Mongenais, Nelson, Robinson, Ross, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Smith of FRONTENAC, Taché, Thompson, Viger, Watts, and Wilson.--(29.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Special Committee to which was referred the Bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, excepting in cases of fraud, and to extend the remedy by Writs of Execution.

Message from the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fenning's Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--
Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment, viz:--

Vaughan Road Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Vaughan Road Company;"

Burial Places (U.C.) Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to permit Lands in Upper Canada to be conveyed to Trustees for Burial Places:"

Militia Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to continue for a limited time therein mentioned, the Act for the better defence of the Province, and to regulate the Militia thereof:"

Toronto Mechanics' Institute Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Mechanics' Institute of the City of Toronto:"

Bill to enable Government to dispose of certain claims.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable the Provincial Government to dispose of claims against certain Companies for Loans made to them under the authority of certain Acts of the Parliament of Upper Canada:"

Montreal New Court House Appropriation Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to appropriate the monies arising from Duties on Tavern Licenses in the County and City of Montreal towards defraying the cost of the New Court House to be erected in the City of Montreal:"

Montreal Fire, Life, and Inland Navigation Assurance Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to grant further powers to the Montreal Fire, Life, and Inland Navigation Assurance Company, and to change the name of the said Corporation:"
And also,

Counter's Patent Bill.

The Legislative Council communicate to the Assembly the Proofs and Evidence on which is founded the Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable John Counter to obtain a Patent for making Stoves of a new pattern, and on a new principle;" and request

that the same may be returned to their Honors.

And then he withdrew.

Orders de-
ferred.

Mr. Gugy moved, seconded by Mr. Christie, and the Question being put, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until Monday next; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then, on motion of Mr. Gugy, seconded by Mr. Christie,
The House adjourned until Monday next.

MONDAY, 29 JULY 1850.

(203)

Petitions
brought up.

THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin,
--The Petition of Samuel Pearson and others, of Upper Canada.

By Mr. Notman,--The Petition of Marcus Gunn, of St. Thomas, Printer.

By the Honorable Mr. Robinson,--The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of Simcoe.

By Mr. Fergusson,--The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of Nichol.

Petitions read.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of J.F. Lantier, Esquire, and others, of the Parish of St. Polycarpe, and of the Township of Newton, County of Vaudreuil; praying that the County seat be removed to a more central position.

(204)

Of A.F. Holmes, M. D. and others, the Faculty of the University of McGill College; praying that the Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Members of the Medical Profession in Lower Canada, and to regulate the study and practice of Physic and Surgery therein, may not pass into Law.

Petition of H.
Allen.

Mr. Prince moved, seconded by Mr. Christie, and the Question being put, That the Petition of Henry Allen, of the City of Toronto, Esquire, Barrister at Law, and heretofore Judge of the District Court of the District of London, praying for the repeal of the Acts 9 Vic. cap. 36 & 38, or the adoption of such other measures as may relieve him from certain imputations connected with his dismissal from the said office, be referred to a Committee of seven Members, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records;

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Christie, McFarland, and Prince.--(3.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Bouthillier, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cayley, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Fergusson, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Guillet, Hall, Holmes, Johnson, Attorney General LaFontaine, Laurin, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, Marquis, McConnell, McLean, Méthot, Meyers, Notman, Price, Robinson, Ross, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stevenson, Taché, Thompson, and Viger.--(41.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Ninth Report
of Committee
on Private
Bills.

The Honorable Mr. Badgley, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Ninth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill to incorporate the Association called "La Société Ecclésiastique de St. Michel," and have agreed to certain amendments thereto, which they respectfully submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

St. Michel
Ecclésiastical
Society Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Association called "La Société Ecclésiastique de St. Michel," as reported by the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Thursday next.

Vessels Night
Light Bill.

The Honorable Mr. Cameron of Cornwall reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to amend an Act, intituled, "An Act to compel Vessels to carry a light during the Night, and to make sundry provisions to regulate the navigation of the waters of this Province," That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

St. Hyacinthe
Incorporation
Bill.

Mr. Solicitor General Drummond reported from Select Committee on the Bill for the incorporation of the Town of St. Hyacinthe, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Ameliasburgh
Survey Bill.

Mr. Stevenson, from the Select Committee on the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to confirm a certain Survey of the Township of Ameliasburgh, in Upper Canada," presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have carefully examined the Bill referred to them, and have had before them Alexander Russell, Esquire, Senior Surveyor in the Crown Lands Department, from whose evidence it appears, that the Survey of the Township of Ameliasburgh was commenced by Deputy Surveyors Kottes and Aitkins, whose field notes however were not returned, or if so, cannot be found; that in 1816, little was known, in the Surveyor General's Office, of their Survey, and therefore Mr. Wilmot was directed to complete the Survey of the Township, which he did accordingly.

It also appears, by a Plan returned by Mr. Wilmot, in 1816, that Mr. Aitkins had only run the first concession, also, the third concession from the western boundary to Lot No. 73, and the fourth concession to Lot No. 79.

Your Committee have reason to believe that all the inhabitants of the second, third, and fourth concessions, have settled on and occupy their land in accordance with Wilmot's Survey; and that the establishment of his Survey will not interfere with the actual occupation of any owner of land in the Township.

Your Committee therefore beg leave to report the Bill, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to confirm a certain Survey of the Township of Ameliasburgh, in Upper Canada," be read the third time to-morrow.

Building So-
cieties (U.C.)
Bill.

Mr. Bell reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Act to encourage the establishment of certain Societies, commonly called Building Societies, in that part of the Province of Canada That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole

House, for Wednesday next.

Ninth Report
of Committee
on Railroads
and Telegraph
Lines.

The Honorable Mr. Robinson, from the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Ninth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Bill to authorize the Union of the Montreal and Lachine Railroad Company, and the Lake St. Louis and Province Line Railroad Company, and for other purposes connected with the said Companies, and have agreed to report the same, without amendment.

Lachine and
Province Line
Railroads
Union Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to authorize the Union of the Montreal and Lachine Railroad Company, and the Lake St. Louis and Province Line Railroad Company, and for other purposes connected with the said Companies, be engrossed, and read the third

time to-morrow.

Private Lunatic Asylums
(U.C.) Bill.

Mr. McFarland reported from the Select Committee on the Bill for the inspection and proper management of Private Asylums for Insane Persons, in Upper Canada, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments therewith.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Public Accounts.

(205)
Ordered, That the Select Committee on the Public Accounts of the year 1849, have leave to report from time to time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Badgley, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Macdonald,

Counter's
Patent Bill.

Ordered, That the Proofs and Evidence on which was founded the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to enable John

Counter to obtain a Patent for making Stoves of a new pattern, and on a new principle," which were communicated to this House by the Honorable the Legislative Council, on Saturday last, be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Frontenac, seconded by Mr. Holmes,

Adjournment.

Resolved, That when this House doth adjourn it will adjourn until to-morrow at ten o'clock in the

forenoon.

Timber Licenses on the
Gatineau
River.

The Honorable Mr. Price, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, bearing date the 11th

July, 1850, and praying that he would cause to be laid before this House, a Return of the names of parties holding Licenses to cut Timber or Saw Logs upon the Gatineau River and its branches, the number of miles held by each, the deposits paid thereon by each, and the amount of duty collected for each limit in the last two years, distinguishing Timber from Saw Logs; also, the number of square miles of timbered land upon the said River and its

licenses yet unlicensed, the names of the applicants for any portion thereof, and the quantity applied for by each.

Appendix
M.M.

For the said Return, see Appendix (M.M.)

Expenditure of
the Public
Revenue, and
Pensions.

The Honorable Mr. Boulton moved, seconded by Mr. Perry, and the Question being put, That leave be given to bring in a Bill to regulate the Expenditure of the Revenue of this Province, and to restrain the granting of Pensions; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Macdonald of NORFOLK, Burritt, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cameron of AMH, Christie, Dewitt, Dickson, Holmes, Johnson, Lemieux, Macdonald of KENTWORTH, Sir Allan N. MacNab, McFarland, McLean, Meyers, Perry, Prince, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, and Smith of FRONTENAC.--(19.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Bouthillier, Cauchon, Drummond, Solicitor General Drummond, Fergusson, Fortier, Fournier, Guillet, Hall, Hincks, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Solicitor General Macdonald, Marquis, McConnell, Merritt, Méthot, Mongenais, Nelson, Prise, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, Viger, Watts, and Wilson.--(31.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Parsonages
and Rectories
(U.C.) Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Cameron of Kent have leave to bring in a Bill relating to Parsonages and Rectories in Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

York County
Grammar
Schools Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Macdonald have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the payment of the sum of money therein mentioned, for the use of three additional Grammar Schools in the County of York, for the year 1849.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Chartered
Banks Rights
Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Macdonald have leave to bring in a Bill to confer certain rights upon the Chartered Banks of this Province, and to declare the rights already possessed by them

in certain cases.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Thursday next.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Cameron of Kent, seconded by Mr. Flint,
Tavern Li-
censes.

Resolved, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee, to consider the mode of granting Licenses for the sale of intoxicating Liquors, and the expediency of making new provision in that behalf.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Fergusson took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Fergusson reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:--

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to amend the Laws regulating the issuing of Tavern Licenses, so as to establish an effective system of control by the local authorities over the granting of such Licenses, with a view to prevent their being granted to improper persons, or in too great number.

2. Resolved, That it is expedient to make Tavern-keepers responsible to a greater extent than they now are by law, for the mischief occasioned by their furnishing intoxicating Liquors to persons in improper quantities and under improper circumstances.

3. Resolved, That it is expedient to vest in the local authorities the power of licensing and the control over the Temperance Hotels, Beer Houses, and other establishments of like kind, with power to impose a duty for such License; and further to limit the sale of Spirituous Liquors by Storekeepers, Distillers, and others, in small quantities.

4. Resolved, That it is expedient to make stringent provisions for giving effect to the principles contained in the foregoing Resolutions.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Intemperance
Prevention
Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Cameron of Kent have leave to bring in a Bill for the more effectual prevention of Intemperance.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, tomorrow.

Municipal
Corporations
(U.C.) Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin have leave to bring in a Bill for correcting certain errors and omissions in the Act of the Parliament of this Province passed in the last Session thereof,

intituled, "An Act to provide by one general Law for the erection of Municipal Corporations, and the establishment of Regulations of Police in and for the several Counties, Cities, Towns, Townships, and Villages in Upper Canada," for amending certain of the provisions of the said Act, and making some further pro-

(206)

visions for the better accomplishment of the object thereof.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Message from
the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fenings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--
Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment, viz:--

Right of Ap-
peal Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to extend the right of Appeal in certain cases in Upper Canada:"

Church Lands
(U.C.) Mort-
gage Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Trustees holding Land upon which Churches are erected in Upper Canada, to mortgage the same to pay off the debts due by such Churches:"

Beef and Pork
Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend, and render permanent as amended, the Act to regulate the inspection of Beef and Pork:" And also,

L. Comte's
Relief Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable Louis Comte to recover a certain amount due to him by the Parish of Saint Edouard, in the District of Montreal," with several Amendments; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

On motion of Mr. Solicitor General Drummond, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Price,

Sherbrooke
Election.

Resolved, That the grounds and reasons set forth by William Locker Felton, Esquire, and others, in the Petition by them presented to this House against the Election and Return of John Sewall, Esquire, a Member of this House, to represent the County of Sherbrooke during the present Parliament, if true, are sufficient to void the said Election.

L. Comte's
Relief Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable Louis Comte to recover a certain amount due to him by the Parish of Saint Edouard in the District of Montreal," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration; and the same were read, as follow:--

Press 3, line, 17. After "the" leave out "time when" and insert "passing"

Press 3, line 18. Leave out from "Act" to "the" where it occurs for the second time.

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Cartier do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Hincks, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General LaFontaine,

Longueuil and
Chambly
Turnpike Road
Bill.

Ordered, That the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to place the Longueuil and Chambly Turnpike Road under the control of the Commissioners of Public Works," be read a second time to-mor-

row.

Freedom of
Banking Bill.

The Order of the day for the third reading of the engrossed Bill to establish Freedom of Banking in this Province, and for other purposes relative to Banks and Banking, being read;

The Honorable Mr. Merritt moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Hincks, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read the third time;

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down,

as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Bell, Boulton of NORFOLK, Harritt, Cartier, Cauchon, Cayley, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Guillet, Hincks, Holmes, Johnson, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, Laurin, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, McConnell, McFarland, McLean, Merritt, Méthot, Mongerais, Nelson, Ferry, Polette, Richards, Ross, Scott of BYTOWN, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Taché, Watts, and Wilson.--(33.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Balgley, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cameron of KENT, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Crysler, Dewitt, Dickson, Fournier, LaTerrière, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Mullooch, Meyers, Robinson, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Seymour, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stevenson, Thompson, and Viger.--(24.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Merritt do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Bill relating to
British Planta-
tion Vessels.

An engrossed Bill to amend an Act to secure the right of property in British Plantation Vessels navigating the inland waters of this Province, and not registered under the Act of the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom passed in the third and fourth years of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, "An Act for the registering of British Vessels," and to facilitate transfers of the same, and to prevent the fraudulent assignment of any property in such vessels, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Cameron of Cornwall do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Niagara and
Detroit Rivers
Railroad Bill.
(No. 2.)

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill for the incorporation of a Company to construct a Railroad between the Niagara and Detroit Rivers, being read;

The Honorable Mr. Hincks moved, seconded by Mr. Prince, and the Question being proposed, That this House will now resolve itself into the said Committee;

Sir Allan N. MacNab moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof;¹

SIR A. MACNAB then made a speech in favor of the Great Western², abounding in facts, figures, and arguments, ... ((supporting)) his proposition.³ ((His)) most pitiful ... tale of the prevailing scarcity of money, ever since its contemplation, glanced lightly over the want of vigour in its management of late years⁴. He shewed ... that the Great Western Company had fulfilled all their engagements⁵, and stated that the Directory had abundance of funds now, and were going on with the work instantaneously, that it would be unjust to grant a Charter to its rival, at that critical time when its rapid construction was just about commencing, and finally told the old story about its rival Road, being an American job, and tending

to divert the Western Trade from Canada.⁶

The hon. MR. M. CAMERON made a ... speech in favor of the Niagara and Detroit Road⁷.

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS spoke upon the subject at great length, in favor of the Niagara and Detroit Road, and with his usual talent in figures illustrated the difference in the cost of construction, as well as the probability of securing the best trade, in favor of the road he advocated.⁸

COL. PRINCE ... spoke for nearly three hours on the subject, and raised a hearty laugh at the expense of the Great Western management, and when he spoke of the fifteen hundred pounds being expended at Hamilton, in making scarcely any impression at all, he wondered how many thousands would be thrown into "this gulf" "this TARTARUS" as he facetiously termed it, before even a beginning would appear.⁹

No less than seventeen Members spoke during the discussion. Of these, SIR A. MACNAB, MR. SOL. GEN. MACDONALD, MR. CAYLEY, MR. COM. PUB. WORKS MERRITT, MR. DICKSON, MR. W. BOULTON of Toronto, and DR. NELSON, opposing the chartering of the rival road.¹⁰

MR. M. CAMERON of Kent, MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS, MR. ROBINSON, COL. PRINCE, COL. GUGY, MR. HOLMES, MR. CAUCHON, MR. J. SCOTT of Bytown, and MR. RICHARDS, supported the proposition.¹¹

Just before the question was taken, MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS rose and stated that he was prepared to offer a compromise, which could not fail to be satisfactory. It was to the effect that the Bertie Company were prepared, if their charter was granted, to build the road from Detroit to Hamilton thus abandoning all their objections to the expensive portion of the route, and actually offering to surmount difficulties which they had from the outset declared insurmountable!¹²

(206)

The Honorable Mr. Robinson moved, seconded by Mr. Solicitor General Drummond, and the Question being put, That the further consideration of the said Motion be postponed until to-morrow; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Chabot, Christie, Crysler, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Fergusson, Elliot, Guay, Hall, Hincks, Holmes, Johnson, McConnell, McFarland, McLean, Merritt, Meyers, Mongenais, Prince, Richards, Robinson, Scott of BYTOWN, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, Thompson, and Wilson.--(31.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Burritt, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Dickson, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Guillet, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, Laurin, Lemieux, Lyon, Solicitor General Macdonald, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, Marquis, Nelson, Notman, Polette, Ross, Sauvageau, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Seymour, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stevenson, Viger, and Watts.--(35.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO,

Cameron of CORNWALL, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Crysler, Dickson,
Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Guillet, Laurin, Lemieux, Lyon, Solicitor General
Macdonald, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, Marquis,
McLean, Meyers, Nelson, Polette, Ross, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Seymour, Smith
of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stevenson, and Viger.--(34.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Burritt, Cameron of KENT, Cartier,
Cauchon, DeWitt, Solicitor General Emmond, Fergusson, Flint, Guy, Hall,
Hincks, Holmes, Johnson, Laforest, Attorney General LaFontaine, McConnell,
McFarland, Merritt, Mongenais, Notman, Prince, Richards, Robinson, Sauvageau,
Scott of BYTOWN, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Taché, Thompson, Watts, and Wilson.--
(32.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Resolved, That this House will resolve itself into the said Committee, this
day six months.

Orders de-
ferred.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be
postponed until to-morrow.

Then, on motion of Mr. DeWitt, seconded by Mr. Smith of Wentworth,
The House adjourned.

FOOTNOTES: 29 JULY 1850.

1. The debate on this matter was reported by: ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 2 August 1850, copied from HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 31 July 1850; and KENT ADVERTISER, 8 August 1850. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 31 July 1850, stated "We regret very much that the silly course which the House has pursued toward the press, prevents us from furnishing this interesting debate."
2. KENT ADVERTISER, 8 August 1850.
3. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 31 July 1850.
4. KENT ADVERTISER, 8 August 1850.
5. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 31 July 1850.
6. KENT ADVERTISER, 8 August 1850.
7. IBID.
8. IBID.
9. IBID.
10. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 31 July 1850.
11. IBID.
12. IBID.

TUESDAY, 30 JULY 1850.

MORNING SITTING.

(207)

Petitions
brought up.

THE following Petitions were severally brought up,
and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Polette,--The Petition of the Reverend
Samuel S. Wood, A. M. and others, the Committee of Management of the Three
Rivers Academy.

By Mr. Crysler,--The Petition of John Dickey and others, of the Township
of Williamsburgh, County of Dundas.

By Mr. Lyon,--The Petition of John Ring and others, of the Township of
Nepean, County of Carleton.

Petition of J.
Smith and
others, com-
mitted.

Ordered, That the Petition of James Smith, Esquire,
and others, of the Counties of Kent and Lambton,
be referred to the Committee of the whole House
on the Bill to make certain alterations in the
Territorial Divisions of Upper Canada, and other

references.

On motion of Mr. Sherwood of Brockville, seconded by the Honorable Mr.
Cameron of Cornwall,

Adjournment.

Resolved, That when this House doth adjourn, it
will adjourn until three o'clock in the after-

noon of this day.

Quebec Trinity
House Act.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee
to consider the expediency of amending the Quebec
Trinity House Act, and of changing the Tonnage Duties

on certain Shipping, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Wilson took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent
therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Wilson reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and
directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again at the next sitting of
this House.

Elgin Associa-
tion Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the
Bill to incorporate the Elgin Association for the
settlement and moral improvement of the colored

population of Canada, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee
of the whole House, for Thursday next.

Frank's Road
Allowance
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the
Bill to vest in John Frank a certain Road allowance
in the Township of Adelaide, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

Registry Law
(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee
on the Bill to amend the Registry Law of Upper Canada,
being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Armstrong took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Armstrong reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again at the next sitting of this House.

Medical Pro-
fession (L.C.)
Bill. (No. 1.)

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Members of the Medical Profession in Lower Canada and to regulate the study and practice of Physic and Surgery therein, to afford relief to certain persons who were in practice as Physicians and Surgeons in this Province at the time when the said Act became Law, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

Medical Pro-
fession (L.C.)
Bill. (No. 2.)

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Members of the Medical Profession in Lower Canada and to regulate the study and practice of Physic and Surgery there-
in;

The Honorable Mr. LaTerrière moved, seconded by Mr. Fortier, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

The Honorable Mr. Badgley moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Macdonald, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Christie, Cryslar, Fergusson, Flint, Fournier, Gagy, Holmes, Hopkins, Johnson, Lyon, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Malloch, McConnell, McLean, Notman, Perry, Scott of BYTOWN, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Smith of

(208)

FRONTENAC, Stevenson, and Wilson.--(27.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Burritt, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Fortier, Fourquin, Guillet, Lacoste, LaTerrière, Larin, Lemieux, Methot, Mongenais, Polette, Sauvageau, Smith of DURHAM, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, Viger, and Watts.--(24.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, this day six months.

Moore Town-
ship Road Al-
lowance Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to vest in certain Inhabitants in the Town-ship of Moore a Road allowance therein, and to establish a new Road in lieu thereof, being read;

Mr. Wilson moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Robinson, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

The Honorable Mr. Cameron of Kent moved in amendment to the Question,

seconded by Mr. Flint, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

Mr. Richards moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Robinson, and the Question being put, That the Debate be adjourned until Thursday next;

The House divided:

Yeas, 22.

Nays, 20.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Adjournment.

Mr. Solicitor General Drummond moved, seconded by

Mr. Scott of Two Mountains, and the Question being put, That this House do now adjourn;

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chaudeau, Christie, Crysler, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Holmes, Jobin, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, McLean, Méhot, Mongenais, Nelson, Notman, Polette, Ross, Sauvageau, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Taché, Viger, and Wilson.--(30.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Cameron of KENT, DeWitt, Fergusson, Flint, Hopkins, Johnson, Lyon, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Malloch, McConnell, Richards, Robinson, Scott of BYTOWN, Seymour, Smith of DURHAM, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stevenson, Thompson, and Watts.--(21.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

And the House accordingly adjourned.

AFTERNOON SITTING, 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Petitions
brought up.

THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Flint,--The Petition of the Reverend

Alexander Pym, A. B. Minister, and others, Church Wardens of the Churches of Oakville and Palermo.

By Mr. Bell,--The Petition of Peter G. Fraser and others, of the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew; the Petition of Josias Richey and others, of the County of Lanark; and the Petition of John Mair, M. D., President and others, members of Temperance Societies, and others, in the City of Kingston.

By Mr. Holmes,--The Petition of James Gibb, Esquire, President, and others, Directors of the Quebec Bank.

Petition of L.
Laplante and
others referred.

Resolved, That the Petition of Louis Laplante and others, Proprietors of Steam and other Ferry-boats having recourse to the Lower Town Market in the City of Quebec, be referred to a Select

Committee, composed of Mr. Ross, the Honorable Mr. Chabot, Mr. Méhot, Mr. Laurin, and Mr. Chaudeau, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Bill relating to
protests (U.C.)

The Honorable Mr. Cameron of Kent, from the Select Committee on the Bill to limit the sum to be allowed for the expenses of noting and protesting

Bills and Notes, in certain cases, under the Act to regulate the damages on Protested Bills of Exchange in Upper Canada, and the Bill to amend and ex-

Promissory
Notes and
Bills of Ex-
change Bill.

plain the Acts therein mentioned relative to Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have considered the two Bills referred to them; the first, for limiting the sum to be allowed for the expenses of noting and protesting Bills and Notes, in certain cases, under the Act to regulate the Transfer on Protested Bills of Exchange in Upper Canada, and the second, to amend and explain the Acts therein mentioned relative to Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange, and would respectfully recommend that certain provisions of the last named Bill be incorporated with the former Bill. Your Committee have amended the said Bill accordingly, and made certain other alterations therein, and have now the honor to report the said Bill as amended, for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Thursday next.

Biddings at
Sheriffs' Sales
(L.C.) Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Lemieux and Mr. Guillet be added to the Select Committee to which was referred the Bill to guarantee Biddings at Sheriffs' Sales in Lower Canada.

Chatham
Town Lots
Patent Bill.

The Honorable Mr. Price reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to remedy an error in certain Letters Patent for two Lots in the Town of Chatham, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and

made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Morrison took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Morrison reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Morrison reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

School Assess-
ment (L.C.)

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General LaFontaine, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor

General, the following Return:--

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 23rd July, 1850,

(209)

praying for a Tabular Return of the amount levied in Lower Canada by Assessment for School purposes; also, by rate bill or otherwise, in accordance with the School Law of Lower Canada.

By Command.

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 30th July, 1850.

Education Office,
Montreal, 27th July, 1850.

Table of Monies levied by Assessment in each year to meet the annual grant from Government, since the existing Law has been in operation:--

1846, second part	.....	£ 11859	13	9
1847, do	.....	24793	14	11
1848, do	.....	23678	1	7
1849,* do	.....	21369	18	4
		<hr/>		
Total	.....	£ 81701	8	7
		<hr/>		

Certified.

J. B. MEILLEUR,
S. E.

* Many Municipalities will only receive their share of the grant when the next demand for money is made. They are in the habit of sending in their Returns annually, only.

J. B. MEILLEUR,
S. E.

Education Office,
Montreal, 27th July, 1850.

Table of Monies furnished by rate-payers, for building, whether by Assessment or by voluntary contribution:--

1846	.....	£ 4396	10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1847	.....	7146	19	11
1848	.....	11018	9	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1849	.....	9245	3	2
1850	.....	10767	13	3
		<hr/>		
		£ 42574	16	3
Amount, from 1845 up to this period, under the existing Law	.....	10535	18	11
		<hr/>		
Total	.....	£ 53110	15	2
		<hr/>		

Certified.

J. B. MEILLEUR,
S. E.

NOTE. These sums include the value of the Building Lots which, in many cases, have been given either by the Fabriques, or by private individuals; also, the value of certain buildings given by the Fabriques for Model Schools, and which it was necessary to adopt to that object.

J. B. MEILLEUR,
S. E.

Special Magis-
trates and
Mounted
Police.

The Honorable Mr. Hincks, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, the following Return:--

Supplementary Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 4th of July, 1850, for a copy of the Commission appointing C. Wetherall and W.K. McCord, and R.B. Johnson and William Ermatinger to be Special Magistrates, under which they acted within the City of Montreal during the year 1849; and also of the appointments of the Captain and Officers of the Mounted Police Force, according to an Order in Council, in May, 1849, and also a copy of the said Order in Council; also, the Title of the Act, Ordinance, or other Law under which such Order has been issued, or Police Force established.

By Command.

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 30th July, 1850.

LIST of Men to serve as a Mounted Constabulary Force, organized by Messrs. Wetherall and McCord, and present this sixteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, before me, William Ermatinger, Esquire, Inspector and Superintendent of Police, and having taken the Oath of Allegiance and Oath of Office as Constables, as follows, to wit:--Oath,--
"You swear that you shall well and truly serve Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, in the Office of Constable for the City and District of Montreal, for the purpose of preserving the Peace and preventing felonies, and apprehending offenders against the Peace, according to the best of your skill and knowledge during your continuance in Office.--So help you GOD."

NAMES.

TRADE.

Pierre Fortin,	Inspector,
Joseph Spencer,	Chief Constable,
Francois X. Bois,	do
John Smith,	Constable,
Henry A. Wilde,	do
John McGarry,	Sub-Constable,
William Edwards,	do
Thomas Lyons,	do
James Delaney,	do
John Hoey,	do
Samuel Harding,	do
James McGoar,	do
William Twitchell,	do
Hugh Campbell,	do
Thomas King,	do
John Pennefather,	do
Thomas McShane,	do
Andrew Russell,	do
John Burns,	do
Thomas Colclough,	do
James Fogerty,	do
John McShea,	do
William McDonald,	do
William Sinnott,	do

Physician.
Tailor.
Clerk.
Weaver.
Carpenter.
Blacksmith.
Soldier.
Laborer.
Tailor.
Joiner.
Laborer.
Farmer.
Laborer.
do
Policeman.
Laborer.
do
Ex-Policeman.
Laborer.
Ropemaker.
Currier.
Carter.
Laborer.
Waiter.

NAMES		TRADE.
Peter Groome,	Sub-Constable,	Cabinetmaker.
Thomas McLoughlin,	do	Carpenter.
François X. L'Heureux,	do	Joiner.
Venand Lemay,	do	Trader.
Victor Duchesneau,	do	Joiner.
Olivier Lecompte,	do	Carter.
François X. Forgette,	do	do
Pierre Hogue,	do	do
Phileas Beauchamp,	do	do
Joseph Civallier,	do	Clerk.
François X. Gauthier,	do	do
Ismael Goulette,	do	do
Octave Villeneuve,	do	Trader.
Louis Pigeon,	do	Laborer.
David Meunier,	do	Carter.
Louis Pyon,	do	Joiner.
Joseph Merineau,	do	Stone Cutter.
J. Bte. Emond,	do	do
Cléophas Emond,	do	Laborer.
Augustin Roulé,	do	Stone Cutter.
Olivier Gamache,	do	do
Louis Langlois,	do	Cabinetmaker.
Louis Gagnon,	do	Joiner.
Arthur Auger,	do	Clerk.
	(210)	
Patrick Brennan,	do	Laborer.
Luke Mallins,	do	do

(A true Copy.)

W. ERMATINGER,
J. P.

Montreal, 22nd July, 1850.

Copy.

L. S. (Signed,) CHARLES BAGOT.

Province of Canada. VICTORIA, By the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To Our trusty and well beloved William Ermatinger, of Our City of Montreal, Esquire, and to all whom these presents shall come or may in any wise concern,

GREETING:

Know Ye, That We, having taken into Our Royal consideration the vigilance, diligence, and ability of you the said William Ermatinger, of Our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, and in pursuance of any by virtue of a certain Ordinance of the Governor and Special Council for the affairs of our late Province of Lower Canada, made and passed on the twenty-eighth day of June, in the second year of Our Reign, and in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, intituled, "An Ordinance for establishing an efficient system of Police in the Cities of Quebec and Montreal," have constituted and appointed, and by these presents do constitute and appoint you the said William Ermatinger to be Inspector and Superintendent of the Police for the City of Montreal, to execute the duties of Justice of the Peace, at the Office of Police, and in all parts of the said City of Montreal, together with such other duties as are ordained and directed in and by the said

Ordinance, or as shall be from time to time directed by the Civil Secretary of Our Governor for Our Province of Canada for the time being: To have, hold, exercise, and enjoy the said office, unto you the said William Ermatinger, for and during Our pleasure, together with all and singular the rights, privileges, and advantages thereunto belonging or appertaining: Provided always, and these Our Letters Patent are upon this condition, that you the said William Ermatinger do and shall actually reside within Our City and Suburbs of Montreal, and shall execute the said office in your own proper person.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed:
Witness, Our trusty and well beloved Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B. one of Our most Honorable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.: At Our Government House, at Kingston, in Our Province of Canada, this twentieth day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command.

(Signed,) D. DALY,
Secretary.

Commissions
Rogatoires
Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Guy have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Law of Lower Canada as regards Commissions Rogatoires.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Thursday next.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Cameron of Kent, seconded by Mr. Notman,

Banks and
Insurance
Companies.

Ordered, That the Officers connected with the several Chartered Banks and Insurance Companies of this Province do, respectively, lay before this House, the Statement of the Affairs of the said Banks

and Insurance Companies, as required by their Acts of Incorporation; and also, that the Bank of British North America and its Agencies, do make a Statement of the same kind.

Ameliasburgh
Survey Bill.

The Order of the day for the third reading of the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to confirm a certain Survey of the Township of Ameliasburgh, in Upper Canada," being read;

Mr. Stevenson moved, seconded by Mr. Christie, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. Smith of Frontenac moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Lyon, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Dickson, Hopkins, Johnson, Lyon, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Malloch, Méthot, Meyers, Mongenais, Polette, Smith of FRONTENAC, and Viger.--(14.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Bell, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Crysler, DeWitt, Dumas, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Jobin, Attorney General LaFontaine, Marquis, McConnell, McFarland, McLean, Merritt, Morrison, Nelson, Notman, Price, Prince, Richards, Robinson, Sauvageau, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stevenson, Taché, and Thompson.--(33.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Bell, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Crysler, DeWitt, Dumas, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Jobin, Attorney General LaFontaine, Marquis, McConnell, McFarland, McLean, Merritt, Morrison, Nelson, Notman, Price, Prince, Richards, Robinson, Sauvageau, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stevenson, Taché, and Thompson.--(33.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Dickson, Hopkins, Johnson, Lyon, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Malloch, Méthot, Meyers, Mongenais, Polette, Smith of FRONTENAC, and Viger.--(14.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Stevenson do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath passed the same, without Amendment.

Lachine and
Province Line
Railroads
Union Bill.

An engrossed Bill to authorize the Union of the Montreal and Lachine Railroad Company, and the Lake St. Louis and Province Line Railroad Company, and for other purposes connected with the said Companies, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to authorize the Union of the Montreal and Lachine Railroad Company, and the Lake Saint

(211)

Louis and Province Line Railway Company, and for other purposes connected with the said Companies."

Ordered, That Mr. Holmes do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Post Office
Bill.

The Order of the day for taking into consideration the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the transfer of the management of the Inland Posts to the Provincial Government, and for the regulation of the said Department," being read;

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration; and the same were read, as follow:--

Press 4, line 15. Leave out from "appointment" to "but" in line 16.

Press 4, line 24. Leave out from "in" to "nor" in line 25, and insert "the Legislative Assembly."

Press 4, line 26. Leave out "Legislative Assembly" and insert "same."

Press 5, line 16. Leave out "payment" and insert "pre-payment."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

Quebec Trinity House Act.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee to consider the expediency of amending the Quebec Trinity House Act, and of changing the Tonnage Duties

on certain Shipping, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Wilson took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Message from the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment, viz:--

Bytown Taxes Collection Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to remove doubts as to the effect of the disallowance of the Act incorporating the Town of Bytown:"

St. Patrick's Church Pew Rent Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to facilitate the recovery of sums due for Rent of Pews in Saint Patrick's Church, Quebec:"

Pilots' Incorporation Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Pilots for and above the Harbour of Quebec:"

Fish and Oil Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend and continue the Ordinance for the inspection of Fish and Oil:"

Bill relating to Work done on Roads. (L.C.)

Bill, intituled, "An Act to remove doubts as to the right of parties to recover the value of work done on Roads in Lower Canada, under Acts which have since expired:"

Charitable, &c., Associations Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act for incorporating certain Charitable, Philanthropic, and Provident Associations, and for the effectual protection from fraud and misappropriation of the funds of the same:" And also,

Industry and Rawdon Railroad Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate a Company for making a Railroad from the Village of Industry to the Township of Rawdon, in Lower Canada," with

several Amendments; to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railroad Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to continue and extend the Montreal and Lachine Railroad, and to incorporate the Saint Lawrence and Ottawa Grand Junction Railroad Company," with several Amendments; to which they desire the

concurrence of this House: And also,

Victoria College Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize the removal of the site of Victoria College from Cobourg to Toronto;" to

which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

Victoria Col-
lege Bill.

An engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to authorize the removal of the site of Victoria College from Cobourg to Toronto,"

was read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Morrison, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Hincks,

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time, on Thursday next.

Customs Du-
ties Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act imposing Duties of Customs, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

The Honorable Mr. Hincks moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Price, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow;

The Honorable Mr. Cameron of Kent moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Smith of Durham, That all the words after "Bill" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of amending the same, by leaving out the words "nor upon Wines so imported for the use of any Officers' Mess;"

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Cameron of KENT, Hall, Hopkins, Seymour, Smith of DURHAM, and Thompson.--(6.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Cartier, Dickson, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Fortier, Hincks, Solicitor General Macdonald, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Malloch, McLean, Price, Robinson, Ross, Stevenson, Viger, and Wilson.--(18.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Assessment
(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to repeal the Acts and provisions of Law relative to Assessments and matters connected

therewith in Upper Canada, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Ross took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Ross reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Ross reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendment, be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Currency Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee

on the Bill to amend the Currency Act of this Province, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Thompson took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

(212)

And Mr. Thompson reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Thompson reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Montreal Har-
bour and Lake
St. Peter Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to alter the Tariff of the Montreal Harbour Tolls, and to provide a fund for improving Lake St. Peter, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Toronto Har-
bour Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the future management of the Toronto Harbour, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Longueuil and
Chambly
Turnpike
Road Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to place the Longueuil and Chambly Turnpike Road under the control of the Commissioners of Public Works," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath passed the same, without Amendment.

Supply.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee of Supply, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Malloch took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Malloch reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Orders de-
ferred.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until to-morrow.

Then, on motion of Mr. DeWitt, seconded by Mr. Scott of Two Mountains,
The House adjourned.

APPENDIX: 30 JULY 1850.

((INQUIRY RE: VICTORIA COLLEGE.))¹

MR. H. BOULTON ... "rose with a file of the Montreal Pilot in his hands"--... He "saw it reported in the Pilot, ... that the Inspector General's reply--'it was not yet purchased'--was italicised. It appeared to him, that an insinuation was made that the College, although not then purchased, would be in a short time. He wished to know if there were any foundation for this insinuation."²

MR. AT, GEN. BALDWIN, who was reading, listened for a moment, and resumed his study.³

SIR A. MACNAB began to speak on another question⁴.

MR. H. BOULTON again inquired about the italics--but could get no reply, as Mr. Hincks was not present.⁵

At a later period of the evening, the vision of the italicised word still haunting him, and Mr. Hincks being then in his seat, the hon. gentleman, MR. H. BOULTON, made a third essay. "Of course he did not believe every thing in the newspapers"--but that italicised "yet" was ominous!⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS ... replied, that he had given the hon. gentleman a clear and distinct answer the other evening to the question, and he ought to be aware that it was impossible for the Government to make a purchase without the consent of the Legislature.⁷

FOOTNOTES: 30 JULY 1850.

1. The exchange on this matter was reported by: PILOT, 9 July 1850, which commented as follows, "In our (Pilot's) issue of the 24th ult, we said that in reply to a question proposed by Mr. H. J. Boulton "Mr. Hincks stated that Government had not purchased Victoria College," and we added, "We presume that he meant they had not yet purchased it."
2. PILOT, 9 July 1850.
3. IBID.
4. IBID.
5. IBID.
6. IBID.
7. IBID.

WEDNESDAY, 31 JULY 1850.

(212)

Reporters.

THE Honorable Mr. Cameron of Kent moved, seconded by Mr. Perry, and the Question being put, That while it is necessary for the independent discharge of the high functions of the Legislature that the privileges of Parliament should remain undefined and subject to the sole adjudication of the Representatives of the People, in whose behalf these privileges have always been asserted and maintained, yet it is equally necessary, for giving that moral weight to their proceedings which an unobstructed publicity alone can ensure, that every reasonable facility should be afforded to the Public, and especially to those connected with the Press, to be present at their deliberations; and that to meet, as far as practicable, the well known wishes of the People in this respect, suitable and convenient accommodation should be provided, under the direction of Mr. Speaker, in such part of this House as shall be most free from interruption for those who may be employed by the Press to attend there, while the Doors are open, subject nevertheless to the orders of this House;

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Cameron of KENT, Ferguson, Holmes, Perry, and Smith of DURHAM.--(7.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Burritt, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cartier, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Crysler, DeWitt, Dickson, Dumas, Flint, Fournier, Fourquin, Guillet, Hall, Hincks, Hopkins, Jobin, Johnson, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, Laurin, Lemieux, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, McConnell, McLean, Merrit, Méthot, Meyers, Mongenais, Morrison, Nelson, Notman, Price, Prince, Robinson, Ross, Sauvageau, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stevenson, Taché, Viger, and Wilson.--(54.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Message from
the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

Joint Stock
Companies
Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend and extend the provisions of an Act passed in the twelfth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to authorize the formation of Joint Stock Companies for the construction of Roads and other works in Upper Canada," without Amendment: And also,

Assessment
(U.C.) Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to establish a more equal and just system of Assessment in the several Townships, Villages, Towns, and Cities in Upper Canada," with an Amendment; to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

Quebec and
Richmond
Railway Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate Peter Patterson, Esquire, and others, under the name of the Quebec and Richmond Railway Company," with several Amend-

ments; to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

St. John's
Academy Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the St. John's Academy," with an Amendment; to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

Montreal
Trinity House
Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act relating to the Trinity House at Montreal;" to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

Gunpowder
Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to repeal an Act therein mentioned, and to make provision for regulating the carting and transporting of Gunpowder within the City of Montreal;" to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

Montreal
Trinity House
Bill.

An engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act relating to the Trinity House at Montreal," was read the first time.

(213)

Gunpowder
Bill.

An engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council intituled, "An Act to repeal an Act therein mentioned, and to make provision for regulating the carting and transporting of Gunpowder within the City of Montreal," was read the first time.

Petitions
brought up.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Flint,--The Petition of Thaddeus H. Ketchum and others, of the Townships of Murray and Cramahe.

By Sir Allan N. MacNab,--The Petition of Andrew Elliott, Townreeve, and others, of Galt, in the County of Halton; and the Petition of Angus Kennedy, Captain in the Second Glengary Regiment of Militia, on behalf of himself and part of the Company under his command during the late War with the United States.

By the Honorable Mr. Sherwood,--The Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of Toronto; and the Petition of the Reverend John Carroll and others, of the City of Toronto.

By Mr. Morrison,--The Petition of George Gurnett, Esquire, Mayor of the City of Toronto, on behalf of the Corporation of the said City; and the Petition of the Reverend John Ryerson, in behalf of the Board of Trustees and Visitors of Victoria College.

By the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin,--The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of Woodhouse.

By the Honorable Mr. Cayley,--The Petition of James Watson and others, of the Town of Goderich.

By the Honorable Mr. Macdonald,--The Petition of Robert Francis and others, mechanics of the Village of Trent Port and vicinity, Township of Murray.

By Mr. Fergusson,--The Petition of Thomas Saunders and others, the President and Members of the Agricultural Society of the County of Waterloo.

By Mr. Prince,--The Petition of George Kingsmill, of the City of Toronto, late High Bailiff of the said City.

Petitions read.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of Samuel Pearson and others, of Upper Canada; praying for the passing of

an Act to restore to the people of Upper Canada the advantages of Medical toleration.

Of Marcus Gunn, of St. Thomas, Printer; representing that he has been burdened with the care and support of an emigrant printer, named Stephen Lyman, from his arrival in St. Thomas, on the 5th day of July, 1848, until his death, on the 18th Febreary, 1849, and praying remmeration therefor.

Of the Municipality of the Township of Nichol; praying that the application to annex the Village of Elora in the said Township to the Pilkington Tract, be not granted.

Ordered, That the Petition of Andrew Elliott, Townreeve, and others, of Galt, in the County of Halton, be now read; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

And the said Petition was read; praying that the Charter of the Great Western Railroad Company may be so amended as to enable the Company to construct a Branch Road from the main line to the Town of Galt.

Married
Women's Pro-
tection Bill.

Mr. Flint reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the protection of married Women in the enjoyment of their own properties, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made

amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

First Report
of Committee
on Public Ac-
counts.

Mr. Christie, from the Select Committee to which were referred the Public Accounts for the year 1849, and another reference, with power to report from time to time, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee; which was read.

Appendix
(N.N.)

For the said Report, see Appendix (N.N.)

Ordered, That the said Report, and the documents thereunto annexed, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Frontenac, seconded by Mr. Wilson,

Adjournment.

Resolved, That when this House doth adjourn, it will adjourn until to-morrow at ten o'clock in the

forenoon.

Petition of A.
Elliott and
others referred.

Ordered, That the Petition of Andrew Elliott, Townreeve, and others, of Galt, in the County of Halton, be referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines.

Industry and
Rawdon
Railroad Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate a Company for making a Railroad from the Village of Industry to the Township of Rawdon in

Lower Canada," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration; and the same were read, as follow:--

Press 6, line 14. After "whatsoever" insert "created or accruing after the day of."

Press 20, line 24. After "tolls" insert "and provided also, that all By-Laws of the said Company regulating the tolls to be taken on the said Railroad

shall be subject to the approval of the Governor in Council."

Press 21, Line 2. Leave out from "exceeding" to "currency" and insert "one pound."

Press 21, line 6. Leave out from "said" to "per" and insert "one pound."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. DeWitt do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

Message from
His Excellency.

The Honorable Mr. Hincks, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by

His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker, all the Members of the House being uncovered; and is as followeth:--

ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

Supplementary
Estimate for
1850.

The Governor General recommends to the Legislative Assembly, the accompanying Supplementary Estimate of sums required for the service of the present year.

Government House,
Toronto, 31st July, 1850.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE of certain Expenses of the Civil Government of Canada, for the year 1850, for which a Supply is required:

Service.	Amount Currency.		
	£	s.	d.
To make good various indispensable Expenses of the Civil Government of Canada, incurred during the year 1849, as detailed in Statement No. 31, of the Public Accounts for that year, laid before the Legislature.....	26154	6	10
(214)			
Aid to the School of Medicine at Quebec.....	250	0	0
To remunerate Mr. Capreol for expenses in pursuit and aiding in the arrest of a fugitive from justice in the United States.....	85	0	0
George Kingsmill, for aiding in the same service.....	15	0	0
Aid to the Hamilton Hospital	300	0	0
Gratuity to the Reverend Père Chiniquy, in acknowledgment of his laudable exertions in the cause of Temperance	500	0	0
Aid to the Parliamentary Library	2000	0	0
Total, Currency	£29304	6	10

F. Hincks,
Inspector General.

Inspector General's Office,
Toronto, 31st July, 1850.

Ordered, That the said Message and Supplementary Estimate be referred to the Committee of the whole House on Supply.

Quebec and
Richmond
Railway Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate Peter Patterson, Esquire, and others, under the name of the Quebec and Richmond Railway Company," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration; and the same were read, as follow:--

Press 4, line 25. Leave out "fifteen" and insert "twenty."

Press 4, line 28. Leave out "thirteen" and insert "twenty."

Press 4, line 33. Leave out "thirteen" and insert "twenty."

Press 4, line 39. Leave out from "sufficient" to "under" in Press 5, line 1, and insert "sign-board stretching across the highway at such a height as to leave sixteen feet from the highway to the lower edge of the sign-board, and having the words, Railway Crossing," "Traverse de Chemin à Rails" painted in black letters not less than six inches in length on a white ground on each side of such sign-board."

Press 5, line 2. Leave out "shillings" and insert "pounds."

Press 7, line 31. Leave out from "Court" to "stating" in line 32.

Press 8, line 44. Leave out from "aforesaid" to "and" in Press 9, line 10.

Press 13, line 41. Leave out from "thereof" to "and" in Press 14, line 7.

Press 14, line 10. After "Hôtel Dieu" insert "of Quebec."

Press 14, line 14. Leave out from "interest" to "it" in line 15.

Press 14, line 31. Leave out "the" and insert "annual" and leave out from "rentes" to "thirdly" in line 32, and insert "constituées."

Press 21, line 15. After "tolls" insert "and provided also, that all By-Laws of the said Company regulating the tolls to be taken on the said Railroad shall be subject to the approval of the Governor in Council."

Press 21, line 40. Leave out from "exceeding" to "currency" in line 41, and insert "one pound ten shillings."

Press 21, line 45. Leave out from "said" to "per" and insert "one pound ten shillings."

Press 25, line 15. After "mentioned" insert Clause (A.)

Clause (A.) "And be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to exempt the said Company, or the said Railroad, from the provisions of any general Act relating to Railroads or Railroad Companies which may be passed during the present or any future Session of the Parliament of this Province."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Lemieux do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

St. Lawrence
and Ottawa
Railroad Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to continue and extend the Montreal and Lachine Railroad, and to incorporate the Saint Lawrence and Ottawa Grand Junction Railroad Company," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration; and the same were read, as follow:--

Press 3, line 23. Leave out "ten" and insert "twenty."

Press 3, line 25. Leave out "twelve" and insert "sixteen," and after "feet" insert "and the descent under any such Bridge shall not exceed one foot in twenty feet."

Press 5, line 22. After "whatsoever" insert "created or accruing after the day of."

Press 12, line 46. Leave out from "and" to "proof" and insert "on," leave out from "proof" to "the" and insert "on," leave out from "thereof" to "and" in line 47, and insert "by the oath of one witness, which oath any such Registrar is hereby authorized to administer."

Press 13, line 15. Leave out from "same" to "provided" in line 25.

Press 13, line 28. After "Company" insert "and provided also, that it shall not be lawful for the said Company to issue any bond, debenture, or other security payable to bearer, under this Act, for a less sum than one hundred pounds Currency."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Cartier do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

St. John's
Academy Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendment made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the St. John's Academy," be now taken into

consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendment into consideration; and the same was read, as followeth:--

Press 3, line 5. Leave out from "elected" to "and" in line 11, and insert "in such manner as shall be provided for by the By-Laws of the said Corporation."

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Lacoste do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendment.

On motion of Mr. Solicitor General Drummond, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Merritt,

Quebec Fire
Sufferers' Re-
lief Bill.

Ordered, That the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Act for granting relief to the Sufferers by the Fires at Quebec," be read a second time on Friday

next.

(215)

Assessment
(U.C.) Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendment made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to establish a more equal and just system of Assessment in the several Townships, Villages, Towns, and Cities in Upper Canada," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendment into consideration; and the same was read, as followeth:--

Press 2, line 4. After "thereto" insert "every Public Hospital with the land attached thereto."

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendment.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Hincks, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Price,

Hawkers and

Resolved, That this House do now resolve itself into

Pedlars' Acts.

a Committee, to consider the expediency of amending the Act of the Parliament of Upper Canada, 56 Geo. 3, c. 34, and the Act of the Parliament of Lower Canada, 35 Geo. 3, c. 8, and any other Act relating to Hawkers and Pedlars in force in either portion of this Province.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Richards took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Richards reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution; which was read, as followeth:--

Resolved, That it is expedient to amend the Act of the Parliament of Upper Canada, 56 Geo. 3, c. 34, and the Act of the Parliament of Lower Canada, 35 Geo. 3, c. 8, and other Acts relating to Hawkers and Pedlars in force in either portion of this Province, so as to exempt persons in the employ of any Temperance, Benevolent, or Religious Society in this Province, from the necessity of taking out Licenses as Pedlars in order to enable them to sell and peddle Temperance Tracts, and other moral and religious publications, under the direction of such Society.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Hawkers and
Pedlars' Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Laws relative to Hawkers and Pedlars.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Boulton, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Badgley,

Removal of
Troops.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be

laid before this House, the Correspondence which has taken place between the Imperial and Provincial Governments relative to the payment of the expenses of the removal of Her Majesty's Troops in aid of the Civil Power, or upon any other Military defence in this Province.

An attack was made upon the military by MR. H. BOULTON, and MR. M. CAMERON, for not acting with the promptitude which they deemed necessary, when the Parliament house was burned in Montreal.¹

SIR A. MACNAB at once repelled it.²

(215)

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Hon. L.J.
Papineau.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General LaFontaine, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to two Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,--

Return to two Addresses of the Legislative Assembly, dated respectively the 19th and 24th July, 1850, for copies of all Correspondence which may have taken place between the Government of this Province and the Honorable L.J. Papineau, on the subject of any claims made by the latter; also, copy of the Minute in Council respecting his salary as late Speaker of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada,-- of the last Warrant issued in his favor for his said salary anterior to the

Union of the Provinces, and of any receipt given by him subsequently to the vote of the House in his favor for the sum of Four thousand five hundred pounds; and for copies of all Correspondence between the Honorable D.B. Papineau and Christopher Dunkin, Esquire, and the Honorable L.J. Papineau, on the subject of his salary as Speaker of the late House of Assembly of Lower Canada, and other matters relative thereto.

Appendix (Y.)

For the said Return, see Appendix (Y.)

Wild Fowl
Protection
Bill (L.C.)

Ordered, That Mr. Ross have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Acts therein mentioned for the protection of certain kinds of wild Fowl in Lower Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

Removal of
Troops.

The Honorable Mr. Hincks, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, the following

Return:--

Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly of this date, for the Correspondence which has taken place between the Imperial and Provincial Governments relative to the payment of the expenses of the removal of Her Majesty's Troops in aid of the Civil Power, or upon any other Military defence in this Province:--

Extract of a Despatch from Earl Grey to the Earl of Elgin, dated Downing Street, 29th December, 1848.

"It is for the protection of the Inhabitants of Canada from any possible attack from a Foreign Enemy that so considerable a Force is maintained in that part of Her Majesty's Dominions, and Her Majesty's Government consider it to be of vital importance that the number of Her Majesty's Troops should on no account be reduced below what may be necessary for affording such protection, when it may be called for, promptly and effectually. But to guard property against petty depredations and to maintain internal order in the Province, are more properly the objects of a Police, for which it is the duty of the Provincial Government to provide."

Copy.

Military, No. 69.

Downing Street,
4th January, 1850.

My Lord,--I have to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's Despatches of the Numbers and dates noted in the margin, reporting that you had found it necessary to send a Detachment of Troops to the eastern shore of Lake Superior, in consequence of a threatened collision between the Indians and certain persons engaged in Mining operations in that District, arising out of alleged encroachments by the latter on the property of the former.

No. 116,	2 ^d Nov.	1849.
" 121,	30 "	"
" 130,	4 Dec.	"
" 131,	6 "	"

(216)

I approve the measures so adopted by Your Lordship for the preservation of the peace on the shores of Lake Superior. But it must at the same time be clearly understood that the expense of sending the Troops is to be defrayed by the Provincial Government, by whom, as Your Lordship informs me, permission was given to the persons referred to, to explore for Minerals. That Government having thought proper to sanction the formation of Mining Establishments

in situations so remote, will of course be prepared to defray the extra expense which will be incurred in sending Troops for the protection of the lives and property of the persons engaged in these undertakings.

I have, &c.
(Signed,) GREY.

The Right Honorable
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine,
&c. &c. &c.

Copy.
Military, No. 56.

Downing Street,
20th June, 1850.

My Lord,--I transmit to you herewith enclosed, Copies of two Instructions which I have had occasion to address, one to the late Commander of the Forces in Canada, and the other to Major General Rowan, as explaining the circumstances under which I have enjoined the removal of the 19th Regiment from Montreal. I have authorized the Major General to retain the Regiment there if necessary, and Your Lordship will understand that it will be equally competent for yourself to require, if necessary, the retention of that Corps for the sake of maintaining the peace of the City.

In this case, however, applying to Canada the rule observed in this country, I conceive that either the Provincial Government or the City of Montreal should be called upon to defray the expense of quartering the Regiment.

The rule observed here, when it becomes necessary to station a greater number of Troops in a Town than can be accommodated in the existing Barracks, is to require the Town or the County to provide the deficient Quarters: and I am not aware of any reason which should operate against the extension of that rule to the Colonies.

I have, &c.
(Signed,) GREY.

The Right Honorable
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine,
&c. &c. &c.

Ordered, That the said Return be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Presidents of
the Courts of
Sessions of the
Peace (L.C.)

Mr. Solicitor General Drummond moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Hincks, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee, to consider the expediency of making provision out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province for the payment of an annual Salary to the Presidents of the Courts of Sessions of the Peace in and for the Districts of Three Rivers and Saint Francis respectively.

The Honorable Mr. Hincks, a Member of the Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, then acquainted the House that His Excellency having been informed of the subject matter of this Motion, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

Resolved, That this House do now resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee;
Mr. Jobin took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;
And Mr. Jobin reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Chatham
Town Lots
Patent Bill.

An engrossed Bill to remedy an error in certain Letters Patent for two Lots in the Town of Chatham, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Price do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Assessments
(U.O.) Repeal
Bill.

An engrossed Bill to repeal the Acts and provisions of Law relative to Assessments and matters connected therewith in Upper Canada, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Customs Du-
ties Bill.

The Order of the day for the third reading of the engrossed Bill to amend the Act imposing Duties of Customs, being read;

The Honorable Mr. Hincks moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Price, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

The Honorable Mr. Cameron of Kent moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Bell, That all the words after "Bill" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "be recommitted, for the purpose of further amending the same;"

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Bell, Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Cameron of KENT, Cameron, Crysler, DeWitt, Hall, Lacoste, McConnell, McFarland, Notman, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Smith of DURHAM, Thompson, and Watts.--(16.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Chauveau, Christie, Attorney General Drummond, Ferguson, Gillet, Hincks, Jobin, Attorney General Lacombe, Laferrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Malloch, McLean, Méthot, Nelson, Price, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of WENTWORTH, Viger, and Wilson.--(23.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Currency Bill.

An engrossed Bill to amend the Currency Act of this Province, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Indians (U.C.)
Protection
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for the protection of the Indians in Upper Canada from imposition, and the property occupied or enjoyed by them from trespass and injury, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee

(217)

of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Election Peti-
tions Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal the several Acts of the Parliaments of Lower and Upper Canada now in force for the trial of

Controverted Parliamentary Elections in the two sections of the Province respectively, and to provide by one general Act for the trial of all Parliamentary Election Petitions, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Friday next.

Supply.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee of Supply, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Malloch took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Malloch reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Mr. Malloch also reported, That he was directed by the Committee to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Jurors, Juries,
and Inquests,
(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill for the consolidation and amendment of the Laws relative to Jurors, Juries, and Inquests, in that part of this Province called Upper Canada, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Cauchon took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Cauchon reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Friday next.

Bytown and
Prescott Rail-
road Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Bytown and Prescott Railroad Company, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines.

Division
Courts (U.C.)
Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the several Acts now in force regulating the practice of Division Courts in Upper Canada, and to extend the Jurisdiction thereof,

being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Laurin took the Chair of the Committee;

And Notice being taken that there was no Quorum,--

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

And the names of the Members present were taken down, as follow:--

Mr. Speaker,

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Crysler, DeWitt, Flint, Fournier, Hopkins, Laurin, Solicitor General Macdonald, McConnell, McFarland, Richards, Robinson, Scott of BYTOWN, Seymour, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stevenson, and Thompson.

And at a quarter of an hour after twelve o'clock at night, the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker, without a Question first put.

FOOTNOTES: 31 JULY 1850.

1. HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 3 August 1850.
2. IBID.

THURSDAY, 1 AUGUST 1850.

MORNING SITTING.

(217)

Petitions read.

PURSUANT to the Order of the day, the following
Petitions were read:--

Of the Reverend Samuel S. Wood, A.M. and others, the Committee of Management of the Three Rivers Academy; praying that the aid formerly granted to the late Grammar School of Three Rivers may be continued to the said Academy.

Of John Hickey and others, of the Township of Williamsburgh, County of Dunkin; and of the Reverend Alexander Pym, A.B., Minister, and others, Church Wardens of the Churches of Oakville and Palermo; praying that measures be adopted to abolish all labor on the Lord's day in the Postal Department of the Public Service.

Of John Ring and others, of the Township of Nepean, County of Carleton; praying that the Petition to make the end of the concessions A. B. C. and D. in the said Township which is most remote from the River Rideau, the front of the said concessions, be not granted.

Of Peter G. Fraser and others, of the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew; praying that two or three ranges of Townships be surveyed southwest of the County of Renfrew, and the proceeds of a part of the lands thereof appropriated to the making of two or three good leading roads through the said Counties.

Of Josias Richey and others, of the County of Lanark; and of John Mair, M.D., President, and others, Members of the Temperance Societies, and others, in the City of Kingston; praying that measures be adopted for the suppression of Intemperance.

Of James Gibb, Esquire, President, and others, Directors of the Quebec Bank; praying that a Clause be added to the Bill for amending the Act to authorize the Quebec Turnpike Road Trustees to acquire Dorchester Bridge, 12 Vic. c. 115, to repeal or amend so much of the said Act as gives a superior rank and priority to the holders of debentures thereby proposed to be issued, over holders of debentures already issued.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Sherwood, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Boulton,

Adjournment.

Resolved, That when this House doth adjourn, it will
adjourn until three o'clock in the afternoon of

this day.

Report of Com-
mittee on Ex-
piring Laws.

Mr. Solicitor General Drummond, from the Standing Committee on Expiring Laws, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have carefully examined the List of Expiring Laws drawn up by the Law Clerk to Your Honorable House, and think it expedient to continue the following Acts and Ordinances until the end of next Session of the Provincial Parliament:--

The Act 4 & 5 Vic. c. 36, intituled, "An Act to regulate the Fisheries in the District of Gaspé:"

The Act 8 Vic. c. 6, intituled, "An Act for the better preservation of the Peace, and the prevention of Riots and violent Outrages at and near Public Works while in progress of construction:"

The Act 8 Vic. c. 27, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act and Ordinance therein mentioned, relative to the Registration of Titles to and incumbrances upon Real Property in Lower Canada:"

(218)

The Act 8 Vic. c. 48, intituled, "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned:"

The Act 8 Vic. c. 53, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned, and better to encourage Agriculture in Lower Canada, by the establishment of Agricultural Societies therein," as amended and extended by the Act 9 Vic. c. 14; and also, the said Act 9 Vic. c. 14, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act for the encouragement of Agriculture, by the establishment of Agricultural Societies in Lower Canada:"

The Act 9 Vic. c. 24, intituled, "An Act to allow the formation of more than one Agricultural Society in a County in Lower Canada, and for the relief of the Society for the County of Montreal:"

The Act 9 Vic. c. 38, intituled, "An Act to empower Commissioners for enquiring into matters connected with the public business, to take Evidence on Oath:"

The Act 10 & 11 Vic. c. 1, intituled, "An Act to enlarge the powers of the Trinity House of Montreal in certain cases where the Public Health of the City may be endangered:"

The Act 11 Vic. c. 7, intituled, "An Act to provide for the inspection of Butter in Quebec and Montreal:"

The Act 11 Vic. c. 11, intituled, "An Act to amend the Laws relating to the incorporation of the City of Montreal:"

The Act 2 Geo. 4, c. 8, intituled, "An Act for better regulating the Common of the Seigneurie de Laprairie de la Madeleine:"

The Act 2 Geo. 4, c. 10, intituled, "An Act to enable the inhabitants of the Seigneurie of La Baie Saint Antoine, commonly called La Baie du Febvre, to provide for the better regulation of the Common in the said Seigneurie," as amended and extended by the Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 26; and also, the said Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 26, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Chairman and Trustees of the Common of the Seigneurie of the Baie Saint Antoine, commonly called the Baie du Febvre, to terminate certain disputes relating to the limits of the said Common, and for other purposes appertaining to the same:"

The Act 9 Geo. 4, c. 20, intituled, "An Act to provide for the more effectual extinction of Secret Incumbrances on Lands than was heretofore in use in this Province:"

The Act 9 Geo. 4, c. 27, intituled, "An Act to prevent fraudulent Debtors evading their Creditors in certain parts of this Province:"

The Act 9 Geo. 4, c. 28, intituled, "An Act to facilitate the proceedings against the Estates and Effects of Debtors in certain cases:"

The Act 9 Geo. 4, c. 32, intituled, "An Act to alter and amend an Act passed in the sixth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to authorize the inhabitants of the Fief Grosbois, in the County of Saint Maurice, to make regulations for the Common of the said Fief:"

The Act 9 Geo. 4, c. 51, intituled, "An Act for the preservation of the Salmon Fisheries in the Counties of Cornwallis and Northumberland:"

The Act 1 Will. 4, c. 6, intituled, "An Act to encourage the destruction of Wolves:"

The Act 3 Will. 4, c. 14, intituled, "An Act further to suspend certain parts of an Act or Ordinance therein mentioned, and to consolidate and further to continue for a limited time the provisions of two other Acts therein mentioned, for more effectually ascertaining the damages on Protested Bills of Exchange, and for determining disputes relating thereto, and for other purposes:"

The Act 6 Will. 4, c. 19, intituled, "An Act to regulate the Fees of persons employed by Justices of the Peace in the Country Parishes, as Clerks or Bailiffs, in certain cases:"

The Act 6 Will. 4, c. 35, intituled, "An Act to provide for the Medical treatment of Sick Mariners:"

The Act 6 Will. 4, c. 56, intituled, "An Act to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned, and more effectually to remedy divers abuses prejudicial to Agriculture:"

The Ordinance 2 Vic. (3rd Session,) c. 7, intituled, "An Ordinance to amend the Act passed in the thirty-sixth year of the Reign of King George the Third, chapter nine, commonly called the Road Act:"

The Act of Upper Canada, 11 Geo. 4, c. 20, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Quarter Sessions of the Home District to provide for the relief of Insane destitute persons in that District:"

The Act 3 Will. 4, c. 45, intituled, "An Act to continue an Act passed in the eleventh year of His late Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Quarter Sessions of the Home District to provide for the relief of Insane destitute persons in that District, " and to extend the provisions of the same to the other Districts of this Province:"

The Act (continued) 6 Will. 4, c. 29, intituled, "An Act to repeal an Act passed in the forty-ninth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "An Act to encourage the destroying of Wolves in this Province," and to make further provision for the extermination of those destructive animals:"

The Act 7 Vic. c. 10, intituled, "An Act to repeal an Ordinance concerning Bankrupts, and the administration and distribution of their Estates and Effects, and to make provision for the same object throughout the Province of Canada," as amended by the Act 9 Vic. c. 30; intituled, "An Act to continue and amend the Bankrupt Laws now in force in this Province," as amended and extended by the Act 12 Vic. c. 18; and also, the said Act (continued) 12 Vic. c. 18, intituled, "An Act to make provision for the continuance and completion of proceedings in Bankruptcy now pending."

Your Committee beg leave to say, that nothing contained in the present Report shall prevent, or be construed to prevent the effect of any Act passed or to be passed during the present Session, repealing, amending, rendering permanent, or continuing to any further period than that herein appointed, any of the Acts or Ordinances herein before mentioned and continued.

Your Committee further beg leave to recommend that a Bill be passed for continuing the said Acts and Ordinances.

Expiring Laws Continuation Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Drummond have leave to bring in a Bill to continue for a limited time the several Acts and Ordinances therein mentioned.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Hon. L.J. Papineau.

Ordered, That the Return to two Addresses of the Legislative Assembly, dated respectively the 19th and 24th July, 1850, for copies of all Correspondence which may have taken place between the Government of this Province and the Honorable L.J. Papineau, on the subject of any claims made by the latter; also, copy of the Minute in Council respecting his salary as late Speaker of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada,--of the last Warrant issued in his favor for his said salary anterior to the Union of the Provinces, and of any receipt given by him subsequently to the vote of the House in his favor for the sum of Four thousand five hundred pounds; and for copies of all Correspondence between the Honorable D.B. Papineau and Christopher Dunkin, Esquire, and the Honorable L.J. Papineau, on the subject of his salary as Speaker of

the late House of Assembly of Lower Canada, and other matters relative thereto, laid before the House, yesterday, be referred to the Select Committee to which were referred the Public Accounts for the year 1849, and another reference.

Ordered, That the said Return be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Robinson,

Moore Town-
ship Road Al-
lowance Bill.

Resolved, That the seventy-first Rule of this House, requiring that a sum not less than Twenty pounds be deposited in the hands of the Clerk of this

House, be suspended as regards the Bill to vest in certain Inhabitants of the Township of Moore a Road allowance therein, and to establish a new Road in lieu thereof.

Bill relating to
Upton Town-
ship.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to separate certain concessions of the Township of Upton from the District of Three Rivers, and to unite them for Judicial purposes to the District of Montreal and to the St. Hyacinthe Circuit, and for Municipal purposes to the Parish of St. Hugues in the last named District, being read;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, on Monday next.

Interest of
Money Laws
Amendment
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend and simplify the Laws relating to the Interest of Money," being read;

The Honorable Mr. Boulton moved, seconded by Mr. Richards, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

Mr. Laurin moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Fournier, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Cartier, Chauveau, Christie, Crysler, DeWitt, Dumas, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Gugy, Hopkins, Jobin, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, McConnell, Méthot, Nelson, Polette, Robinson, Sauvageau, Scott of BYTOWN, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Stevenson, Taché, and Viger.--(27.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Bell, Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Burritt, Cameron of KENT, Solicitor General Drummond, Fergusson, Hall, Holmes, Johnson, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, McFarland, McLean, Merritt, Perry, Price, Prince, Richards, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of DURHAM, Smith of WENTWORTH, Watts, and Wilson.--(26.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, this day six months.

Then, on motion of Mr. Laurin, seconded by Mr. Fournier,
The House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SITTING, 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Petition
brought up.

THE following Petition was brought up, and laid on the table:--

By the Honorable Mr. Cameron of Kent,--The Petition of Joseph Kinney and others, of the Village of Oakville and vicinity.

Petition of Dr.
G. H. Park.

Mr. Hopkins moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cameron of Cornwall, and the Question being put, That the Petition of George H. Park, M.D., late Superintendent of the Toronto Temporary Lunatic Asylum, representing the grounds of his dismissal from the said office, and praying the adoption of such measures as may be necessary to protect the Lunatics, and avert from him any injury consequent upon the matters therein set forth, be referred to a Select Committee, composed of the Honorable Mr. Cameron of Kent, Mr. Nelson, the Honorable Mr. Boulton, Mr. Johnson, and the mover, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records;

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Cameron of CORNWALL, Clayton, Hopkins, Malloch, Meyers, Perry, Prince, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, and Sherwood of TORONTO.--(12.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Bouthillier, Cartier, Chapman, Chabot, DeWitt, Dumas, Fergusson, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Gage, Gillet, Hall, Hincks, Jobin, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, La-Tour-dre, Laurin, Lemieux, Lyon, McLenn, Merritt, Méthot, Notman, Price, Richards, Ross, Scott of BYTOWN, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, Viger, Watts, and Wilson.--(40.)

So it passed in the Negative.

On motion of Mr. Cauchon, seconded by Mr. Fortier,

Ordered, That the alleged copies of two Letters marked "Private and Confidential," annexed to the said Petition of George H. Park, M.D., be struck off therefrom.

Message from
the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment, viz:--

Bill relating to
British Plan-
tation Vessels.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend an Act to secure the right of property in British Plantation Vessels navigating the inland waters of this Province, and not registered under the Act of the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom passed in the third and fourth years of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, "An Act for the registering of British Vessels," and to facilitate transfers of the same, and to prevent the fraudulent assignment of any property in such vessels:"

Lachine and
Province Line
Railroads
Union Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize the Union of the Montreal and Lachine Railroad Company, and the Lake Saint Louis and Province Line Railway Company, and for other purposes connected with the said Companies:"

Bill relating to
Shipmasters

Bill, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain provisions of an Act passed in the last Session of the

and Pilots.

Provincial Parliament, and intituled, "An Act to consolidate the Laws relative to the powers and duties (220)

of the Trinity House of Quebec, and for other purposes," and to exempt Masters of Vessels belonging to Lower Canada from taking Pilots in certain cases:" And also,

Toronto Necro-
polity Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Toronto Necropolis," with several Amendments; to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

Cataraqui
Cemetery Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Cataraqui Cemetery Company," with several Amendments; to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

University Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to remove certain doubts respecting the intention of the Act of the last Session of the Parliament of this Province for amending the Charter of the University of Toronto, and to provide for the institution and endowment of Regius and other Professorships, Lectureships, Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Prizes, and other Rewards in the said University, and for other purposes connected with the said University, and with the College and Royal Grammar School of Upper Canada College forming an appendage thereof," with several Amendments; to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

Toronto, Sim-
coe and Lake
Huron Union
Railroad Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Toronto, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Union Railroad Company;" to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

Toronto, Sim-
coe and Lake
Huron Union
Railroad Bill.

An engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act, intituled, An Act to incorporate the Toronto, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Union Railroad Company," was read the first time.

Biddings at
Sheriffs' Sales
(L.C.) Bill.

Mr. Laurin reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to guarantee Biddings at Sheriffs' Sales in Lower Canada, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

Report on Pe-
tition of R.
Lachlan.

Mr. Prince, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of Robert Lachlan, of Colchester, County of Essex, Esquire, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which was

read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the Petition of Robert Lachlan, Esquire, in which he prays that measures may be adopted to prevent Negro Colonization in the Western District; and it having been represented to them by the Chairman, that Major Lachlan was desirous of appearing before Your Committee to give evidence on the matter, and that it might be advisable for Your Committee to summon him, so that they might avail themselves of his experience and intelligence on the subject, Your Committee, after due consideration, do not see

any necessity for inquiring, upon this occasion, into the moral character of the colored population; and as the Elgin Association, which they presume is what the Petitioners alludes to, (and a Bill for the incorporation of which is before Your Honorable House,) is intended in the main, for the education and improvement of the colored population residing in this Province, and more especially of those who are so numerous in what was formerly called the Western District, Your Committee cannot recommend that any further action be taken upon the Petition.

Tenth Report
of Committee
on Private
Bills.

The Honorable Mr. Badgley, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Tenth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have examined the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to enable John Counter to obtain a Patent for making Stoves of a new pattern, and on a new principle," together with the Proofs and Evidence on which the said Bill was founded, (furnished by the Legislative Council) and have agreed to report the said Bill without amendment.

Counter's
Patent Bill.

Ordered, That the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled "An Act to enable John Counter to obtain a Patent for making Stoves of a new pattern, and on a new principle," be read the third time to-morrow.

Adjournment.

Mr. Smith of Frontenac moved, seconded by Mr. Méthot, and the Question being put, That when this House doth adjourn, it will adjourn until to-morrow at ten o'clock in the forenoon;

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Cameron of KENT, Chabot, Fergusson, Fourquin, Guillet, Lacoste, Laurin, Macdonald of KINGSTON, McLean, Méthot, Ross, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stevenson, and Viger.--(14.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Boulton of TORONTO, Cayley, DeWitt, Dickson, Hincks, Holmes, Solicitor General Macdonald, Sir Allen N. McNab, Morrison, Notman, Perry, Prince, Robinson, Seymour, and Smith of DURHAM.--(18.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Cataraqui
Cemetery Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Cataraqui Cemetery Company," be now

taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration; and the same were read, as follow:--

Press 1, line 16. Leave out "and" and insert "or."

Press 3, line 35. After "Cemetery" insert "or play at any game or sport, or discharge fire-arms (save at a Military funeral) in the said Cemetery, or who shall wilfully and unlawfully disturb any persons assembled for the purpose of burying any body therein, or who shall commit any nuisance in the afore-said Cemetery."

Press 3, line 43. After "witnesses" insert Clauses (A.) (B.) (C.) (D.) (E.) (F.) (G.) and (H.)

Clause (A.) "And be it enacted, that the said Corporation shall make

regulations for ensuring that all burials within the said Cemetery are conducted in a decent and solemn manner."

Clause (B.) "And be it enacted, that no body shall be buried in any Vault under any Chapel or other building in the said Cemetery, or within fifteen feet of the outer wall of any such Chapel or building."

Clause (C.) "And be it enacted, that every part of the said Cemetery shall be enclosed by walls or other sufficient fences or railings of the height of eight feet at least."

Clause (D.) "And be it enacted, that the said Corporation shall keep the Cemetery and the buildings and fences thereof in complete repair, and in good order and condition, out of the monies to be received by them in virtue of this Act."

Clause (E.) "And be it enacted, that the said Corporation shall make all proper and necessary sewers and drains in and about the said Cemetery for

(221)

draining it and keeping it dry; and they may from time to time, as occasion requires, cause any such sewer or drain to open into any existing sewer, with the consent in writing of the persons having the management of the street or road and of the owners and occupiers of the lands through which such opening is made, doing as little damage as possible to the road or ground wherein such sewer or drain may be made, and restoring it to the same or as good condition as it was in before being disturbed."

Clause (F.) "And be it enacted, that if the said Corporation at any time cause or suffer to be brought or to flow into any river, spring, well, stream, canal, reservoir, aqueduct, pond, or watering place, any offensive matter from the said Cemetery, whereby the water therein shall be fouled, they shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of Twelve pounds ten shillings, currency."

Clause (G.) "And be it enacted, that the said penalty, with full costs of suit, may be recovered by any person having a right to use the water fouled by such offensive matter, by a civil action in any Court of competent jurisdiction; provided always, that the said penalty shall not be recoverable unless the same be sued for during the continuance of the offence, or within six months after it has ceased."

Clause (H.) "And be it enacted, that in addition to the said penalty of Twelve pounds ten shillings, (and whether the same be recovered or not,) any person having right to use the water fouled by such offensive matter may sue the said Corporation in a civil action in any Court of competent jurisdiction for any damage specially sustained by him by reason of the water being so fouled; or if no special damage be alleged, for the sum of Two pounds ten shillings for each day during which such offensive matter is brought or flows as aforesaid, after the expiration of twenty-four hours from the time when notice of the offence is served on the said Corporation by such person."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Smith of Frontenac do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

Toronto Necropolis Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Toronto Necropolis" be now taken into

consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration; and the same were read, as follow:--

Press 1, line 16. Leave out "and" and insert "or."

Press 2, line 28. After "trespass" insert "or play at any game or sport, or discharge fire-arms, (save at a Military funeral,) in the said Cemetery,

or who shall wilfully and unlawfully disturb any persons assembled in the said Cemetery for the purpose of burying any body therein, or who shall commit any nuisance therein."

Press 3, line 36. "After "Corporation" insert Clauses (A.) (B.) (C.) (D.) (E.) (F.) (G.) and (H.)

Clause (A.) "And be it enacted, that no body shall be buried in any Vault under any Chapel or other building in the said Cemetery, or within fifteen feet of the outer wall of any such Chapel or building."

Clause (B.) "And be it enacted, that every part of the said Cemetery shall be enclosed by walls or other sufficient fences or railings of the height of eight feet at least."

Clause (C.) "And be it enacted, that the said Corporation shall keep the said Cemetery and the buildings and fences thereof in complete repair, and in good order and condition, out of the monies to be received by them in virtue of this Act."

Clause (D.) "And be it enacted, that the said Corporation shall make all necessary and proper sewers and drains in and about the said Cemetery for draining it and keeping it dry, and they may from time to time, as occasion requires, cause any such sewer or drain to open into any existing sewer, with the consent in writing of the persons having the management of the street or road and of the owners and occupiers of the lands through which such opening is made, doing as little damage as possible to the road or ground wherein such sewer or drain may be made, and restoring it to the same or as good condition as it was in before being disturbed."

Clause (E.) "And be it enacted, that if the said Corporation at any time cause or suffer to be brought or to flow into any river, spring, well, stream, canal, reservoir, aqueduct, pond, or watering place, any offensive matter from the said Cemetery, whereby the water therein shall be fouled, they shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of Twelve pounds ten shillings, currency."

Clause (F.) "And be it enacted, that the said penalty, with full costs of suit, may be recovered by any person having a right to use the water fouled by such offensive matter, by a civil action in any Court of competent jurisdiction; provided always, that the said penalty shall not be recoverable unless the same be sued for during the continuance of the offence, or within six months after it has ceased."

Clause (G.) "And be it enacted, that in addition to the said penalty of Twelve pounds ten shillings, (and whether the same be recovered or not,) any person having right to use the water fouled by such offensive matter, may sue the said Corporation in a civil action in any Court of competent jurisdiction for any damage specially sustained by him by reason of the water being so fouled; or if no special damage be alleged, for the sum of Two pounds ten shillings for each day during which such offensive matter is brought or flows as aforesaid, after the expiration of twenty-four hours from the time when notice of the offence is served on the said Corporation by such person."

Clause (H.) "And be it enacted, that the said Corporation shall make regulations for ensuring that all burials within the said Cemetery shall be conducted in a decent and solemn manner."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Morrison do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

University Bill. Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to remove certain doubts respecting the intention of the Act of the last Session of the Parliament of this Province for amending the Charter of the University of

Toronto, and to provide for the institution and endowment of Regius and other Professorships, Lectureships, Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Prizes, and other Rewards in the said University, and for other purposes connected with the said University, and with the College and Royal Grammar School of Upper Canada College forming an appendage thereof," be now taken into consideration.

(222)

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration; and the same were read, as follow:--

Press 2, line 29. Leave out from "contained" to "Members" in line 32, and insert "nine."

Press 2, line 38. Leave out from "business" to "and" in line 36.

Press 4, line 21. After "purpose" insert Clause (A.)

Clause (A.) "And be it enacted, that nothing in the three next preceding Sections of this Act contained shall affect or be construed to affect in any way the twelfth Section of the said recited Act, but that the provisions of the said three Sections shall, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, be subject to and limited by the provisions of the said twelfth Section as if the same had been inserted in this Act."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Badgley, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Robinson,

Montreal
Trinity House
Bill.

Ordered, That the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act relating to the Trinity House of Montreal," be read a second time to-morrow.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Badgley, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Robinson,

Gunpowder
Bill.

Ordered, That the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to repeal an Act therein mentioned, and to make provision for regulating

the carting and transporting of Gunpowder within the City of Montreal," be read a second time to-morrow.

Customs Duties Act.

Mr. Seymour moved, seconded by Mr. Stevenson, and the Question being proposed, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee, to consider the expediency of amending the Act 12 Vic. c. 1, intituled, "An Act to amend the Law relative to Duties of Customs," so as to authorize the imposition of a Duty of twenty per cent on Wheat and Indian Corn when imported into this Province from Foreign Countries (except in bond for exportation), and further to increase the Duty on Mess Pork from twelve and one half to twenty per cent; and also of increasing the specific Duty on Whiskey from three pence to six pence a gallon;

The Honorable Mr. Hincks moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Merritt, and the Question being put, That the further consideration of the Question be postponed until this day six months;

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Boulton of NORFOLK, Chabot,

Chauveau, Christie, Solicitor General Drummond, Fergusson, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Gagy, Guillet, Hincks, Holmes, Jobin, Lacoste, Attorney General Macdonald, Merritt, Méthot, Morrison, Nelson, Polette, Richards, Sauvageau, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Smith of DURHAM, Viger, and Wilson.--(32.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Boulton of TORONTO, Bouthillier, Burritt, Chrysler, DeWitt, Dickson, Hall, Hopkins, Johnson, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir A. L. N. MacNab, Milloch, McConnell, McLeon, Meyers, Prince, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stevenson, and Watts.--(25.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Public Income
and Expendi-
ture.

Mr. Prince moved, seconded by Mr. Christie, and the Question being proposed, That the First Report of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the state of the Public Income and Expenditure of this Province, presented to this House on the ninth of July last, be recommitted, with an Instruction to the said Committee to enquire, and report for the consideration of this House, whether it may not be expedient: First, That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty will graciously be pleased to defray from the Imperial Treasury, the Salary of Her Majesty's Representative in this Province, as a high functionary therein, rather of the Empire than of the Province, more especially entrusted with the interests of the Empire therein, than of the local Government of the Province, since the recognition of a Constitutional responsibility on the part of the Advisers of the Representative of the Sovereign towards the Representatives of the People of the Province: Second, In case the Committee shall deem it inexpedient so to address Her Majesty to defray from the Imperial Treasury the Salary to Her Majesty's Representative, that it will report whether any reduction in the Salary of Her Majesty's Representative be, in the opinion of the Committee, demanded as indispensably necessary by the People of the Province, the expediency of yielding to it, as well as the amount at which the Salary should, for the future, be fixed; due regard being had to the dignity of his station, and the liability and resources of the Province: Third, The Salaries, in particular, which it may be expedient to allow to those Heads of Departments who are to constitute the responsible Advisers of Her Majesty's Representative, and specifying them: Fourth, The expediency of a general reduction upon all other Salaries, without discrimination, exceeding Five hundred pounds currency, paid from the Treasury of the Province, and the ratio at which such reduction, if any be necessary, should be made; and whether it is expedient to make reductions upon any Salaries under Five hundred pounds, but exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, and the ratio: Fifth, The expediency of withdrawing the Attornies General from the Cabinet or Executive Council, and political business of the Government, except as Members of this Honorable House, and of confining them exclusively to their official duties as Law Officers of the Crown: Sixth, The expediency of abolishing, altogether, the Office of Solicitor General in both sections of the Province;¹

COL. PRINCE ... said a few words in support of them, but to the same effect as the resolutions².

SIR A. MACNAB opposed the resolutions. He did not think that this Colony should call upon the mother country to pay for the salary of the Governor General. He contended that it was a question of loyalty, and he would never consent to such a measure so long as he remained a British subject.³

COL. PRINCE stated, in answer to a remark of the Attorney General, that

he would not have moved his resolutions if he had not considered the Finance Committee a humbug. He contended that £2,500 a year was quite enough for the Governor General to be a King Log, to do nothing.--For he absolutely did nothing--the council of ten did all the business,--that council which was composed of such very eminent men. (Laughter.) They made all appointments, and the King Log knew nothing about them. They filled up the offices of magistrates with their political partisans without reference to their fitness; and passed over intelligent men and men of respectability, to appoint ignorant men, who were their tools. Referring to the remarks on the Governor General, he did not mean solely to apply them to the present incumbent, but to all future Governors General--the fault was in the system. The gallant knight from Dundurn had mixed loyalty in the question. He (Col. P.) could only say that this Province would only pay for the salary of their Governor General if sent by England so long as they were fools enough to do so.⁴

MR. H. SHERWOOD, without committing himself in favor of the resolutions, would vote that they should be referred to the Finance Committee, for the purpose of being taken up by it.⁵

(222)

The Honorable Mr. Boulton moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Holmes, That all the words after "expedient" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "that the Salary of the Governor General be limited to the sum of Three thousand five hundred pounds;"

SIR A. MACNAB did not see any use in appointing the committee at all if it was to be interfered with, by resolutions of that kind. It was not fair to the Committee, nor to the House.⁶

MR. H. SHERWOOD said that it had been agreed originally in the Committee, that the salary of the Governor General should be £3,500. The hon. member went on at some length, but to the same effect as in former debates. He had voted in favor of £3,500 in the Committee; and was willing to assume the responsibility of it. Since the proceedings of the Committee had been reversed, the House might record their votes on the question.⁷

MR. CAUCHON said that they might well see that Reporters were in the House again. It was dishonorable to take up the time of the House, by making speeches of the kind, that they had been treated to at that period of the Session. But the country would mark their doings, and see the kind of opposition that they were desirous of making, with so many items on the Orders of the Day.⁸

COL. GUGY commenced by making some personal allusions in reply.⁹

MR. WATTS said, question, question.¹⁰

COL. GUGY attacked this hon. member in turn, and asked him if he wanted to make it a personal matter, (in an excited manner.)¹¹

Confusion here arose, and loud cries from all parts of the House.¹²

MR. MORIN the SPEAKER: order, order, order.¹³

Loud cries of chair, chair, chair, and COL. GUGY sat down.¹⁴

COL. GUGY went on; he was interrupted by stamping on the floor, and cries of 'speak to the point.' The hon. member condemned in general terms the resolutions. The hon. member spoke at length. He condemned Col. Prince with speaking loosely, and making use of bad grammar.¹⁵

DR. NELSON was glad to see gentlemen connected with the press in the House, and he hoped that they would make known to the country, the attempts that were made at that period of the session to impede business.¹⁶

COL. PRINCE spoke in answer to Mr. Guky's attack. He characterised him as his hon. friend the school master. He reproached him with having last year, in the bitterest and most sarcastic manner, attacked those to whom he was now so cooing and so sweet. He (Col. P.) had seen the hon. member's name gazetted for some contemptible office relating to the Industrial Exhibition. Nor did he (Col. P.) think, that the ministry had become so much more amiable since they had come to Upper Canada; certainly not so much as to induce so great and sudden a change in the hon. member's deportment towards them. No, there must be some more substantial reasons: good sound reasons, and satisfactory to the hon. member, he had no doubt. And the hon. member was not the only one in that House who received good sound substantial reasons for their votes, from the corrupt ministry which he would say cursed the country.¹⁷

COL. GUGY rose to move an amendment. He went on to attack Col. Prince. If the hon. member did not desire to gain an office, perhaps the loss of one of £500 a-year might produce correspondingly opposite feelings on the hon. member to those attributed to him. (Mr. G.)¹⁸

COL. PRINCE denied that he had lost any office under the government.¹⁹

COL. GUGY continued. If the hon. member had not been actually dismissed, perhaps like a well behaved dog, he had quietly walked down stairs when he knew that he was going to be ordered down. He had sided with his former friends, when there had been no annexation broached; but he now sided with the present ministry because he approved of their course relative to it. If to retain his seat, it was necessary to pander to the vilest passion, he would say welcome privacy, welcome retirement, yes, welcome death rather.²⁰

Cheers from the ministerial benches.²¹

COL. GUGY concluded by withdrawing his motion which was for an adjournment.²²

COL. PRINCE was not in the habit as the hon. member was of moving amendments merely for the purpose of speaking to them. He denied in the first place that he had ever held any office under the government. Neither his militia commissions, nor his silk gown could be so considered. If the hon. member desired to attack him, he should adhere to the truth--yes, to the truth. (Excitement.) The hon. member had chosen to apply the term well bred dog to him (Col. P.). He would reply by saying to him, what he had once been told before, that none but a puppy would make use of such language. (Laughter.) And more he would add with reference to the silk gown that he had given up, that the corrupt and contemptible ministry, which the honble. member now served, and which disgraced the country, that together with their master they had acted in the most contemptible and un-English manner in gazetting him as being deprived of the rank he had held as Queen's Counsel, when he had resigned it some time before. They had no right to do so. It was a disgrace to them. They had no right to place him in that position before the country. He believed the hon. member for Sherbrooke was as inferior to him (Col. P.) in practical good sense, as he (Col. P.) was to the Hon. member for East York (Mr. Perry), whose every lapsus linguae the hon. member from the town of Sherbrooke seemed so anxious to take up assuming to himself the office of Schoolmaster. He concluded by stating that he should consider himself degraded if he could ever accept any office under the present corrupt and miserable ministry. The hon. member for the town of Sherbrooke might be in that House for another session, but he might then make his last speech (sic) and dying confession for he never would be returned again. And he could not too often repeat what he had already often stated before, that this colony never could become great and properous (sic) before it became independent.²³

(222)

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, DeWitt, Holmes, Hopkins, and Malloch.--(6.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Bouthillier, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cartier, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Crysler, Dickson, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Fergusson, Flint, Fortier, Fourquin, Gugy, Guillet, Hall, Hincks, Jobin, Johnson, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, Macdonald

(223)

of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, McLean, Merritt, Méthot, Meyers, Morrison, Nelson, Notman, Polette, Prince, Richards, Robinson, Ross, Sauvageau, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of DURHAM, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stevenson, Taché, Viger, Watts, and Wilson.--(58.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Christie, Crysler, DeWitt, Holmes, Hopkins, Malloch, McConnell, McLean, Meyers, Prince, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, and Sherwood of TORONTO.-(14.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Bouthillier, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cartier, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Dickson, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Fergusson, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Gugy, Guillet, Hall, Hincks, Jobin, Johnson, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Merritt, Méthot, Morrison, Nelson, Polette, Richards, Robinson, Ross, Sauvageau, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Smith of DURHAM, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stevenson, Taché, Viger, Watts, and Wilson.--(50.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Bill relating to
Judgments of
Com: Courts
(L.C.)

Ordered, That Mr. Laurin have leave to bring in a
Bill to render executory the Judgments of
Commissioners' Courts in Lower Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Saturday next.

On motion of Mr. Meyers, seconded by Mr. Crysler,

Trent Bridge
Tolls.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, an Account of the amount collected for Tolls of the Trent Bridge in the year 1849, and the amount collected on the same Bridge during each month of this present year, and the amount of salary paid to the Collector of such Tolls, and the mode of payment thereof, whether by the retention thereof by him from the amount collected, or otherwise, and a copy of the Instructions

given to such Collector for his guidance, and for the regulation of such Bridge; and also, whether such Collector is required to attend personally to the collection of such Tolls, or is authorized or permitted by his Instructions to substitute at his will any other person or persons in his place.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Presidents of
the Courts of
Sessions of the
Peace (L.C.)

Mr. Jobin, from the Committee to consider the expediency of making provision out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province for the payment of an annual Salary to the Presidents of the Courts of Sessions of the Peace in and for the Districts of Three

Rivers and St. Francis respectively, reported a Resolution; which was read, as followeth:--

Resolved, That it is expedient to make provision out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province, for the payment of an annual Salary, not exceeding Seventy-five pounds Currency, to the President of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the District of Three Rivers, and, also, for the payment of an annual Salary, not exceeding Fifty pounds Currency, to the President of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in and for the District of St. Francis.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the said Resolution be referred to the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to facilitate the holding of Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Lower Canada.

Supply.

The Order of the day for receiving the Report of the Committee of Supply, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until to-morrow.

Division
Courts (U.C.)
Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the several Acts now in force regulating the practice of Division Courts in Upper Canada, and to extend the Jurisdiction thereof, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until to-morrow.

Capital Pun-
ishment Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Criminal Law in relation to Capital Punishment, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

Law Practice
Improvement
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for the improvement of the Practice of the Law, and for limiting the amount of Costs to be taxed and recovered in certain Courts in Upper Canada,

being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

Shipwrights'
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Shipwrights in the District

of Quebec, being read;

Mr. Chauveau moved, seconded by Mr. Lemieux, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

Mr. Christie moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Watts, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Burritt, Cameron of KENT, Christie, Crysler, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Fergusson, Fortier, Fournier, Gugy, Guillet, Hall, Hincks, Hopkins, Johnson, Lacoste, Solicitor General Macdonald, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, McConnell, Meyers, Morrison, Nelson, Prince, Richards, Robinson, Ross, Sauvageau, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Seymour, Smith of DURHAM, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stevenson, Taché, and Watts.--(39.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Bouthillier, Cartier, Cauchon, Cayley, Chauveau, Laurin, and Macdonald of KINGSTON.--(7.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, this day six months.

Orders of the day.

The Honorable Mr. Boulton moved, seconded by Mr. Gugy, and the Question being put, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until tomorrow; the

(224)

House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

Municipal Law (L.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Municipal Law of Lower Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Real or Mixed Actions (L.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Law of Lower Canada, as regards the District in which real or mixed Actions may be commenced, being read;²⁴

MR. CHAUEAU moved that the Bill to amend the Law of Lower Canada, as regards the District in which mixed actions may be commenced, be read a second time.²⁵

COL. GUGY opposed the motion, on the ground that the Bill was only introduced to meet the case of a single individual.²⁶

MR. CHAUEAU said that it was to enable parties to sue the hon. member himself. He contended that the principle of the Bill was just.²⁷

(224)

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Committee of five Members, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Ordered, That Mr. Chauveau, the Honorable Mr. Badgley, Mr. Gugy, Mr. Lemieux, and Mr. Solicitor General Drummond, do compose the said Committee.

Guelph and
Dundas Road
Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend an Act, intituled, "An Act to incorporate certain persons as the Guelph and Dundas Road Company," being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Flint took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Flint reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Notarial Pro-
fession Organ-
ization Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the Act providing for the organization of the Notarial Profession in Lower Canada, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Boulton of Toronto took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Boulton of Toronto reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Contingencies.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the First and Second Reports of the Standing Committee on Contingencies, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Hall took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Hall reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Orders de-
ferred.

Mr. Solicitor General Drummond moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, and the Question being put, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until to-morrow;

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Cauchon, Cayley, Chauveau, Crysler, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Fournier, Hall, Hopkins, Jobin, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, Nelson, Richards, Robinson, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, and Taché.--(19.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Boulton of TORONTO, Burritt, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Flint, Laurin, Lemieux, McConnell, Ross, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of DURHAM, and Watts.--(14.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Adjournment.

*Mr. Cauchon moved, seconded by Mr. Ross, and the
Question being put, That when this House doth adjourn
it will adjourn until to-morrow at eleven o'clock in the forenoon;*

The House divided:

Yeas 10.

Nays 20.

So it passed in the Negative.

*Then, on motion of Mr. Solicitor General Drummond, seconded by Mr. Richards,
The House adjourned.*

FOOTNOTES: 1 AUGUST 1850.

1. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in identical accounts: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 6 August 1850, and MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 August 1850.
2. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 6 August 1850.
3. IBID.
4. IBID.
5. IBID.
6. IBID.
7. IBID.
8. IBID.
9. IBID.
10. IBID.
11. IBID.
12. IBID.
13. IBID.
14. IBID.
15. IBID.
16. IBID.
17. IBID.
18. IBID.
19. IBID.
20. IBID.
21. IBID.
22. IBID.
23. IBID.
24. The following papers reported the debate on this matter in identical accounts: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 6 August 1850, and MORNING CHRONICLE, 7 August 1850.
25. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 6 August 1850.
26. IBID.
27. IBID.

FRIDAY, 2 AUGUST 1850.

(224)

Petitions
brought up.

THE following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Guy,--The Petition of William Morrin and others, of the Parishes of St. Eustache and St. Augustin, County of Two Mountains.

By Sir Allan N. MacNab,--The Petition of the Great Western Railroad Company.

By Mr. Hopkins,--The Petition of Archibald McGlachen and others, of the Township of Nassagaweya.

By Mr. Nelson,--The Petition of William F. Munday and others, Members of the Baptist Church and Congregation assembling in St. Helen Street Chapel, Montreal.

By Mr. Thompson,--The Petition of the Provisional Municipal Council of the County of Haldimand.

Petitions read.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of Thaddeus H. Ketchum and others, of the Townships of Murray and Cramahe; praying that parts of the said Townships be formed into a new Township to be called Brighton.

Of Angus Kennedy, Captain in the Second Glengary Regiment of Militia, on behalf of himself and part of the Company under his command during the late War with the United States; praying grants of land for their services during the said War.

Of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of Toronto; praying certain amendments to the Municipal Corporations Act.

Of the Reverend John Carroll and others, of the City of Toronto; praying an Act of incorporation under the name of the House of Industry and Orphan Asylum of the City of Toronto.

Of George Gurnett, Esquire, Mayor of the City of Toronto, on behalf of the Corporation of the said City; praying that the Charter of the Toronto, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Railroad Company may be so amended as to enable the Corporation of the said City to take and subscribe for Stock, and be represented in the said Company.

Of the Reverend John Ryerson, in behalf of the Board of Trustees and Visitors of Victoria College; praying for the passing of an Act to authorize the removal of the site of the said College from Cobourg to Toronto.

(225)

Of the Municipality of the Township of Woodhouse; praying that the Town of Simcoe may remain part of the said Municipality.

Of James Watson and others, of the Town of Goderich; praying for the passing of an Act to relieve the said Town from certain difficulties arising out of the election of a Mayor therefor under the Act 12 Vic. cap. 81.

Of Robert Francis and others, mechanics, of the Village of Trent Port and vicinity, Township of Murray; praying to be relieved from the evil effects resulting from the use now made of Convict labor in the Provincial Penitentiary.

Of Thomas Saunders and others, the President and Members of the Agricultural Society of the County of Waterloo; praying that no alteration be made in the present Act relating to Agricultural Societies, or that should it be deemed necessary to amend the same, the Legislative grant may be apportioned to County Societies according to the number of paying members therein.

Of George Kingsmill, of the City of Toronto, late High Bailiff of the

said City; praying remuneration for his services in capturing the murderer of the late Thomas Kinnear, in the month of July, 1843.

Petition of the Great Western Railroad Company, read and referred.

Ordered, That the Petition of the Great Western Railroad Company be now read, and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

And the said Petition was read; praying for the passing of an Act to authorize the said Company to construct a branch Railroad from the main line to the Town of Galt.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines.

Petition of Mrs. Belton referred.

Ordered, That the Petition of Mrs. Ann Belton, of the City of Toronto, be referred to the Standing Committee on Contingencies.

Tenth Report of Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines.

Sir Allan N. MacNab, from the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Tenth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have taken into consideration the Bill to incorporate the Bytown and Prescott Railroad Company, and have agreed to report the same without amendment.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Laurin, Adjournment.

Resolved, That when this House doth adjourn, it will adjourn until to-morrow at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

On motion of Mr. Morrison, seconded by Mr. Flint,

Toronto, Simcoe and Lake Huron Union Railroad Bill.

Ordered, That the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Toronto, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Union Railroad Company," be read a second time to-morrow.

Marriage License Fund (U.C.) Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks have leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Enactment appropriating the proceeds of that portion of the Marriage License Fund arising in Upper Canada to the support of certain specified Institutions only, and to leave the same at the disposal of Parliament for Upper Canadian purposes generally.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Sherwood of Brockville, seconded by Mr. Dickson,

Orders of the day.

Resolved, That from and after this day, such Orders as are not proceeded with when read shall be placed at the foot of the List, unless otherwise disposed of by the House.

Counter's Patent Bill.

An engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to enable John Counter to obtain a Patent for making Stoves of a new pattern, and on a new principle," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Flint do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath passed the same without Amendment.

Notarial Profession Organization Bill.

Mr. Boulton of Toronto reported the Bill to amend and consolidate the Act providing for the organization of the Notarial Profession in Lower Canada; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Land Scrip Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to limit the time for redeeming Land Scrip, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Boulton of Toronto took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Boulton of Toronto reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Boulton of Toronto reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendment, be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Guelph and Dundas Road Bill.

An engrossed Bill to amend an Act, intituled, "An Act to incorporate certain persons as the Guelph and Dundas Road Company," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to amend the Act, intituled, "An Act to incorporate certain persons as the Guelph and Dundas Road Company."

Ordered, That Mr. Fergusson do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Message from the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment, viz:--

Freedom of Banking Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to establish the Freedom of Banking in this Province, and for other purposes relative to Banks and Banking:"

Silverthorns' Dam Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize Aaron Silverthorn and Newman Silverthorn, their heirs or assigns, to erect a Dam across the River Thames:"

And also,

Bill to amend the Act relating to Dorchester Bridge.

The Legislative Council request, That this House will communicate to their Honors, the Grounds, Evidence and Proofs upon which is founded the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Quebec

Turnpike Road Trustees to acquire possession of Dorchester Bridge, in so far as regards a certain Road therein mentioned."

(226)

And then he withdrew.

Resolved, That this House will send an Answer to the said Message, by Messengers of their own.

And the Master in Chancery was again called in; and Mr. Speaker acquainted him therewith.

And then he again withdrew.

*Division
Courts (U.C.)
Bill.*

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the several Acts now in force regulating the practice of Division Courts in Upper Canada, and to extend the Jurisdiction thereof;

being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Laurin took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Laurin reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

*Jurors, Juries,
and Inquests
(U.C.) Bill.*

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill for the consolidation and amendment of the Laws relative to Jurors, Juries, and Inquests, in that part of this Province called Upper Canada, being

read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Cauchon took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Cauchon reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Supply.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee of Supply, being read;

The Honorable Mr. Hincks moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Price, and the Question being proposed, That the House do now resolve itself into the said Committee;¹

MR. J. BOULTON censured the government for having spent sums of money, and then coming down to the house to ask for a supply for it. He thought the principle so far wrong, that a vote of censure should be passed in consequence of it. He alluded particularly to the £22,000 for the removal of the seat of government. This sum was a gross imposition upon the country, and it had been hoodwinked into the passing of it. He contended that no money should be paid out of the treasury, for any purpose, without the authority of a vote of the House. The honble. member spoke at some length, but was not distinctly audible in consequence of loud noise in the House.²

(226)

The Honorable Mr. Boulton moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cameron of Kent, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words, "the appropriation and

expenditure of the Public Revenue of this Province by the discretionary authority of the Executive Government, without any legislative appropriation previously made in that behalf, necessarily tends to extravagance, and a wasteful expenditure of the public money, to the great detriment of the best interest of the People: That to prevent in future any expenditure without the sanction of the Legislature, it is expedient that no Warrant should be signed, issued, or addressed to the Receiver General, or any other public functionary, for the payment of any sum of money whatever out of Public Revenue of this Province, unless the amount and purpose of such payment shall have previously been authorized by Legislative enactment, to be noted and expressed in the body of each Warrant as the authority for issuing the same; and that no contract should be entered into, nor authority given by any Minister of the Government, or other Public Officer in this Province, involving the expenditure of public money, unless authorized by an express Act of the Parliament of this Province so to do: That no Pension should hereafter be granted or paid to any public functionary whatsoever, nor should any public functionary receive any Pension, until in each particular case an Act of the Parliament of this Province shall hereafter be passed determining the amount thereof, and the period when such Pension should commence, and to which the same should continue to be paid, any Act heretofore passed, or any usage, Order in Council, or other matter or thing to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding: That no public functionary, officer, clerk, or other person, should be employed in any ordinary duty, office or employment, or receive any emolument for the performance of any public duty or service, until the office, duty or employment, shall have been created or authorized by an Act of the Legislature, commencing in general terms the duties of each officer, and the services which he shall be required to discharge, or the office in which each subordinate shall be required to be employed; provided that no such regulation should extend or be construed to apply to the appointment or duties of the Governor General, or other person administering the Government of this Province, nor to the expenditure of any sum granted by the Legislature for unforeseen, casual, or contingent expenses to be accounted for at any ensuing Session of Parliament;"

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Cameron of KENT, Christie, DeWitt, Hopkins, Perry, and Prince.--(8.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Armstrong, Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Burritt, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cartier, Cauchon, Cochran, Crutcher, Dickson, Solicitor General Drummond, Innes, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Gugy, Guillet, Hincks, Jobin, Johnson, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, La-Terrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Lyon, Solicitor General Macdonald, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, Mitche, Morrison, Nelson, Notman, Polette, Price, Richards, Robinson, Ross, Saunders, Scott of BYTOWN, Leatt of TWO MOUNTAINS, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stevenson, Taché, Thompson, Viger, and Watts.--(53.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Resolved, That this House do now resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into a Committee of Supply.

Mr. Malloch took the Chair of the Committee;

The House then ... passed several Resolutions, which are to be reported

to-morrow.³

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS did not think it necessary to discuss the question at this period of the Session; and the more so, as it had been discussed before. He would allude to the estimates for the Public Works. It was known that some Public Works were in process of construction, which could not be stopped, and difficulties arose in effecting loans which made it necessary to issue debentures, payable one year after date; a course into which they were forced, and which was as objectionable to the Government as it was to the country. He trusted that the sum of £97,017 would be the last which would be asked for the Welland Canal. He promised that next year, that the Government would bring down estimates for improvements in Lower Canada. The hon. gentleman stated generally that the estimates for the St. Lawrence, Chambly, and St. Our's Canals, were necessary. He believed that the improvement of the St. Lawrence, below Quebec, was very necessary, but the Government did not feel itself in a position to undertake it during this year. The sum asked for the alterations and repairs of the Parliament Buildings at Quebec, would, he had no doubt, be quite sufficient. One new wing would have to be erected, together with some other additions. He concluded by moving the item of £97,017 for the Welland Canal.⁴

DR. LATERRIERE (in French) protested against the disposition of the public monies, considered with reference to Upper and Lower Canada. Lower Canada was the superior Province, and yet it received the smallest share out of all proportion.⁵

Hear, hear, from MR. LAURIN.⁶

DR. LATERRIERE continued: He condemned the large sums expended on the Welland Canal; and contended that portions of this large amount of money should be appropriated to improving the St. Lawrence, below Quebec. (This hon. member was nearly inaudible, in consequence of loud noises in all parts of the House.) He would be wanting in courage if he failed to express this protest. It was impossible that Lower Canada could much longer bear the injustice. The measure was nearly full. He would vote for no more sums for the Upper Canadian Canals--no matter how loudly or importunately they might be asked for. £1000 for a Nautical School at Quebec was a very moderate sum to begin with; but he would take it as a commencement only.⁷

MR. H. SHERWOOD complained that the Inspector General had not stated what the sum required for the Welland Canada was for. He did not know what was the use of a report of the Engineer of Public Works, if it did not inform the House what the money was for; and he saw no use of the report at all, if it was not printed and laid before them. He did not think that they should be called upon to vote so large an amount before they knew what it was for. He did not say that he would not vote a necessary sum. He hoped that the government would not press the motion until the report was laid before them.⁸

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS MERRITT admitted that the report should have been printed, but it could not be so now in time. But he would, to remove the hon. member's objections, read over a list of the items to be paid and for what purpose. (Here the hon. member read over a list.) He trusted that it would be satisfactory.⁹

MR. H. SHERWOOD did not think a little bit of paper was any report at all. They were called on to vote a large sum of money, £10,000, here and £10,000 there, with no information, as to what it was for, at all. He did not wish to vote away money blindly, and be able to give no information, relative to the reasons that had induced him to do so; nor would the House if it did not desire to stultify itself. It was the business of the government to have caused

the report to be laid before them, before calling upon them to vote.¹⁰

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS MERRITT replied. He contended that if the hon. member would not vote the £97,000 without the printed report, he would not with it.¹¹

MR. LAURIN (in French) argued that injustice to Lower Canada had been done by the Public Works of Upper Canada.¹²

MR. CHAUVEAU found more truth than poetry, in the remarks of his hon. friend who had just sat down, and also in those of his hon. friend from Saguenay, (Dr. Laterrière (sic).) He contended that Lower Canada had not directly been benefited (sic), by the public Works of Upper Canada; or at least not so much as it would have been, if the money had been expended in Lower Canada. He would not vote the sum asked, except on the affirmation of the government, that it was necessary to complete or to prevent from falling into decay, the Works already begun. He held that money should be expended, in opening up the roads of Lower Canada. They were told, that expending the public money for local improvements was a bad principle, if so, he was prepared to adopt the bad principle and Lower Canada was so too. He would have a great deal of difficulty in explaining to his constituents how it was, that he had come to vote so large a sum as £97,000 for the Welland Canal. He complained, that it was unfair, that they should be called upon to vote that sum, without having the report laid before them. His hon. friend who spoke last had good reason to complain of the want of roads in his part of the country, when he saw the youth of the country by thousands abandoning the land of their forefathers, to go and seek their living among strangers. He trusted that at the next session, that large sums would be set aside for the purpose of opening up lines of roads, in the lower section of the Province.¹³

MR. H. BOULTON did not think that they should be called upon to vote for a sum of nearly £100,000, before they knew whether it would complete the works or not. He would not vote for the appropriation, until he saw the report of the responsible officer.¹⁴

DR. NELSON felt satisfied that he could explain to his constituents the reason for his vote. He did not even think that a pledge such as that that his hon. friend required should be expected from the ministry. He was satisfied that bunkum speeches would not prevail in the Lower Province, and that the efforts of those who attempted them, would be well appreciated.¹⁵

MR. CAUCHON would not have voted for the first two items, on the estimates for the Public Works, without a pledge that appropriations should be made for improvements in Lower Canada next session. He would have better liked, if the report had been printed. He thought that they should have had it; but he had confidence in the administration. He was not averse to the general principle of voting money, for public improvement of the country; but he did think, that a million and a half of money was a large sum for the Welland Canal, and that every penny of the public money should be put into it, to the detriment of other sections of the country. He went on to contend, that Lower Canada should not be offered up as a sacrifice to the Welland Canal.¹⁶

SIR A. MACNAB thought that the Welland Canal should be completed. But he condemned the government for asking them (the House) to vote large sums of money without giving information what it was for. The report should have been laid before the House. The ministry should have seen that the report was printed, as a duty they owed the House. Besides they had no right to act in contravention of the law. Here the hon. member read from a statute, (the title of which he did not state,) to the effect that the report of the Commissioner of Public works should be laid before the House within 15 days from

the commencement of each session.--He went on to censure the ministry.¹⁷

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN said that the report should have been laid before the House, and explained that it would have been, but for the position in which the government found itself, with reference to the Board of Works. He contended, that in the face of that position, that it was ungenerous for hon. gentlemen to condemn the government for not having the report printed. Were he in opposition he should not take such a course.¹⁸

MR. ROSS would vote for the appropriation in question, as necessary; but complained of the large sum, and argued that improvements were urgently wanted in Lower Canada.¹⁹

MR. DEWITT valued public works perhaps more than other men in that house. He was satisfied to see improvements in Upper Canada; but he held that money should also be expended in L. Canada. He wanted to see improvements made in the navigation of the St. Lawrence below Quebec, that was the foundation of the building; and it was necessary for our trade with the whole world, that the Saint Lawrence below Quebec should be improved. He repeated that that was the foundation, and that all the money should not be first spent on the roof of the house. He did not say that he would oppose the item; but he held that the public moneys should be distributed more equally.²⁰

Motion carried without division.²¹

The item of £10,640 for the Chambly Canal ((was discussed))²².

MR. CHAUVEAU said, that he thought that the hon. member for Richelieu might easily satisfy his constituents with so good a reason as the item for the Chambly Canal.²³

The remaining items of the estimates for Public Works were carried without discussion or division.²⁴

(226)

and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Malloch reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Mr. Malloch also reported, That he was directed by the Committee to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Hawkers and Pedlars' Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Laws relative to Hawkens and Pedlars, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Court of Chancery Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill for the more effectual administration of Justice in the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada, and another reference, with an Instruction to the said Committee, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Johnson took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

(227)

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Johnson reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Johnson reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Lunatic Asy-
lum, &c.,
(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to provide funds for the defraying the costs of erection of the Lunatic Asylum and other Public Buildings in Upper Canada, being read;

The Honorable Mr. Hincks moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Price, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read a second time; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Solicitor General Macdonald took the Chair of the Committee;

The Lunatic Asylum case of Dr. Parke ... occupied many hours.²⁵

MR. H. BOULTON ... was defeated in his object ... by an immense majority.²⁶

(227)

and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Solicitor General Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Solicitor General Macdonald reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendment, be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Municipal
Laws (L.C.)
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Municipal Laws of Lower Canada, being read;

Mr. Solicitor General Drummond moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read a second time; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

Mr. Solicitor General Drummond moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, and the Question being put, That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

The Honorable Mr. Macdonald took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Honorable Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Municipal
Corporations
(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for correcting certain errors and omissions in the Act of the Parliament of this Province passed in the last Session thereof, intituled, "An Act to provide by one general Law for the erection of Municipal Corporations, and the establishment of Regulations of Police in and for the several Counties, Cities, Towns, Townships, and Villages in Upper Canada," for amending certain of the provisions of the said Act, and making some further provisions for the better accomplishment of the object thereof, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Nelson took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Nelson reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Toronto Har-
bour Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to provide for the future management of the Toronto Harbour, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Polette took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Polette reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Polette reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Bill relating to
certain Roads
Bridges.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to make better provision with regard to the repairing of Roads within the limits of incorporated Cities and Towns, and of Roads and Bridges which having been under the control of the Commissioners of Public Works may hereafter be released from the same, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Scott of Two Mountains took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Scott of Two Mountains reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Scott of Two Mountains reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Montreal Har-
bour and Lake
St. Peter Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to alter the Tariff of the Montreal Harbour Tolls, and to provide a fund for improving Lake St. Peter, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Flint took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Flint reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Foreign Re-
prints Duty
Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to impose a Duty on Foreign Reprints of British Copyright Works, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Taché took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

(228)

And Mr. Taché reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Tavern Licen-
ses (U.C.)
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Laws relative to Tavern Licenses in Upper Canada, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

York County
Grammar
Schools Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the payment of the sum of money therein mentioned, for the use of three additional Grammar Schools in the County of York, for the year

1849, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Courts of
Quarter Ses-
sions (L.C.)
Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to facilitate the holding of Courts of the Peace in Lower Canada, and another reference, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Dumas took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Dumas reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and

made amendments thereunto.

And the Question being put, That the Report be received to-morrow; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Orders de-
ferred.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until to-morrow.

Then, on motion of Mr. DeWitt, seconded by Mr. Laurin,
The House adjourned.

FOOTNOTES: 2 AUGUST 1850.

1. The debate on this matter was reported by: MONTREAL GAZETTE, 6 August 1850; and BRITISH WHIG, 9 August 1850. A commentary appeared in: JOURNAL DE QUEBEC, 8 August 1850.
2. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 6 August 1850.
3. IBID.
4. IBID.
5. IBID.
6. IBID.
7. IBID.
8. IBID.
9. IBID.
10. IBID.
11. IBID.
12. IBID.
13. IBID.
14. IBID.
15. IBID.
16. IBID.
17. IBID.
18. IBID.
19. IBID.
20. IBID.
21. IBID.
22. IBID.
23. IBID.
24. IBID.
25. BRITISH WHIG, 9 August 1850.
26. IBID

SATURDAY, 3 AUGUST 1850.

MORNING SITTING, 10 O'CLOCK, A.M.

(228)

Bank of Upper Canada.

House, of the thirtieth ultimo.

MR. Speaker laid before the House, a Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Upper Canada, on the 29th July, 1850, received in conformity to an Order of this

Appendix (H.)

For the said Statement, see Appendix (H.)

Petitions brought up.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By the Honorable Mr. Badgley,--The Petition of M.J. Hays, of the City of Montreal, Esquire.

By the Honorable Mr. Macdonald,--The Petition of William R. Parker and others, mechanics, of the Village of Rawdon, County of Hastings.

By the Honorable Mr. Cameron of Kent,--The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of Sarnia.

Petition read.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petition was read:--

Of Joseph Kinney and others, of the Village of Oakville and vicinity; praying that measures be adopted to abolish all labor on the Lord's day in the Postal Department of the Public Service.

First Report of Joint Committee on Library.

The Honorable Mr. Sherwood, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library, presented, on the part of the Members of this House, the First Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

At the outset of their labors, Your Committee have felt it incumbent on them to deliberate upon the most suitable method whereby Your Honorable House could record its high sense of the courteous liberality of the several Legislative Chambers, State Functionaries, and private individuals, who have so generously responded to the appeal made, on behalf of the Legislature and People of Canada, for assistance in the re-construction of the Parliamentary Libraries, so barbarously destroyed on the night of the 25th April, 1849.

In the consideration of this matter, they have referred to precedents which are to be found in the Proceedings of the Imperial Parliament. On the occasion of the destruction by fire, in 1834, of the Building wherein the sittings of the English Parliament were held, and the consequent loss of the Libraries attached to the two Houses of the British Legislature, a similar munificence was evinced by the Chambers of Peers and Deputies of France, in transmitting to the Lords and Commons splendid sets of their Journals and official publications, together with other valuable Works, for the enrichment of their respective Libraries. In acknowledgment of this liberal act, the House of Lords adopted a Resolution declaratory of the satisfaction with which they received the intelligence of the receipt of so valuable a present from the French Authorities. They did not, however, make order for the transmission of this Resolve to France, through their Speaker, on account of the informality which would attend any communication with a Foreign Body by either, or both, Houses of Parliament, except through the Executive, or Head of the Government; but it was tacitly agreed upon that the terms of the Resolution should be conveyed to the French Chamber, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The House of Commons, in like manner, and doubtless for similar reasons, abstained from sanctioning any direct communication with the French Government on this subject; but after the attention of the House had been called to the matter

by a Member in his place, a general feeling was expressed in favor of Mr. Speaker conveying to the Chambers of France, in some unofficial way, after the Session should terminate, the strong sense entertained by the House of their attention and munificence.

Following the course of procedure indicated by these examples, Your Committee would respectfully suggest the propriety of Your Honorable House embodying in some general Resolution, an expression of Your grateful appreciation of the prompt and generous response which has been made to the application for assistance in a work of such interest and importance, as well to the Legislature itself, as to the People of this Province generally. This Resolution might be afterwards communicated to the several Donors, by Mr. Speaker, at the close of the Session, without any formal direction from the House to that effect; or, otherwise, he could be requested to convey it to such of the Donors with whom he might officially correspond, without irregularity; and with regard to Foreign functionaries, His Excellency could be addressed to transmit to them, in a formal manner, copies of the Resolution of the House.

In this way, it appears to Your Committee, that a fitting acknowledgment might be made by the House of the courtesy and kindness which have been manifested on the present occasion, and which, in the opinion of Your Committee, cannot but tend to unite, more closely, existing ties of political connexion with the Mother Country and the Sister Provinces, and to increase, towards our foreign

(229)

neighbours, those feelings of good-will which are so essential to the preservation of peace and unanimity between contiguous States.

Your Committee have appended to this Report a complete List of the Donations received up to this date. Among them will be found one which is deserving of especial mention, namely, the series of Journals and Sessional Papers of the House of Commons, from 1801 to 1848, presented to the Library by the Right Honorable the Speaker of the House of Commons. The worth of this Collection, as a repertory of parliamentary, historical, and statistical information, can scarcely be overrated; and it will be found of immense utility to all persons engaged in the business of legislation, or who may have occasion to refer to the origin and progress of the great questions which have occupied the attention of the British Parliament within the last half century. Our thanks are especially due to the Right Honorable Gentleman to whom we are indebted for so costly and valuable a present.

List of Donations of Books to the Parliamentary Library, received since the close of the last Session:

From the Speaker of the House of Commons.

Journals of the House of Commons, from 1547 to 1848; with Indices, 110 vols.

Votes of the House of Commons, from 1837 to 1849, 13 vols.

Reports and Sessional Papers of the House of Commons, from 1801 to 1847-8, 1419 vols.

From the State of New York.

Natural History of the State of New York, 15 vols.

Geological Map of the State.

Documentary History of the State, 2 vols.

State Laws, for 1802-4, 1808, 1814, 1847-1849, 7 vols.

Senate Journals, for 1834, 1848 and 1849, 3 vols.

Documents, for 1848 and 1849, 6 vols.

Assembly Journals and Documents, for 1848 and 1848, 17 vols.

Woodfall's Parliamentary Debates, 5 (odd) vols.

Albany Annual Register, for 1848-9.

Transactions of the American Ethnological Society, 2 vols.

State Papers, 3rd series, 13th Congress.

Lamb's Memoirs.

Transactions of the American Institute, in 1848.

Transactions of New York State Agricultural Society, in 1848.

Catalogue of New York State Library, 1850.

Regents' Report on State Cabinet of Natural History, 1850.

And sundry Pamphlets and Documents.

From the Honorable W.M. Meredith.

Report on the American Finances, by the Secretary to the Treasury, for 1849-50.

From the Honorable R.C. Winthrop.

Annual Report of American Commissioner of Patents, for 1848.

From the two Houses of the Legislature of Prince Edward's Island.

Journals of the Legislative Council of Prince Edward's Island, from 1836 to 1849, (lacking Journal for 1839,) 13 vols.

Journals of Assembly of Prince Edward's Island, from 1831 to 1849, 19 vols.

From Stewart Derbshire, Esquire.

Oeuvres de Napoléon Bonaparte, 4 vols.

Rochelle. Etats-Unis d'Amérique.

Nichols. Progresses of King James I. 4 vols.

Weale. Quarterly Papers on Architecture, 3 vols.

Burnett. History of the Reformation, 3 vols.

Taylor. Natural History of Society, 2 vols.

Shakspeare; Edited by Charles Knight, 12 vols.

Nelson. Letters and Despatches, 7 vols.

Penn. Admiral Sir W., Life and Times, 2 vols.

Brougham. Speeches, 4 vols.

Thomson. Mineralogy and Geology, 2 vols.

Heeren. Historical Researches.

Espy. Philosophy of Storms.

Hume. Unedited Correspondence.

Jefferson. Life; by Tucker, 2 vols.

McGregor. Progress of America, 2 vols.

Von Raumer. America and American People.

From Louis Guillet, Esquire, M.P.P.

Journaux de l'Assemblée Législative du Canada, avec Appendices, 1841 à 1848, 18 vols.

Journaux de l'Assemblée, Another set, incomplete.

Statutes of Canada, from 1843 to 1848 complete; with duplicates of several Sessions; in all 21 parts.

Statuts du Canada, 1844-5 à 1847, 11 parts.

From Caleb Hopkins, Esquire, M.P.P.

Journals and Appendices of House of Assembly of Upper Canada, from 1825 to 1840, complete, excepting Journal and Appendix for 1831-2; and Appendices, vol. 1, for 1836; for 1839; and vol. 1, part 1, for 1839-40: 24 vols.

Four (inconsecutive) volumes of Journals of Legislative Council of Upper Canada. Report of the Canada Committee of the House of Commons, in 1828.

From the Honorable H.J. Boulton, M.P.P.

Charlemagne, Poem Epique, par Lucien Bonaparte.

Chappell's Hudson's Bay.

Haliburton's Nova Scotia, 2 vols.

Laws of Nova Scotia.

Boulton's Sketch of Upper Canada.

Statuts Revisées du Bas Canada, avec Tables.
 3rd vol. Appendix to Journals of Assembly, for 1846.
Trials in the case of Lord Selkirk v. The North-West Company.

From the Honorable W.B. Robinson, M.P.P.
Canadian Mirror of Parliament, for 1846.

From James Durand, Esquire.
 Three sets of Journal and Appendix of Legislative Assembly of Canada, for 1841.
 Two sets of Assembly Journal, for 1842.
 Journal of Assembly of Upper Canada, for 1836.
 Two sets Journal and Appendices of Assembly of Upper Canada, for 1839-40, 8 vols.
Resolved, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Report.

Resolved, That this House receives with much satisfaction, the intelligence of the munificent Donations which have been made in aid of the reconstruction of the Parliamentary Library, by the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Authorities of the State of New York, and the two Houses of the Legislature of Prince Edward's Island.

Resolved, That this House desires furthermore, to record its high appreciation of the liberality of the undermentioned Gentlemen, in contributing Donations of Books for a similar purpose, viz:--of the Honorable Messieurs R. C. Winthrop, W.H. Meredith, H.J. Boulton, and W.B. Robinson; and of Stewart Derbshire, Louis Guillet, M.P.P., Caleb Hopkins, M.P.P., and James Durand, Esquires.

(230)

Ordered, That the First Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library, on the part of the Members of this House, and the proceedings thereupon, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Bill to amend the Act relating to Dorchester Bridge.

Resolved, That the Grounds, Evidence and Proofs upon which is founded the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Quebec Turnpike Road Trustees to acquire possession of Dorchester Bridge, in so far as regards a certain Road therein mentioned," be communicated, by Message, to the Legislative Council.

Ordered, That Mr. Chauveau do carry the said Message to the Legislative Council.

Cobourg Harbour Bill.

The Honorable Mr. Hincks reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to vest the Harbour at Cobourg in the Municipality of that Town, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Scott of Two Mountains, seconded by Mr. Armstrong,

School Houses (L.C.)

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause the proper officer to lay before this House, a Return of all monies advanced by the Superintendent of Education, Lower Canada, in aid of the building and repairs of School Houses in the different Municipalities, with the accounts of how the said monies have been expended, and in whose names the Titles of the Land are held upon which such School Houses are erected.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. Prince, seconded by Mr. Christie,

Niagara and
Detroit Rivers
Railroad Bill.
(No. 2.)

Ordered, That the Clerk of this House do refund the fee of Twenty pounds paid on the Bill for the incorporation of a Company to construct a Railroad between the Niagara and Detroit Rivers.

Iberville Town-
ship Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Drummond have leave to bring in a Bill to erect certain parts of Upton and Milton into the Township of Iberville.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Armstrong, seconded by Mr. Bouthillier,

Consolidated
Revenue Fund.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will be pleased to direct the proper officer to lay before this House, with all convenient despatch, a Statement of the monies appropriated and expended out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province, when expended, and for what purpose, and the balance, if any, remaining unexpended out of the appropriations, since the Union of the Provinces.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

On motion of Mr. Scott of Bytown, seconded by Mr. Lyon,

Bytown and
Prescott Rail-
road Bill.

Resolved, That the Rule of this House which requires that the Chairman of the Committee on any Private Bill do not sit thereupon without giving a week's notice thereof set up in the Lobby, be suspended as regards the Bill to incorporate the Bytown and Prescott Railroad Company.

British North
American Tele-
graph Bill.

Mr. Ross moved, seconded by Mr. Chauveau, and the Question being put, That the seventy-first Rule of this House requiring that a sum not less than Twenty pounds be deposited in the hands of the Clerk of this House, be suspended as regards the Bill to extend the period for completing the Telegraph of the British North American Telegraph Association, and for other purposes relative to the said Association;

The House divided:

Yeas 30,
Nays 4.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Frontenac, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Macdonald,

Adjournment.

Resolved, That when this House doth adjourn, it will adjourn until Monday next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Great Western
Branch Rail-
road Bill.

Ordered, That Sir Allan N. MacNab have leave to bring in a Bill to empower the Great Western Railroad Company to make a branch Railroad to the Town of Galt; and that the Rules of this House be suspended as regards

the same.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Resolved, That the Rule which requires that the Chairman of the Committee on any Private Bill do not sit thereupon without giving a week's notice thereof set up in the Lobby, and the seventy-first Rule requiring that a sum not less than Twenty pounds be deposited in the hands of the Clerk of this House, be suspended in so far as regards the said Bill.

Bytown and Prescott Rail-road Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the Bytown and Prescott Railroad Company be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for this day.

Courts of Quarter Sessions (L.C.) Bill.

Mr. Dumas reported the Bill to facilitate the holding of Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Lower Canada; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time this day.

Municipal Laws (L.C.) Bill.

The Honorable Mr. Macdonald reported the Bill to amend the Municipal Laws of Lower Canada; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Mr. Bouthillier, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time this day;

Mr. Fournier moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Laurin, That the words "six months" be added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put, That those words be there added; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time this day.

(231)

Montreal Harbour and Lake St. Peter Bill.

Mr. Flint reported the Bill to alter the Tariff of the Montreal Harbour Tolls, and to provide a fund for deepening Lake St. Peter; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time on Monday next.

Division Line Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to define and establish the Division Line between Upper and Lower Canada, from the River St. Lawrence to

the River Ottawa, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Montreal Harbour Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend certain Acts of this Province for the enlargement and improvement of the Harbour of Montreal,

being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Grammar Schools

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill for the better establishment and maintenance of

(U.C.) Bill.

Grammar Schools in Upper Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Local Taxes

(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to enable Collectors of local Taxes in Upper Canada, for the several years between 1836 and 1848, both inclusive, to recover Taxes accrued in such years respectively, and remaining due, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Smith of Frontenac took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Smith of Frontenac reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Smith of Frontenac reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time on Monday next.

Presbyterian
Congregation
of York Loan
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act 4th Geo. IV. cap. 34, to enable the Presbyterian Congregation of York to effect a Loan upon the Real Estate of the said Congregation, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

London Dis-
trict Land Tax
By-Laws Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to confirm certain By-Laws passed by the Municipal Council of the London District, now the County of Middlesex, imposing rates to be levied on lands and other property therein, being read;

Mr. Notman moved, seconded by Mr. Fergusson, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

Mr. Smith of Frontenac moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Malloch, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:

Yeas, 29.

Nays, 10.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, this day six months.

Grimsby Road
Allowances
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to establish certain Road allowances in the Township of Grimsby, being read;

The Honorable Mr. Merritt moved, seconded by Mr. McFarland, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

Mr. Smith of Frontenac moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Malloch, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:

Yeas, 27.

Nays, 11.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, this day six months.

Registry Law
(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Registry Law of Upper Canada, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Armstrong took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Armstrong reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Armstrong reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time on Monday next.

Message from
the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment, viz:--

Customs Du-
ties Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act imposing Duties of Customs:"

Chatham
Town Lots
Patent Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to remedy an error in certain Letters Patent for two Lots in the Town of Chatham:"

Assessments
(U.C.) Re-
peal Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to repeal the Acts and provisions of Law relative to Assessments and matters connected therewith in Upper Canada:"

Currency Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Currency Act of this Province."

And then he withdrew.

Medical Pro-
fession (U.
C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Members of the Medical Profession in Upper Canada, and to regulate the practice of Physic and Surgery therein, being read;

MR. J. CAMERON ((moved)) the House ... into Committee of the whole.¹

(231)

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Cartier took the Chair of the Committee;

A desultory discussion arose on the Bill; the same in effect as that which took place at the second reading.²

MR. J. CAMERON and some other hon. gentlemen urged the necessity of the Bill to protect the people from quacks and impostors; and for the protection of the Medical profession.³

MR. RICHARDS strongly opposed the Bill and would do so in all its stages.

He was quite satisfied that the great majority of Upper Canadians would regard it as obnoxious. It might do in towns, but the state of things was different in the country parts.⁴

MR. FLINT followed to the same effect. He thought that there were many quacks among the licensed practitioners. They heard a great deal about the few deaths caused by those who were not licensed; but nothing about the hundreds of thousands of deaths the consequence of the ignorance of the licensed practitioners. He condemned the magistracy, as at present constituted. They were not fit to try the cases that might come up under the law; being appointed by every administration for violent political partizanship.⁵

COL. GUGY followed, ridiculing the hon. member's bad grammar. He did not understand the meaning of such a phrase as "using a thousand." He censured the hon. member severely for being a defender of quacks; and his views were diametrically opposed to those of the hon. member.⁶

MR. FLINT did not pretend to the grammatical elegance and correctness of expression of the hon. member from the Town of Sherbrooke; which the hon. member was so fond of displaying on all occasions. The hon. member was also, always schooling the House. He (Mr. F.) had never studied grammar in his life. But he did pretend to know some things; and to possess as correct a judgment of them as the hon. member for the Town of Sherbrooke. The hon. member (Mr. Gagy) had stated that his opinions were "diametrically opposed" to his (Mr. F.'s). He (Mr. F.) was as much opposed to quacks as any man, and the hon. member must be in favor of quacks. He (Mr. F.) hated quacks of all kinds, both those who were licensed, and those who were not. There were other quacks beside those who practised medicine. There were quacks among lawyers. (Loud laughter.) And the lawyer quacks went up and down the country, and did as much mischief as any other quacks, besides being more ridiculous. (Continued laughter.)⁷

COL. GUGY thought that it was praiseworthy in the hon. member modestly to confess his ignorance; but then he should not pretend to judge of matters that it wanted learning and information to understand.⁸

MR. FLINT would yield the palm for modesty to the hon. member from the Town of Sherbrooke. (Cheers and loud and continued laughter, in which the galleries joined.)⁹

After some further discussion the penalty clause inflicting a fine was struck out, and the law left as it at present stands in this respect.¹⁰

(231)

and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Cartier reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Monday next.

Jurors, Juries,
and Inquests
(U.C.) Bill.

Mr. Cauchon reported the Bill for the consolidation and amendment of the Laws relative to Jurors, Juries, and Inquests, in that part of this Province called Upper Canada; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

(232)

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time on Monday next.

Provincial Lu-
natic Asylum.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to

an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 21st ultimo, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to lay before the House, a copy of the Rules and Regulations relative to the admission and discharge of persons from the Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

Appendix (O.O.)

For the said Return, see Appendix (O.O.)

Private Business of the House.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Report of the Select Committee appointed to take into consideration whether any and what improvements can be adopted in the management of the Private Business of this

House, and to frame and report the draught of such Standing Orders as they may be of opinion are necessary or expedient to be adopted to facilitate the business of this House, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

The Honorable Mr. Cameron of Cornwall took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Honorable Mr. Cameron of Cornwall reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions, being a new series of Rules; which were read, as follow:--

1. Resolved, That hereafter no Petition for any Private or Local Bill will be received by the House after the first fifteen days of each Session, unless the Petitioners shall have first applied, after notice thereof, for leave to present such Petition, and obtained permission of the House to do so.

2. Resolved, That hereafter this House will not receive any Private or Local Bills, except within the first four weeks of each Session.

3. Resolved, That this House will not receive any Report of a Standing or Special Committee upon any Private or Local Bills, except within the first six weeks of each Session.

4. Resolved, That the Clerk of this House shall, immediately after the issuing of the Proclamation convoking the Provincial Parliament for the despatch of business, announce in the Canada Gazette, and other newspapers published in this Province, until the opening of Parliament, the day on which the time limited for receiving Petitions for Private Bill will expire, according to the Rules of this House; and the said Clerk shall also announce, by notice set up in the Special Committee Rooms, and in the Lobby of this House, by the first day of every Session, the days on which, according to the Rules of this House, the time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills, Reports on those Petitions, and Reports on the Bills upon those Petitions, are to expire.

5. Resolved, That all applications for Private or Local Bills, whether for the erection of a Bridge, the making of a Railroad, Turnpike Road, or Telegraph Line, the construction or improvement of a Harbour, Canal, Lock, Dam, or Slide, or other like work, the construction of works for supplying Gas or Water, or for the incorporation of any particular Profession or Trade, or of any Banking or other Commercial Company, or Cemetery Company, the incorporation of a Town or City, the levying of any local Assessment, the Division of any County or Township, the regulation of a Common, the re-survey of any Township, Line, or Concession, or for granting to any individual or individuals any exclusive rights or privileges whatsoever; or for doing any matter or thing which in its operation would affect the rights or property of other parties; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former Act, shall require the following notice to be published viz: In Upper Canada.--A notice inserted in one newspaper published in the County or Union of Counties, affected. In Lower Canada.--A notice inserted in one newspaper in the English and one newspaper in the French language, in the District affected, (if any be published therein,) and also affixed at the Church

door of every Parish or Township that such application may affect, or in the most public place where there is no Church. Such notices shall be continued in each case for a period of at least two months, during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session, and the presentation of the Petition.

6. Resolved, That before any Petition praying for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, is presented to this House, the person or persons purposing to petition for such Bill shall, upon giving the notice in writing, stating the rates which they intend to ask, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and mentioning also whether they propose to erect a draw-bridge or not, and the dimensions of such draw-bridge.

7. Resolved, That parties publishing notices of intended application for Private Bills, under the 5th Rule, shall be required to send, addressed to the "Private Bill Office, Legislative Assembly," (as soon as may be after its publication,) a copy of the local newspaper containing the first insertion of any such notice, (or a certificate of the insertion thereof, by the proprietor of such paper); and also, after the presentation of the Petition, a copy of the paper containing the last insertion of the said notice, (or a certificate thereof,) together with proof of notices having been affixed (when required) at the Church doors.

8. Resolved, That every Private Bill shall be prepared by the parties applying for the same, and printed by the contractor for the Sessional Printing of the House, at the expense of the said parties; and one hundred and fifty copies thereof shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office, for the use of the Members, before the second reading.

9. Resolved, That Bills of a private nature shall be introduced on a Petition, to be presented by a Member, and seconded.

10. Resolved, That when any Bill shall be brought into the House for confirming Letters Patent, a true copy of such Letters Patent shall be attached to the Bill.

11. Resolved, That the expenses and costs attending on Private Bills giving any exclusive privilege or advantage, whether for the erection of a Bridge, or the construction of a Railroad, Turnpike Road, Telegraph Line, Harbour, Canal, Lock, Slide, Dam, or other like work, or for the incorporation of Banking or Commercial Companies, Cemetery Companies, or Companies for the construction of Gas or Water Works, or for any other objects of profit; or for amending, extending, or enlarging any former Acts in such manner as to confer additional powers,

(233)

ought not to fall on the public; and that for the purpose of defraying the same, the parties seeking to obtain any such Bill, shall be required to pay into the hands of the Clerk of this House the sum of fifteen pounds, before, in any case, the said Bill shall be further proceeded upon after being read a second time.

12. Resolved, That every Private Bill, after having been read a second time, shall be referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills, if any such shall have been appointed, or to some other Standing Committee of the same character.

13. Resolved, That whenever any Petition or Bill presented to the House, shall have been referred to a Committee to examine the matter thereof, and report the same as it shall appear to them, to the House, the House will not admit any Petitioners to be heard, by themselves or Counsel, against such Petition or Bill, until the matter shall have been first reported to the House.

14. Resolved, That all persons whose interest or property may be affected by any Private Bill shall, when required by the Committee, appear in person before them to give their consent, and if they cannot personally appear, they may send their

consent in writing, which shall be proved before the Committee by one or more witnesses. And in every case the Committee upon any Bill for incorporating a Company shall require proof that the persons whose names appear in the Bill, as composing the said Company, are of full age, and that they are in a position to effect the objects contemplated by the Bill, and have personally consented to become so incorporated.

15. Resolved, That no Committee on any Private Bill, based upon a Petition, notice of which is required by the (5th) Rule, shall sit thereupon, without first causing a week's notice of the day of sitting to be set up in the Lobby.

16. Resolved, That the Committee to whom any Private Bill shall have been referred, shall report the Bill to the House, whether such Committee shall or shall not have agreed to the Preamble, or gone through the several clauses, or any of them; and when any alteration shall have been made in the Preamble of the Bill, such alteration, together with the ground of making the same, shall be specially stated in the Report.

17. Resolved, That when the Committee on any Private Bill shall report to the House that the Preamble of such Bill has not been proved to their satisfaction, they shall also state the grounds upon which they have arrived at such a decision.

18. Resolved, That a filled up Bill containing the amendments proposed to be submitted to the Committee on the Bill, be deposited in the Private Bill Office, one clear day before the meeting of the Committee upon such Bill.

19. Resolved, That the Chairman of the Committee shall sign, with his name at length, a printed copy of the Bill on which the amendments are fairly written, and shall also sign with the initials of his name, the several amendments made and clauses added in Committee.

20. Resolved, That no Private Bill be read a third time, until the party interested shall have delivered to the Clerk a certificate from the Queen's Printer, that the cost of printing one hundred and fifty copies of the Act for the Government has been paid, or secured to him.

21. Resolved, That (except in cases of urgent and pressing necessity,) no motion shall be made to dispense with any Sessional or Standing Order of the House relative to Private Bills, without due notice thereof.

22. Resolved, That a Book, to be called the "Private Bill Register," shall be kept in a room to be called the "Private Bill Office," in which Book shall be entered, by the Clerk appointed for the business of that Office, the name, description, and place of residence of the parties applying for the Bill, or their agent, and all the proceedings thereon, from the Petition to the passing of the Bill; such entry to specify briefly each proceeding in the House, or in any Committee to which the Bill or Petition may be referred, the day on which the Committee is appointed to sit, and the name of the Committee Clerk. Such Book to be open to public inspection daily, during Office hours.

23. Resolved, That the Clerk of the Private Bill Office do prepare daily lists of all Private Bills, and Petitions for Private Bills, upon which any Committee is appointed to sit, specifying the time of meeting, and the room where the Committee shall sit; and the same shall be hung up in the Lobby.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Game Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the engrossed Bill to prevent the hunting of Deer with Hounds, except during particular months, and to alter the period for killing Woodcocks and wild Ducks, with an Instruction to the said Committee, being read;

Mr. McFarland moved, seconded by Mr. Solicitor General Drummond, and the Question being proposed, That this House do now resolve itself into the said Committee;

MR. H. SMITH (Frontenac) was opposed to the bill¹¹.

(233)

Mr. Smith of Frontenac moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Robinson, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof;

COL. PRINCE spoke warmly and at some length in favor of the bill. He characterized it as dastardly, cowardly, unsportsmanlike, cruel and murderous to run deer by hounds into water and then shoot them.¹²

After some further discussion the motion of amendment was lost¹³.

The main motion carried.¹⁴

(233)

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Cauchon took the Chair of the Committee;

An amendment to exempt Indians was carried.¹⁵

(233)

and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Cauchon reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

And the Question being put, That the Report be now received; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Mr. Cauchon reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read, and agreed to.

Mr. McFarland moved, seconded by Mr. Burritt, and the Question being put, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next;

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Bouthillier, Burritt, Cameron of KENT, Cauchon, Chauveau, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Fortier, Fourquin, Jobin, Johnson, McFarland, Merritt, Prince, and Watts.--(15.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Chabot, Fergusson, Flint, Hall, Laurin, Lemieux, Lyon, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Ross, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, and Smith of FRONTENAC.--(12.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

(234)

Intemperance
Prevention
Bill.

The Honorable Mr. Cameron of Kent moved, seconded by Mr. Flint, That the Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for the more effectual prevention of Intemperance, be now read;

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Bouthillier, Cameron of KENT, Cauchon, Chauveau, Fergusson, Flint, Fortier, Fourquin, Guillet, Jobin, Laurin, McFarland, Morrison, Prince, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, and Taché.--(16.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Burritt, Chabot, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Hall, Johnson, Lemieux, Lyon, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Merritt, Richards, Robinson, Ross, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Smith of FRONTENAC, and Watts.--(17.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Contingencies.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the First and Second Reports of the Standing Committee on Contingencies, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order of the day be postponed until Monday next, and be then the first Order of the day.

BankruptsRelief Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to afford relief to Bankrupts in certain cases, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Watts took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Watts reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Watts reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read.

Mr. Solicitor General Drummond moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Badgley, and the Question being proposed, That the amendments be now read a second time;

Mr. Richards moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Burritt, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words, "the Bill be recommitted, for the purpose of adding a Clause thereunto to the following effect, viz:--That this Act shall not apply or extend to any case where a party has been placed in Bankruptcy on a voluntary declaration of insolvency, and when his estate has not paid five shillings in the pound;"

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Burritt, DeWitt, Morrison, and Richards.--(4.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Cameron of CORNWALL, Chabot, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Fournier, Fourquin, Guillet, Hall, Laurin, Lemieux, Lyon, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Merritt, Prince, Robinson, Ross, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Smith of FRONTENAC, and Watts.--(21.)

((So it passed in the Negative.))

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the amendments be now read a second time.

The amendments were accordingly read a second time, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time on Monday next.

RailroadsCompaniesBill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to provide for the formation of incorporated Railroad Companies, and to regulate the same," being

read;

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS MERRITT moved that the bill from the Legislative Coun-

cil to provide for the formation of Railroad Companies be read a second time. He explained that it was a transcript of the New York law, and that it had been found to work satisfactorily. It had been well discussed in the Council and carefully examined in Committee.¹⁶

MR. CHAUVEAU opposed the bill. He considered it an unsound principle for the Province to be called upon to guarantee the interest of any railroad company; and it was not because it was the custom of the state of New York that he should vote for it. He should vote against it.¹⁷

MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND thought that there should be some restriction.¹⁸

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS MERRITT said that it might be considered in committee, on Monday.¹⁹

(234)

The Honorable Mr. Merritt moved, seconded by Mr. Solicitor General Drummond, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read a second time;

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Radgley, Burritt, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cameron of KENT, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Fournier, Hall, Laurin, Lyon, McFarland, Merritt, Morrison, Prince, Robinson, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Taché, and Watts.--(18.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Chauveau, Fourquin, Guillet, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Richards, and Smith of FRONTENAC.--(6.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

Mutual In-
surance Com-
panies Amend-
ment Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act authorizing the establishment of Mutual Insurance Companies in this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned, being read;

MR. MCFARLAND moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Act authorising the establishment of Mutual Insurance Companies.²⁰

MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND objected to that clause of the bill which prohibited the transaction of business by foreign Mutual Insurance offices. He thought it desirable to allow these companies to insure as they did it much more cheaply and quite as securely as others.²¹

MR. BURRITT was of the same opinion.²²

MR. M. CAMERON objected to these companies coming into the country, for their cheapness had led him to make enquiries into their management, and he had found that any one might be an agent for these companies who ran all over the country, and made any insurances whatever only caring to secure their 7s. 6d. commission. He had found too, that these companies began to pay large dividends immediately after their establishment, and commit other extravagances which showed that they were very likely to be very unsafe. They paid at present, but that was because the system was not ripe: it would not pay. In the State of New York, foreign companies were not allowed, and he understood that the fires last year at L'Acadie and other parts of Lower Canada, were supposed to be connected with the agents of these foreign companies. Besides their Charters did not extend to Canada, and he thought it doubtful if losses could be recovered by law. The Provincial Legislature would not allow mutual Insurance Companies, and he thought it inconsistent to allow foreign ones.²³

MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND said that it was of great importance in the rural parts of the country that the people should be allowed the use of these companies.²⁴

MR. CHAUVEAU was surprised that these so ready with their charges of anti-delusion, should object ((to)) people from insuring with whom they liked.²⁵

MR. MORRISON spoke in favor of the companies.²⁶

Some further conversation ((ensued))²⁷.

(234)

Mr. McFarland moved, seconded by Mr. Prince, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

Mr. Burritt moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. DeWitt, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

Mr. Solicitor General Drummond moved, seconded by Mr. Burritt, and the Question being put, That it be an Instruction to the Committee, to amend the said Bill, by leaving out the fifth Clause thereof; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

Orders of
the day.

Mr. Fournier moved, seconded by Mr. Guillet, and the Question being put, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until Wednesday next; the House divided:--

And it passed in the Negative.

Agricultural
Abuses (L.
C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to repeal two certain Acts therein mentioned relating to Agriculture, and to provide for the remedy of abuses prejudicial to Agriculture, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Morrison took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Morrison reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Monday next.

Orders of
the day.

Mr. Chauveau moved, seconded by Mr. Taché, and the Question being put, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until Monday next; the House divided:--

And it passed in the Negative.

(235)

Montreal
Corporation
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the provisions of the Act 8 Vic. c. 59, intituled, "An Act to amend and consolidate the provisions of the Ordinance to incorporate the City and Town of Montreal, and of a certain Ordinance amending that Ordinance, and to vest certain other powers in the Corporation by the said first mentioned Ordinance," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of

the whole House, for Monday next.

County Agri-
cultural So-
cieties Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to allow the Members of County Agricultural Societies to be elected in any year after the period fixed by Law, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Lyon took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Lyon reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Lyon reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendment, be engrossed, and read the third time on Monday next.

Law Study
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to facilitate and encourage the Study of the Law in this Province," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

Cruelty to
Animals Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for the prevention of cruelty to Animals, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next.

British North
American
Telegraph Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to extend the period for completing the Telegraph of the British North American Telegraph Association, and for other purposes relative to the said Association,

being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Monday next, and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

Replevin
Law Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend and extend the Law relating to the remedy by Replevin, in Upper Canada, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Lyon, Mr. Richards, Mr. Smith of Frontenac, Mr. Scott of Bytown, and Mr. Sherwood of Brockville, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Actions of
Dower (U.
C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to alter the practice of the law in Actions of Dower in Upper Canada, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Bouthillier took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Bouthillier reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Bouthillier reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time on Monday next.

Actions of
Ejectment
(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to alter and amend the practice and proceedings in Actions of Ejectment in Upper Canada, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said

Committee.

The Honorable Mr. Badgley took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Honorable Mr. Badgley reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The Honorable Mr. Badgley reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time on Monday next.

Electro-Mag-
netic Tele-
graphs Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to protect from injury Electro-Magnetic Telegraphs in this Province, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said

Committee.

The Honorable Mr. Cameron of Kent took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Honorable Mr. Cameron of Kent reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Monday next.

Cemetery
Companies
(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to authorize the formation of Companies for the establishment and management of Cemeteries in Upper Canada, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Guillet took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Guillet reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Guillet reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time on Monday next.

Quebec Water
Works Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend "An Act for supplying the City of Quebec and parts adjacent thereto with Water," and to establish a Board of Direction for the management and superintendence of the Water Works to be constructed according to the provisions of the said Act, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

(236)

Mr. McLean took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. McLean reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Monday next.

Trust and
Loan Company
(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to alter and amend two several Acts passed respectively in the seventh year and in the ninth year of Her Majesty's Reign, relating to the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Taché took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Taché reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Taché reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendment, be engrossed, and read the third time on Monday next.

Agriculture
(L.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to continue and amend the Act for the better encouragement of Agriculture in Lower Canada, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Grimsby Har-
bour Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to prolong the time for the completion of the Grimsby Breakwater, Pier, and Harbour," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be read a third time on Monday next.

St. Hyacinthe
Incorporation
Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill for the incorporation of the Town of St. Hyacinthe, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Johnson took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Johnson reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Monday next.

Orders
deferred.

Mr. Scott of Two Mountains moved, seconded by Mr. Malloch, and the Question being put, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until Monday next.

The House divided:

Yeas, 16.

Nays, 14.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then, on motion of Mr. Scott of Two Mountains, seconded by Mr. Malloch,
The House adjourned until Monday next.

((MISCHIEF OF ASSEMBLY)).²⁸

At half-past ten o'clock, a scene occurred in the Legislative Assembly which will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. There were no reporters present; the members of Government, except MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND had gone; and there were not more than six or seven strangers below the bar. Several of the members were reeling drunk²⁹, and most of them seemed to have forgotten their position and their duties, as they betook themselves to boyish recreation. Some were playing at ball; others chatting and talking in groups³⁰. Except some half dozen, no one took the slightest notice of the business before the House. Bills were being pushed through at railroad speed³¹ by a few members near the table. MR. MORIN the SPEAKER, ever and anon, as the House went into committee and out again, left the chair and returned to it with the agility of a lively sparrow of the masculine gender. The chairman as if he were doing business by contract and had called the power of steam to his aid, would say with all the rapidity of which the human voice is capable, "Shall the 2d clause pass carried. Shall the third clause pass carried. Shall the preamble pass carried." Between the asking of the question and the announcing of the result there was no pause--not a half breath. The committee would rise; and the House pass through another scene with scarcely inferior rapidity.--The appearance of the House was that of a lot of half-drunken rowdies; and ever the sober members partook of the excitement and shared the spirit of boyish mischief that possessed the whole. A novel kind of paper warfare was indulged in by several of the members. They would seize the bills, which they were there to pass into laws, and crumpling them up in the hands, press them between their knees till they assumed the shape of hard paper bullets. These flew freely from one side of the House to the other. At length a "stricken deer", refusing to weep, took to curses, and a huge leaden inkstand as weapons of defence. A member who had fired several balls and had another prepared, was called to the Chair. On his way he dropped the ball into the hand of another member, who walked up to the west end of the table, and taking aim, fired at the head of Malloch who was sitting near the other end of the table. To elude detection the assaulting member dropped at the end of the table. This shot was followed almost instantly by another of the same kind from SIR A. MACNAB, who sat in the front row of the opposition benches, about two yards from MR. MALLOCH, who, being more intoxicated than the rest, had become the target for most of the bullets. MR. MALLOCH jumped up in a rage and seizing the large metal inkstand used by the Clerk of the House, was making an offer to throw it at the head of SIR A. MACNAB, when he spilt the ink on his hand. This caused him to set down the inkstand, with a view of wiping off the ink which he did with a lot of paper that was lying near. While going through this operation, MR. MALLOCH turned round to SIR A. MACNAB, and in a tone of angry earnestness, exclaimed, "I'll take the responsibility of it--damn me if I don't,--if I be expelled on Monday." MR. H. SHERWOOD--on whose degree of happiness at that particular moment we do not think it safe to pronounce--went up to MR. MALLOCH and stroked him on the head, as one might do if he were desirous of taming an animal of the canine species.³² SIR A. MACNAB remained perfectly passive under the threatened infliction. At length when MR. MALLOCH calmed down a little, he went over and took a seat on the Ministerial benches. But his new position afforded him no security³³. The canine predilections of the merry members were now strongly developed. Every one must get a snap at the wounded dog. MR. MALLOCH became the target for nearly all the bullets that could be manufactured out of those incipient laws called bills. DR. TACHE was his great and secret enemy.--He commenced a sneaking, guerrilla warfare against the member for Carlton. Manufacturing his bullets in the lobby, DR. TACHE would steal into the House, walking along the outside of

the bar in that skulking style that sportsmen sometimes adopt to steal upon their game, and rising up would peep over the bar and fire at the devoted head of the enraged MR. MALLOCH, and then retreat to the lobby. Startled by these assaults, the hon. member for Carlton would turn round to spy out his concealed enemy, when he was fortunate if he did not encounter several shots from an opposite quarter. At length when he could stand it no longer, he sprang to his feet and staggered outside the bar, where beyond muttering a few curses, he exercised no revenge.--This scene occupied thirty minutes. All this time the House was engaged in Legislation, and passed several important measures!

When the House adjourned the effects of intoxication were more visible than before. At least three members toddled in a very embarrassed ambling style out of the House. MR. SOL. GEN. DRUMMOND did a little mock Legislation at the table. A brother member knocked MR. FLINT's hat over his eyes; the member for Hastings submitting to the operation with becoming docility. MR. RICHARDS drew out his huge tobacco box and coolly lit his pipe. Paper bullets flew thickly and the House broke up in a state of great merriment.³⁴

FOOTNOTES: 3 AUGUST 1850.

1. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 8 August 1850.
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26. IBID.
27. IBID.
28. These events were reported by: NORTH AMERICAN, 6 August 1850; HAMILTON SPECTATOR, 10 August 1850, ST. CATHARINES JOURNAL, 15 August 1850, both copied from NORTH AMERICAN, 6 August 1850; GLOBE, 6 August 1850; and BATHURST COURIER, 16 August 1850, which copied from EXAMINER, of unknown date. All the above reports contained commentaries. A commentary also appeared in PILOT, 8 August 1850.
29. BATHURST COURIER, 16 August 1850.
30. NORTH AMERICAN, 6 August 1850.
31. BATHURST COURIER, 16 August 1850.
32. NORTH AMERICAN, 6 August 1850.
33. BATHURST COURIER, 16 August 1850.
34. NORTH AMERICAN, 6 August 1850.

MONDAY, 5 AUGUST 1850.

MORNING SITTING.

(236)

Commercial
Bank, Mid-
land District.

MR. SPEAKER laid before the House, a Statement of the Affairs of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District, on the 27th July, 1850, received in conformity to an Order of this House, of the 30th ultimo.

Appendix (H.)

For the said Statement, see Appendix (H.)

On motion of Mr. Laurin, seconded by Mr. Fournier,

Adjournment.

Resolved, That when this House doth adjourn, it will adjourn until three o'clock in the afternoon of this

day.

Petitions
brought up.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Flint,--The Petition of Uriah Seymour, and others, of the County of Hastings.

By Mr. Prince,--The Petition of William H. Coxwell, of the City of Toronto, Esquire.

By Mr. Cartier,--The Petition of L. E. Brown, Esquire, and others, of the County of Beauharnois.

Petitions read.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of William Morrin and others, of the Parishes of St. Eustache and St. Augustin, County of Two Mountains; praying that the application for the repeal of the 52nd and 53rd Sections of the Municipal Council Act of Lower Canada, be not granted.

Of Archibald McGlachan and others, of the Township of Nassagaweya; and of William F. Munday and others, Members of the Baptist Church and Congregation assembling in St. Helen Street Chapel, Montreal; praying that measures be adopted to abolish all labor on the Lord's Day in the Postal Department of the Public Service.

Of the Provisional Municipal Council of the County of Haldimand; praying for aid to improve the Road from Port Dover to Hamilton.

Of M. J. Hays, of the City of Montreal, Esquire; praying payment of his claim for the balance of rent due him, according to agreement, for the Building in the said City, known as the Masonic Hall, leased and occupied by the Legislature and Offices thereof.

Of William R. Parker and others, mechanics, of the Village of Randon, County of Hastings; praying that the manufacture of various articles in the Provincial Penitentiary may be discontinued, and the Convicts sent to the Iron Works at Marmora.

Of the Municipality of the Township of Sarnia; praying that the Petitions for the establishment of the County Town of the County of Lambton, in the Township of Enniskillen, be not granted, but that the said County Town be established at Port Sarnia.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Hincks, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Attorney General LaFontaine,

Ways and
Means.

Resolved, That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee, to consider of Ways and Means for raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Jobin took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Jobin reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

(237)

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again at the next sitting of this House.

Replevin
Law Bill.

Mr. Lyon reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to amend and extend the Law relating to the remedy by Replevin in Upper Canada, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for the next sitting thereof.

Notarial Pro-
fession Organ-
ization Bill.

The Order of the day for the third reading of the engrossed Bill to amend and consolidate the Act providing for the organization of the Notarial Profession in Lower Canada, being read;

Mr. Jobin moved, seconded by Mr. Laurin, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. Fortier moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Johnson, That all the words after "be" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words, "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, to consider the expediency of further amending the same;"

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Boulton of NORFOLK, Bouthillier, Christie, Dickson, Solicitor General Drummond, Fortier, Hall, Hopkins, Johnson, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, McFarland, Merritt, Morrison, Notman, Richards, Robinson, Ross, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, and Taché.--(24.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Cauchon, Chabot, Crysler, DeWitt, Flint, Fourmier, Fourquin, Gugy, Guillet, Jobin, Laurin, Lyon, McLean, Mathot, Polette, Sauvageau, Scott of BYTOWN, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Seymour, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stevenson, Viger, and Watts.--(23.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, to consider the expediency of further amending the same.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Notman took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Notman reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Jobin do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Land Scrip
Bill.

An engrossed Bill to limit the time for redeeming Land Scrip, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Brice do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Hawkers and
Pedlars' Bill.

An engrossed Bill to amend the Laws relative to Hawkens and Pedlars, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Lunatic
Asylum
(U.C.) Bill.

An engrossed Bill to provide funds for the defraying the costs of erection of the Lunatic Asylum and other Public Buildings in Upper Canada, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to provide funds for defraying the cost of the erection of the Lunatic Asylum, and other Public Buildings in Upper Canada."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Bill relating to
certain Roads
and Bridges.

An engrossed Bill to make better provision with regard to the repairing of Roads within the limits of incorporated Cities and Towns, and of Roads and Bridges which having been under the control of the Commissioners of Public Works may hereafter be released from the same, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to make better provision with regard to the repairing of Roads within the limits of incorporated Cities and Towns, and of Roads and Bridges which having been under the control of the Commissioners of Public Works may hereafter be released from such control."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Foreign
Reprints
Duty Bill.

An engrossed Bill to impose a Duty of Foreign Reprints of British Copyright Works, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

York County
Grammar
Schools Bill.

An engrossed Bill to provide for the payment of the sum of money therein mentioned, for the use of three additional Grammar Schools in the County of York, for the year 1849, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to provide for the payment of the sum of money therein mentioned, for the use and support of three additional Grammar Schools in the County of York, for the year one

thousand eight hundred and forty-nine."

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Macdonald do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Game Bill.

An engrossed Bill to prevent the hunting of Deer with Hounds, except during particular months, and to alter the periods for killing Woodcocks and wild Ducks, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. McFarland do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

County Agricultural Societies Bill.

An engrossed Bill to allow the Members of County Agricultural Societies to be elected in any year after the period fixed by law, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to allow the Members of County Agricultural Societies in Lower Canada, to be elected in any year

(238)

after the period fixed by law."

Ordered, That Mr. Sauvageau do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Grimsby Harbour Bill.

An engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to prolong the time for the completion of the Grimsby Breakwater, Pier, and Harbour," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Merritt do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath passed, the same, without any Amendment.

Contingencies.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the First and Second Reports of the Standing Committee on Contingencies, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Hall took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Hall reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

And the Question being put, That the Committee have leave to sit again at the next sitting of this House;

The House divided:

Yeas, 21.

Nays, 12.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Message from the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--
Mr. Speaker,

Quebec and St. Andrew's Railroad Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Quebec and Saint Andrew's Railroad Company," with several Amendments; to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

British N.A.
Electric Tele-
graph Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to extend the period for completing the Telegraph of the British North American Electric Telegraph Association, and for other purposes relative to the said Association," was read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Ross, seconded by Mr. Lemieux,
Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time, at the next sitting of this House.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Boulton, seconded by Mr. Smith of Frontenac,
The House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

(238)

Petition
brought up.

THE following Petition was brought up, and laid on the table:--

By the Honorable Mr. Cameron of Kent,--The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of Plympton.

Court of
Chancery
Proceedings.

Mr. Prince, from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into and consider the present mode of instituting and prosecuting proceedings in the Court of Chancery of Upper Canada against parties absent from the country, and how far and in what manner it may be expedient to alter the Law in this respect, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have heard the statements of several of the leading Practitioners in the Court of Chancery in the City of Toronto, and have submitted to them the Bill (introduced by Mr. Prince, and which has been read a first time) to confirm Decrees and Orders and other proceedings of the Court of Chancery of Upper Canada, in certain cases, and Your Committee have adopted certain amendments made by those Gentlemen to the Bill, which they think will add to its utility.

The Bill contemplates a class of cases which arise in practice when Defendants reside out of the country. Under the former Orders of the Court set out in the Schedule attached to the Bill, a great number of cases, at least fifty (some of the Practitioners of the Court think one hundred,) have been conducted to a termination by the course of practice with regard to absent Defendants authorized by the Orders; and these suits have principally related to Mortgages. The practice was never once questioned before Mr. Vice-Chancellor Jameson, until the Court was remodelled a few months ago, since which time, on more than one occasion, the Judges, though they have pronounced no decision, yet have so strongly expressed themselves against the propriety of those Orders, and the power of the Court to make them, as to render it manifest to the Profession, that the Court will deem themselves compelled, in their view of the law, to refuse to recognize, sanction, or aid, any proceedings that had been taken under the Orders referred to. The consequence of this is, that unfortunate and inconvenient doubts have sprung up as to the validity of every Title acquired and supposed to be made perfect during the last nine years, by the Decrees and Orders of the Court in the class of cases referred to; and it appears that no Practitioner or legal man acquainted with the views here attributed to the Court, could safely advise that the proceedings had in the Court in such cases for procuring good Titles, were of any avail. The effect of this state of things is immediately obvious, and its importance arises from the great number and value of the properties touched by it. These remarks would apply more properly to cases which have been concluded in the Court, than to those which are still in progress

them; but it is conceived that suits which have been commenced by summoning the Defendants into Court in the way sanctioned by the Orders, might be safely allowed to proceed under those Orders, and that Legislative interference might safely permit it.

There does not appear a single instance, in the practice or knowledge of the professional gentlemen above alluded to, that the slightest practical inconvenience resulted from, or that the slightest injustice has ever been occasioned by the system of procedure for which the sanction of Parliament is now sought. In many cases, parties having but a nominal formal interest move out of the country,--cannot be readily served or identified abroad, but yet can be, and have been, informed by public advertizement, that their presence is sought in Court. It is submitted, that parties who depart from the country and reside abroad without leaving agents to look after their interests, or inquiring, from time to time, into the position of their properties, cannot, without enormous

(239)

wrong to others, be entitled to the benefit of laws which would render it in many cases impracticable to procure justice, and assert rights, by reason of the absence from the country of these parties, and the great difficulty, and in most instances, impossibility, of effecting upon them service of the Court's process. It appears also, that cases are now pending in the Court, in which much time and money have been already expended in proceedings taken under the Orders referred to; and it is submitted, that if it be not improper to confirm and allow proceedings which have been conducted to a close under those Orders, it cannot, in principle, and neither will it, in practice, be wrong to sanction the prosecution to a close of suits existing and prosecuted, though not terminated, under the same Orders. On the one hand, great inconvenience, expense, and delay, will result from withholding this aid; and, on the other hand, no good purpose, Your Committee think, will be thereby served.

It is, Your Committee submit, perfectly certain that no injustice, or even hardship, has resulted from what has been done under these Orders, for it is impossible but that instances of the kind would have been heard of by some of the Profession, if any such had occurred. There can be no doubt that no such instance has occurred; and it is certain that most lamentable and extensive practical injustice will be the result, in a multitude of cases, of a refusal on the part of the Legislature to confirm what has, for so many years, been done.

Your Committee would also recommend, that Mr. Prince's Bill be amended, by adding thereto the provisions written on the copy of the Bill which accompanies this Report. The one amendment affects a class of cases in which, under the 75th Order of the Court (written in read ink on the Schedule), the Defendant has been duly and personally served with process, but has neglected to make any defence or assert any interest in the suit. Against such a party it had been the practice of the Court for nine years, up to the beginning of the present year, when a Decree had been taken "pro confesso," or for want of defence, to proceed ex parte in the Master's Office without notice of proceedings there taken. This practice was supposed to have been warranted by the language of the 75th Order (which Mr. Vice-Chancellor Esten so construes still), and had grown up to be the usage of the Court, and at least one hundred cases affecting Titles to Lands have been disposed of in Court under this practice, and no example of even alleged injustice from that practice has, up to this moment, so far as Your Committee can learn, been heard of by any of the Profession. The Court, as now constituted, have recently decided, and the Court of Appeal has sanctioned the decision, that this practice was erroneous, and have refused to recognize proceedings conducted by it. It is true that the Court has not said whether, when a Report was absolutely confirmed, they would or would not treat it as valid, but they have said enough to raise doubts, and to lead to the belief that they would not,

rather than that they would, uphold a Report, even when confirmed. But that even doubt should hang over Titles supposed to have been perfected by the authority of the Court of Chancery, according to a long existing practice, is, of itself, as Your Committee conceive, sufficiently important to deserve attention, with a view, if possible, of removing it.

Your Committee have no intention to impugn the decisions referred to; but experience shews that in no single instance, in the course of a practice ~~several~~, in some cases, with the establishment of the Court itself, has the slightest complaint been made, or, so far as can be ascertained, injustice been done, by proceedings having been conducted ex parte in the Master's Office. Experience shews that when a Defendant has been first served with the subpoena to appear and answer, he employs a Solicitor to defend him, if he in any way disputes the Plaintiff's demand; and when it is borne in mind that by notice endorsed on the subpoena, the Defendant is fully informed that a Decree will be "made and enforced against him unless he appears or answers the Bill," and that many months must, according to the practice, have elapsed before the suit could be closed, and the Defendant shut out from a contest if he desired one, during which time he could, whenever he pleased, make enquiry as to how the suit stood, there is not much pretence, in the opinion of Your Committee, for charging that proceedings which have been taken against him, in his absence, under these circumstances, are so contrary to natural justice as to be avoided, and Titles which have been regulated by them held worthless, if it had not been that strict law had, in the judgment of the Courts, lately compelled them, without the aid of the Legislature, to adopt that view.

Your Committee beg leave to bring to the notice of Your Honorable House, as worthy of observation, that Mr. Vice-Chancellor Esten, who alone of the Bench, or the Bar, steadily and exclusively practised as a Counsel in the Court of Chancery from its first introduction into the Country, has, in a very able Judgment delivered in the Court of Appeal, from whose opinions he differed, declared that the proceedings now sought to be confirmed by an Act of the Legislature, ought to be upheld by the Courts themselves,--and that they were not even against strict law; but as the Courts of Chancery and Appeal have held otherwise, the only remedy, as Your Committee believe, is by legislation on the subject; and they, therefore, recommend Your Honorable House to entertain Mr. Prince's Bill, with the amendments hereinbefore alluded to.

Exploration of
Territory be-
tween Quebec and
Lake St. John.

Ordered, That two hundred copies of the Return to an Address of this House to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 27th June last, for Copy of the Report of an Exploration made by Mr. Blaiklock, or any other person, of any portion of territory

situate between Quebec and Lake St. John, laid before this House, on the nineteenth of July last, be printed in pamphlet form, in the French language, and one hundred copies thereof in the English language, for the use of the Members of this House.

Dr. Park.

The Honorable Mr. Boulton moved, seconded by Mr. Prince, That Lord Metcalfe having adjudicated, in 1844, that "the selection of Keepers and Nurses in the Asylum most properly belonged to the Medical Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Board," and the present Government, in their Minute of Council on the affairs of the Asylum, having adjudicated, "that the Report of the Medical Superintendent ought, as a general rule, to be conclusive as to a Keeper's misconduct," and that, the power of the Commissioners, as respects the servants, ought, except in very extreme cases, to be always exercised in accordance with the views of the Superintendent, and in support of his authority;" and the Board having, through the Reverend

Commissioner Roaf and those acting with him, declared to the Government that "this subordination of the Keepers to the Medical Superintendent was uniformly and zealously sustained by the Commissioners," and that "in a recent case a Keeper was discharged merely because it was the wish of Dr. Rees," and that "no person is engaged as Keeper or Nurse without the approval of the Medical Superintendent," and that "no one would ever be retained whom that officer thought unsuited to his duties,"--and the Reverend Commissioner Roaf and his co-

(240)

adjutors having exonerated themselves to the Government, in Montreal, from any responsibility about the treatment of the Patients, on the ground that "they entirely leave that department of duty to the Medical Officer, finding for him such assistance as he from time to time reports to be necessary,"--it is the opinion of this House, that honor and good faith required, that in thus exonerating themselves from high responsibilities, and throwing them on Dr. Park, the Reverend Commissioner Roaf and those acting with him, ought not to have violated their own professions of official duty, the adjudication of Lord Metcalf, the admonitions of the present Government, and the acknowledged responsibilities of the Medical Superintendent, by the restoration of Keeper Craig, (reported for cruelty, turbulence, and habitual insolence,) against the avowed dissent of the Medical Superintendent, Steward, and Matron, and that too, after their return as delegates from Montreal, in defiance of the recent admonitions of the Government and of their official pledges to them to the contrary:

That in the Official Returns, before the House, in the case of the dismissal of Dr. Telfer, dated the 3rd April, 1848, page 1, it appears that the Board therein announce to the Government, "that there was amongst some of the Officers and Servants, an amount of unfriendly feeling towards one another, which rendered their efficient co-operation in the business of the Establishment very improbable, and brought upon the Board the painful duty of attending to unworthy altercations, and that the Board thought such matters might, in their early states, be disposed of by the Steward, Matron, and Medical Superintendent; and that Steward Cronyn was convicted of too free an use of intoxicating liquors, and for a tippling habit, which they regarded as a disqualification," and this House, therefore, cannot but express its surprise and displeasure, that when Dr. Park assumed the duties of Medical Superintendent in such a condition of affairs, and attempted, in accordance with the above views of the Board, to correct, in the earliest state, insubordination, intoxication, cruelty, and insolence, by the suspension of offending Keepers, and the recommendation of their discharge, the Board should have met his prudent efforts, not by prompt and courteous co-operation, but by protracted and jealous enquiries, and by insulting and destructive resolutions, equally inconsistent with their profession and with their duty to the Government, the Medical Superintendent, the Asylum, and the Public:

That under these circumstances, the refusal of Commissioner Roaf and those acting with him, to second the Medical Superintendent's efforts for the insurance of peace, harmony, and sobriety, by their ready acquiescence in the discharge of Keeper Hungerford for his insubordination and intoxication on the duty of capturing an escaped Lunatic, and by the exclusion, as recommended by Dr. Park, of intoxicating liquors and tobacco from the Asylum, which had been by themselves so recently convicted officially of the grossest excesses and disorders, was an unpardonable sacrifice of duty, and of the interests of the Institution to a vexatious and insulting opposition to the Medical Superintendent in his general superintendency, and in his medical and moral treatment of the Lunatics entrusted to him:

That the said Keepers Hungerford and Craig were some weeks afterwards discharged, Dr. Park, having in writing reported to the Board, that "being the Night Watch in the attic dormitory, they were undressed and in their beds, sleeping

soundly with an open candle left burning on a box, a lunatic walking about the Ward, the clothing of the patients carelessly strewn about their beds, and many of them with their day caps on their heads, and two with their drawers on," and yet the Reverend Commissioner Roaf and his coadjutors untruly entered on the Records of the Asylum, as the ground of discharge, that "having, contrary to orders, allowed the patients in the attic ward to have their body clothing during the night on and about their beds, be discharged;" all of which was further calculated to deceive the Government and the Public, and misrepresent the sufficiency of the grounds of Dr. Park's action in the matter, and render also, by this suppression of the weightier allegations, less apparent, the atrocity of their former reinstatement of these unworthy Keepers, against the avowed dissent of the Medical Superintendent, Steward, and Matron:

That the Medical Superintendent not being a servant of the Commissioners, appointed and removable by themselves, but being an independent Officer receiving a direct appointment from the Governor, to whom, and the public, he was therefore alone responsible, as well for what he unfaithfully did, as for what he might corruptly submit to, it was his bounden duty to contend by re-suspension and appeal to the Crown against the wicked imposition of negligent, turbulent, insolent, drunken, and cruel Keepers, upon the unhappy Lunatics; and that while the attempt to do so was meritorious in Dr. Park, the offence demanding it was without palliation in the Reverend Commissioner Roaf and his coadjutors who so acted, or in any one who sustained them:

That the charge made by the Board, and published by the Reverend Commissioner Roaf in the "Globe" newspaper, under date of 22nd November, 1848, in an anonymous article mainly drawn up by Professor Beaumont against the Medical Superintendent, that he had made a false ex post facto entry in the Records of the Asylum, that "there must not hereafter be two excited Patients put into the same cell at a time," was a most unwarrantable libellous proceeding, and subversive of all good order and good faith in the Institution; and while the charge is disproved by the abundant testimony of Messrs. Lesslie, Workman, Brett, and Whittemore, as well as of the late Mr. Wetenhall, it admits the melancholy fact that the Board had ever failed in the humane and obvious duty of making such an order themselves:

That the invitation of the Reverend Commissioner Roaf and his coadjutors to Dr. Park, to consent with them to allow the Head Keeper Cronyn daily to absent himself from the Asylum as many hours as might enable him to attend the Medical Lectures at the University, was corrupt in its nature and tendency, would have been unjust to the other more faithful servants, would have been an unwarrantable abstraction of the safeguards provided for the Lunatics, and a fraud upon the People who paid for his labor:

That it appears from documents before the House, that the Reverend Delegates from the Board, in their defence against many grave charges to the Government in Montreal, dated the 1st September, 1848, in no way deny that until the interposition of Dr. Park, no Bath had been provided for the health, cleanliness, and comfort of the Lunatics; nor do they deny to the Government that there were patients constantly confined in a state of nudity in the attic of the Asylum, sleeping on straw thrown loosely on the floor, and thus rendered mentally and physically most wretched and decrepid; making, however, the following admission, "that Dr. Park had made some improvement in the clothing of a class of the patients, and in the cleanliness and ventilation of the Wards, it is due to him promptly and fully to admit;" nor do they deny that the Accounts of the Institu-

(241)

tion had been shamefully kept, except by the evasive use of the present instead of the past tense, viz.: that "they are not so kept;" nor do they deny that sometimes in a hot and sultry season, four females were shut up, to the hazard

of health and life, in a cell nine feet high, sixteen feet long, and eleven feet wide, with no other ventilation than through a narrow slit four and a half inches wide, and required by the Medical Superintendent to be that day corrected; nor do they deny among many other grave charges, that the Lunatics were in the months of July and August, during the prevalence of Dysentery, employed, contrary to duty and humanity, in carrying water from the Bay to the Branch Asylum, until interdicted by the Medical Superintendent, which conduct, while on the one hand it commends the Medical Superintendent must on the other hand ever be an indelible reproach to the Commissioners:

That this House is pained to notice at the close of the defence offered by the Reverend Delegates to the Government in Montreal, dated 1st September, 1848, the terms "falsehood and treachery" applied by them to Dr. Park--language of low vituperation, unworthy under any circumstances of the Reverend Delegates, an improper substitute for a specific denial of specific allegations affecting themselves, and justly, though inadequately, characterized by the Ministry in their last Minute of Council on the subject, as "the indiscreet use of terms, unnecessary as respected the party to whom they were applied, and objectionable as respected the quarter to which they were addressed;" and this House is pained that such language so characterized, should, in an Official document, have been received by the Government to be laid before this Honorable House, and that His Excellency the Governor General should have been ill-advised and prevailed upon to receive and act upon it;

That, after the matters in difference between the Board and Dr. Park, and the difficulties respecting the suspension and re-suspension of Keeper Hungerford, charged with insubordination and intoxication on the duty of recovering an escaped Lunatic, and his restoration by the Board against the consent of the Medical Superintendent, Steward, and Matron, had been finally adjudicated upon by the Government, by their Minute of Council of the 14th day of October, 1848, declaring "their continued confidence in both the Commissioners and Dr. Park" (to which adjudication Dr. Park humbly submitted); it appears that the said Reverend Commissioner Roaf and those acting with him, in a spirit of persecution and of insubordination to the Executive adjudication, instituted a secret enquiry into his treatment as Medical Superintendent; called merely discharged and disappointed Keepers, unsworn to the truth, to malign his professional reputation; excluded him from this secret enquiry on the avowed and disgraceful ground of personal feeling; concealed from him the accusations, and excluded him from confronting the witnesses, and from a knowledge of their evidence, and from any opportunity of defence; and having amassed many false, scandalous and malicious charges, transmitted them to the Government for his dismissal, and registered them in the Asylum he superintended; all which conduct was utterly unworthy the Reverend Commissioner Roaf and those acting with him, was a violation of official trust, and a guilty departure from those first principles of justice which are alike respected by the Heathen, the Christian, and the man of the world.

That the accusation made, after the said Executive adjudication, by the Board to the Government against the Medical Superintendent, apparent in the documents before this House, under the signature of the Reverend Commissioner Roaf, dated 30th November, 1848, that "his leaving the Medicines to be compounded and administered by the Porter Byrne, who could not read Latin, and had never been instructed as to the preparing Medicines or dressing wounds, indicated a very deficient interest in the maladies and recovery of the patients, and dangerous delegation of delicate and important duties to unskilful hands," (although in fact the said Commissioners, omitting however, in this place to notice it to the Government, had allowed and approved of the employment of the said Byrne and Cronyn in the same way for upwards of two years and a half by Dr. Park's predecessors,) was an accusation utterly unworthy the Reverend Commissioner Roaf and those acting with him, involved the dishonorable omission of

the truth to deceive the Government and injure unjustly a public officer, and was an outrage upon the Medical Profession, the Asylum, and the Public:

That the demi-official letter of the Honorable Robert Baldwin before the House, seeking, though unavailingly, to draw Dr. Park, under an overwhelming pressure, arising as well from Executive abandonment, as from the persecutions and accusations in the Asylum tolerated by the Government against him, into a mean self-criminating resignation, was an unworthy and undignified attempt to evade proper Governmental responsibility to the Asylum and the People, was utterly faithless to the Medical Superintendent as a public officer, and a political and private friend, and obviously dishonorable in its results to the very individual pre-eminently entitled under the circumstances to every consideration which justice, honor, and good faith should prompt:

That, after the matters in dispute between the Medical Superintendent and the Reverend Commissioner Roaf and his coadjutors had been settled by a Minute of Council,--after the Government had received in answer to it a contumacious rebuke and a conditional resignation by the Board, while Dr. Park respectfully submitted to it,--after the Government had, moreover, received complacently secret charges got up, after the Executive adjudication, against the Medical Superintendent under a secret Star Chamber enquiry, conducted by the Reverend Commissioner Roaf and his coadjutors, against all the acknowledged maxims of honor and good faith, and replete with known untruths, in order to effect his removal,--after the Government had descended expressly to invite the Reverend Commissioner Roaf and his coadjutors to take the dishonorable initiation by soliciting Dr. Park's summary removal with all the infamy they had thus unrighteously heaped upon him--and after the Attorney General West had failed warily to obtain the Medical Superintendent's voluntary resignation under his wrongs and calumnies, it is most painful and humiliating to this House to notice that the Government should arbitrarily, unjustly and ungenerously dismiss him without an enquiry under a load of venomous accusations, the receipt of which, under the circumstances, ought to have been by any Government indignantly repelled; and that they should have ill-advised, and even prevailed upon His Excellency to allow them to use his name, to state, that he meant to dismiss Dr. Park under these circumstances, without an enquiry, and without "in any way meaning to pronounce upon the correctness or incorrectness of the facts alleged either by the Commissioners or by him, nor to condemn or acquit either party as respected the matters in issue between them," as seen in the extraordinary letter of dismissal before the House:

That inasmuch as the Honorable Robert Baldwin in his place in Parliament, in the debate on this matter, on the 29th May, 1849, stated, that "he saw no use in appointing a Committee, as the new Asylum would be in operation in a few months, and then there was nothing which could not be better brought before the

(242)

new Commissioners than before a Special Commission;" sincerity and truth required that the new Board should, as the declaration imported, be composed of disinterested persons, and not, as is the case, of Dr. Park's former persecutors and accusers, thus nullifying the very mode of enquiry, the pretended prospect of which, had been made the false ground of inducing this House to refuse a Special Commission--and all this too, after the Government had consented to lay all the criminating documents from the Board before the House, and had printed them and circulated them through the country against Dr. Park, though denied any enquiry or defence:

That inasmuch as the Reverend Commissioner Roaf had been a prominent and active mover in effecting the dismissal of Doctors Rees and Telfer; and had by the above the above unscrupulous means subsequently effected the dismissal of Dr. Park; and had, moreover, sought to fill the vacancies, he had been so in-

strumental in creating, with his son-in-law, Dr. Scott; it was contrary to official practice, and inconsistent with public policy, the public interests and the public morals, to place the Reverend Commissioner Roaf and his coadjutors on the new Board, whereby he has been aided by the Government in accomplishing the purpose of installing his said son-in-law into the said office by the further removal of Dr. Primrose:

That His Excellency's serious attention be drawn to the melancholy facts set forth; praying that he may be pleased to exercise the Royal Prerogative for the reconstruction of the Board, by the discharge of those of the Commissioners who were concerned in the aforesaid objectionable matters admitted in the Official Returns before the House; and that he may be pleased to cause an impartial enquiry to be made into the foregoing allegations and circumstances, affording Dr. Park a full opportunity of defence;

Mr. Speaker declined receiving the Motion, stating that it was neither parliamentary or in order, being prefaced through, and not in the shape of an Address, in accordance with the Notice given.

And an Appeal being made to the House from Mr. Speaker's decision; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Bouthillier, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Crysler, DeWitt, Dickson, Solicitor General Drummond, Fergusson, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Guillet, Hall, Hincks, Jobin, Johnson, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, McLean, Méthot, Morrison, Price, Robinson, Sauvageau, Scott of BYTOWN, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Seymour, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stevenson, Taché, Watts, and Wilson.--(46.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Boulton of NORFOLK, and Prince.--(2.)

So the decision of Mr. Speaker was confirmed.

River
Gatineau.

The Honorable Mr. Price, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 24th July, 1850, for the Correspondence which has taken place between Joseph Bouchette, Esquire, Senior Surveyor at Montreal, and James Stevenson, Esquire, Crown Lands Office, Bytown, and the Report from the Crown Land Department out of which such Correspondence arose, regarding the setting apart of a tract of land in the valley of the River Gatineau, for the use of certain Indians, and also, a Correspondence between the same parties which took place in May and June last, relative to granting Lumber limits to Thomas McGeoy and Joseph Aumond, in consideration of their transferring certain alleged rights of theirs on Mill Sites upon the Gatineau for the exclusive use of the Indians.

Appendix (P.P.)

For the said Return, see Appendix (P.P.)

Ordered, That the said Return be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

W.M. Kelly.

The Honorable Mr. Hincks, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 25th ultimo, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Correspondence that has taken place between the Government and

W.M. Kelly, Esquire, since the month of March, 1849, on the subject of his claim for disbursements made by him while he was Collector of the Port of Toronto.

Appendix (Q.Q.)

For the said Return, see Appendix (Q.Q.)

Ordered, That the said Return be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

MR. MACDONALD (Kingston,) complained of the annual report of the Commissioners of the Penitentiary not having been sent down. He thought that this report required by a statute, should have been sent down as a matter of right, not of favor. From what he knew of the proceedings of the late Commission, he had no hesitation in saying, that the Warden had been treated in a manner contrary to every rule of law, or justice, or evidence. The late Warden, Mr. H. Smith, had been in that position ever since the Penitentiary had been commenced, and year after year he had received the encomiums of hon. members of that House, including the hon. Speaker. He admitted that some of the Commissioners were respectable men; but it was an outrage to appoint as Secretary, a man who as a public journalist, had already not only attacked the Warden, but had prejudged him. He was besides, always present while others of the Commissioners were not. Then how did these Commissioners proceed? By collecting evidence from all the unchanged scoundrels laboring in the Penitentiary, who had been punished by the warden, and also from discharged servants of the institution. Upon such evidence, an indictment of one hundred and twenty counts was drawn up against Mr. Smith, and to these charges, Mr. Smith was obliged himself to reply, the door being locked in the face of a most respectable counsel, Mr. Campbell whom he desired to employ. If a Committee were granted, he (Mr. McD.) was informed by most respectable persons, that ((they)) would state, and if necessary swear to the most extraordinary facts connected with this investigation. Some of the evidence was garbled, and some actually altered. The Warden was never allowed to cross-examine, or to be confronted with the witnesses; and some of the evidence was actually bequeathed by prisoners, who had left for the United States; but who had left behind them these stories, which were brought up against Mr. Smith, and actually received as good evidence against him. Now, it was well worthy of notice that every person who gave evidence in favor of Mr. Smith had been discharged, or recommended to be discharged since that period. While all who had been previously discharged, and who gave evidence against him, had been restored, including one McCarthy, who had since been tried for perjury, for his conduct on that investigation--acquitted it was true, but acquitted after it had been acknowledged that that what (sic) he had stated was untrue, though it was supposed that he had perhaps not known it then to be so. At that time Mr. Brown, the Secretary of the commission, had appeared in the witness box, and had been reprimanded by the judge who told him, that he had come here as a witness, not as an advocate. He believed that the government had not so far mixed themselves up with the commission, and he hoped that they would not. He knew as a fact that they disapproved of a great part of the conduct of the commissioners, and he trusted that they would not refuse the reference of Mr. Smith's petition to a select committee.¹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS defended the appointment of Mr. Brown to the appointment of the Secretaryship of the Commission, as not at all improper, although he might, as a public journalist, have stated that certain facts were true, and that the penitentiary was badly managed. But even if the Secretary were incompetent on this account, there was no reason whatever to believe that he could have dictated to the other commissioners. He did not admit that the convicts who were examined, or that the discharged servants were unfit witnesses on this occasion. And in answer to the complaints of the dismissal of some of the ser-

vants of the institution, he might remark that nothing was said, and no sympathy expressed for those persons who had been dismissed by the Warden. It was true that no counsel had been admitted as such, but the Warden had been assisted by a private friend, his son, during the enquiry.²

MR. H. SMITH (Frontenac) stated that he was only admitted as a witness.³

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS continued: He did not think that it was desirable for counsel to be permitted to interfere with the conduct of public officers holding places on good behaviour. There were many cases in which a man might not be guilty of crimes to be brought before a legal court of enquiry, and yet might be very unfit to hold such an office as the one in question. He thought that he should be able to show that the Warden himself had consented to the enquiry taking place in secret. On the whole the government were satisfied that the Commissioners had done their duty impartially and fairly; and although at this late period of the session no enquiry could take place, neither the ministry nor the Commissioners desired to prevent such an enquiry taking place.⁴

COL. PRINCE severely reproached the government for their conduct in discharging Mr. Smith in the summary manner in which they had done. And for having done, during the night and in snowy weather, summarily ejected him from his roof and from his home. He complained of the Commissioners' (sic) journeying to Washington, where there was no penitentiary within 200 miles, and he did not see what they had to do in the Southern States. He had read the report through, and he acknowledged that he had never in his life read more inconsistent and contradictory evidence; nor more absurd nonsense to support any charge against any man whatever. He had been told, in Kingston, in the presence of more than twenty respectable citizens, by a man known to be as honorable as any in that house, that every answer that he had given was put down so as to give it an entirely opposite sense to that he intended.⁵

COL. GUGY would give his vote, under the influence of tenderness, for Mr. Smith; and justice to the Commissioners. The House could not at this length of time pour balm into the wounds of Mr. Smith, without insulting the Commissioners. If Mr. Smith were refused the Committee it was partly his own fault for having delayed the application for such a length of time. He had had a trial, and the presumption was, that he was guilty. The hon. member had stated that a respectable citizen of Kingston, had declared that his evidence had been perverted. In that case he should have made an affidavit of the circumstance; and the House would then have had some tangible evidence to go upon. He hoped that the warden would before the next session put his case in a better form; and in the meantime he would be soothed by reflecting that he had put on record a protest against the conclusions of the report.⁶

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN made some remarks to the same effect as ((the)) previous speaker. He defended the respectability of the commissioners; and stated that in the appointment of them, that the government had been actuated by feelings of respect for Mr. Smith. He would not object to the reference of the petition to a committee next session.⁷

MR. MACDONALD of Kingston replied: He reminded the hon. Inspector General, that though he had said that it was inconvenient for parties to be allowed counsel, the government of which he was a member, when appealed to form (sic) the commissioners admitted that counsel should have been allowed; but only declined to interfere because they said that the decision of the commissioners would not be final. Here then the government themselves promised a further enquiry, after the commissioners had completed their labors. At the last session of Parliament too, the hon. Attorney General West had declined to have this report printed,

because he said it had been taken charge of by the hon. Attorney General East, who had undertaken to analyse it, and because before that analysis had taken place that it would be unfair to Mr. Smith to publish it. This he (Mr. McD.) thought was a good determination; but what followed. The report was shortly afterwards printed without having been analysed, and justice to Mr. Smith was forgotten because as it was said out of doors, that a certain printer desired to have the job of printing it. Then again Mr. Smith had been asked by the government whether he had any thing to object against the conclusions of the report; but when that gentleman had sent in a long string of objections, they were returned to him with the observation, that they should have been made before the commissioners. Mr. Smith declared that he had most respectable testimony to the fact that Mr. Brown had read over to the witness one evidence, while that in fact quite another statement was written. As to sympathizing with persons discharged from the penitentiary why he did nothing of the kind; but he did say that it was a most suspicious thing that those who had given evidence in favor of Mr. Smith had since been discharged. There was another circumstance, that during the trial for perjury at Kingston, one of the keepers named Manuel having been subpoenaed to give his evidence, George Brown came up and asked what he was doing there? He replied "I am a witness." Then said Mr. Brown, you need not go back to the Penitentiary. Another keeper who had been in the service of the institution since its commencement, apparently because he had to give evidence in favor of the Warden was discharged one day when he came to his work without further notice. It was farther (sic) stated that evidence that had been given in support of one head of the charge against Mr. Smith, was set down under another and entirely different head. And he was also informed that written evidence given by the judges of the land, and by Sir R. Armstrong about facts which they could not fail to be acquainted with, was set on one side while the testimony of prisoners, who had gone to the United States was received against Mr. Smith. He thought that he had made out a good case for granting the enquiry, at least as far as obtaining a promise for a future occasion. At the same time he took part of the fault of failing upon himself for having delayed the subject.⁸

MR. SOL. GEN. MACDONALD (Glengarry) said that he knew that Manuel's dismissal had been resolved upon one or two days before the day of the trial of which the hon. member had spoken.⁹

MR. MACDONALD (Kingston) knew nothing of that. He only spoke of the manner of the announcement.¹⁰

MR. WILSON contended that persons who were appointed to receive evidence should be bound to do so in a legal manner. Now, it did not appear that that had been done, and he should therefore vote for this enquiry; not by way of casting blame on the Commissioners, but merely because he believed that they were not well instructed in their duty, and because he desired to affirm a most important principle. To establish modes of trial condemned in all periods of English history, was to put an end to all the boasted rights of Britons.¹¹

MR. RICHARDS said, that as he understood it, the evidence had been taken in a legal way, as the witnesses had been confronted with the Warden.¹²

MR. MACDONALD (Kingston) read a list of names of parties whose evidence was published with a view of shewing that Mr. Richards was mistaken.¹³

(242)

Petition of
H. Smith.

The Honorable Mr. Macdonald moved, seconded by Sir Allan N. MacNab, and the Question being put, That the Petition of Henry Smith, Esquire, late Warden of the Provincial Penitentiary of Canada, complaining of the mode of proceeding adopted

by the Commissioners appointed to investigate certain charged against him, and of his dismissal from the said office, and praying relief in the premises, be referred to a Special Committee, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records;

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of TORONTO, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cameron of KENT, Christie, Crysler, DeWitt, Dickson, Hopkins, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, McLean, Prince, Robinson, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Smith of DURHAM, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stevenson, and Wilson.--(21.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Bouthillier, Burritt, Cartier, Chabot, Chauveau, Solicitor General Drummond, Fergusson, Flint, Fournier, Guy, Hincks, Jobin, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, McFarland, Merritt, Méthot, Price, Richards, Ross, Sauvageau, Scott of BYTOWN, Smith of WENTWORTH, and Taché.--(30.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Petition of
T. Costen.

The Honorable Mr. Macdonald moved, seconded by Sir Allan N. MacNab, and the Question being put, That the

Petition of Thomas Costen, late Head Keeper of the Provincial Penitentiary, representing that he has been summarily dismissed from his said office, and praying relief, be referred to a Special Committee, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers, and records;

The House divided:

Yeas, 16.

Nays, 25.

So it passed in the Negative.

Adjournment.

Mr. Smith of Frontenac moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Macdonald, and the Question being put, That

(243)

when this House doth adjourn, it will adjourn until to-morrow at ten o'clock in the forenoon;

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Bouthillier, Burritt, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Solicitor General Drummond, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Guillet, Hincks, Jobin, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, Laurin, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, Macdonald of KINGSTON, McFarland, Price, Ross, Sauvageau, Scott of BYTOWN, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, and Watts.--(30.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Boulton of NORFOLK, Cameron of CORNWALL, Christie, Crysler, DeWitt, Dickson, Hopkins, LaTerrière, Sir Allan N. MacNab, McLean, Merritt, Prince, Richards, Robinson, Seymour, Smith of DURHAM, and Stevenson.--(17.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Court of
Chancery Bill.

An engrossed Bill for the more effectual administration of Justice in the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada, was, according to Order, read the third time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Prince, an amendment was made thereunto in Press 3, Lines 23, 24 and 25, by leaving out the words "instead of the course of proceedings which it is required by Law to pursue in the Court of Queen's Bench in Upper Canada, in order to obtain a partition or sale in that Court," and inserting the words "in addition to parties being at liberty to proceed as heretofore in the Court of Queen's Bench and County Courts, in Upper Canada, in order to obtain partition or sale in those."

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Toronto Harbour Bill.

An engrossed Bill to provide for the future management of the Toronto Harbour, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Courts of Quarter Sessions (L.C.) Bill.

An engrossed Bill to facilitate the holding of Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Lower Canada, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General LaFontaine do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Municipal Laws (L.C.) Bill.

An engrossed Bill to amend the Municipal Laws of Lower Canada, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to amend the Municipal Law of Lower Canada."

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Drummond do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Trust and Loan Company (U.C.) Bill.

An engrossed Bill to alter and amend two several Acts passed respectively in the seventh year and in the ninth year of Her present Majesty's Reign, relating to the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to alter and amend two several Acts passed respectively in the seventh year and eighth (sic) year of Her present Majesty's Reign, relating to the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Macdonald do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Division Courts (U.C.) Bill (No. 2.)

Mr. Laurin reported the Bill to amend and consolidate the several Acts now in force regulating the practice of Division Courts in Upper Canada, and to extend the Jurisdiction thereof; and the amendments were read.

Mr. Solicitor General Macdonald moved, seconded by Mr. McLean, and the Question being proposed, That the amendments be now read a second time;

Mr. Smith of Durham moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Richards, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "the Bill be now recommitteed, for the purpose of further amending the same, by limiting the fees and emoluments of the Clerks of the Division Courts in the Cities of Toronto and Hamilton respectively, at a sum not exceeding Two hundred and twenty-five pounds per annum, and of all other Clerks of the said Courts, at a sum not to exceed One hundred and fifty pounds per annum, each, and for funding the overplus;"

And a Debate arising thereupon;

On motion of Mr. Scott of Bytown, seconded by Mr. Lyon,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned till to-morrow.

County Courts
(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to alter and amend the Act relating to the practice of the County Courts in Upper Canada, and to extend the Jurisdiction thereof, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Great Western
Branch Rail-
road Bill.

Sir Allan N. MacNab, moved, seconded by Mr. Wilson, and the Question being put, That the Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to empower the Great Western Railroad Company to make a branch Railroad to the Town of Galt, be now read; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the affirmative.

And the Order of the day being read;

Sir Allan N. MacNab moved, seconded by Mr. Dickson, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

Mr. McFarland moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cameron of Kent, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

The Honorable Mr. Cameron of Kent moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Watts, That the word "now" be left out, and the word "to-morrow" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

The Honorable Mr. Cameron of Cornwall moved, seconded by Mr. Watts, and the Question being put, That this House do now adjourn; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

(244)

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines.

Medical Pro-
fession (U.
C.) Bill.

Mr. Cartier reported the Bill to incorporate the Members of the Medical Profession in Upper Canada, and to regulate the practice of Physic and Surgery therein; and the amendments were read.

The Honorable Mr. Cameron of Cornwall moved, seconded by Sir Allan N. MacNab, and the Question being proposed, That the amendments be now read a second time;

Mr. Richards moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Burritt, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day three months" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Bell, Boulton of NORFOLK, Burritt, Cameron of KENT, DeWitt, Ferguson, Flint, Hall, Hopkins, Johnson, Malloch, Richards, Scott of BYTOWN, and Smith of DURHAM.--(14.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Boulton of TORONTO, Bouthillier, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cayley, Christie, Dickson, Solicitor General Drummond, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Guy, Guillet, Hincks, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Solicitor General Macdonald, Macdonald of KINGSTON, McFarland, McLean, Méthot, Morrison, Polette, Prince, Ross, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, Watts, and Wilson.--(34.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the amendments be now read a second time;

The Honorable Mr. Boulton moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Hopkins, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "the Bill be recommitted, in order to add the following as the last Clause of the said Bill: "And be it enacted, that nothing in this Act shall be taken or construed to interfere with the existing rights and privileges of the School commonly called the Toronto School of Medicine, the tickets of which certified in the different courses or any of them in this Act required or hereafter in any way required, shall be good and valid for the purposes and provisions of this Act;"

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Bell, Boulton of NORFOLK, Burritt, Cameron of KENT, Cauchon, Chauveau, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Ferguson, Flint, Fournier, Hall, Hincks, Hopkins, Johnson, Lacoste, Laurin, Solicitor General Macdonald, Morrison, Prince, Richards, Sauvageau, Scott of BYTOWN, Smith of DURHAM, Smith of FRONTENAC, and Smith of WENTWORTH.--(26.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Boulton of TORONTO, Bouthillier, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cartier, Cayley, Chabot, Christie, Crysler, Dickson, Fortier, Fourquin, Guy, Guillet, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Lemieux, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, McFarland, McLean, Méthot, Polette, Robinson, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Stevenson, Watts, and Wilson.--(30.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the amendments be now read a second time.

The amendments were accordingly read a second time, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Agricultural
Abuses (L.C.)
Bill.

Mr. Morrison reported the Bill to repeal two certain Acts therein mentioned relating to Agriculture, and to provide for the remedy of abuses prejudicial to Agriculture; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Electro-Mag-
netic Tele-
graphs Bill.

The Honorable Mr. Cameron of Kent reported the Bill to protect from injury Electro-Magnetic Telegraphs in this Province; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Quebec Water
Works Bill.

Mr. McLean reported the Bill to amend "an Act for supplying the City of Quebec and parts adjacent thereto with Water," and to establish a Board of Direction for the management and superintendence of the Water Works to be constructed according to the provisions of the said Act; and the amendments were read;

The Honorable Mr. Chabot moved, seconded by Mr. Lemieux, and the Question being proposed, That the amendments be now read a second time;

Mr. Laurin moved an amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Fournier, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words, "the Bill be recommitted, for the purpose of adding the following Proviso at the end of the first Clause thereof: "Provided also, that no proprietor or occupier of any house, store, or similar building, who shall not require to be supplied with Water from the said Water Works, shall be obliged to pay the said rate;"

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the amendments be now read a second time.

The amendments were accordingly read a second time, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time this day.

St. Hyacinthe
Incorporation
Bill.

Mr. Johnson reported the Bill for the incorporation of the Town of St. Hyacinthe; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time this day.

Montreal Har-
bour and Lake
St. Peter Bill.

An engrossed Bill to alter the Tariff of the Montreal Harbour Tolls, and to provide a fund for improving Lake St. Peter, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to amend the Acts for the improvement of the Harbour of Montreal, and to provide for the improvement of the navigation of the River Saint Lawrence within the Port of Montreal."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Expenses of
the Legislature
and Civil
Government.

The House, according to Order, resumed the further consideration of the Question which was, on Tuesday, the twenty-eighth day of May last, proposed, That it is expedient to reduce the expenses of the Legislature, of

(245)

the Civil List, and generally of the Civil Government of the Province, so as to not impair its efficiency:

Salaries in
lieu of Fees.

That it is expedient to fund all fees of office amounting annually to £ or upwards, and to allow fixed salaries in lieu thereof to the Incumbents:

Governor
General's
Salary.

That it is expedient humbly to address Her Majesty, praying that the salary to Her Majesty's Representative in this Province be defrayed from the Imperial Treasury:

Attornies
General.

as (principal) Law Officers of the Crown:

That it is expedient to withdraw the Attornies General from the political business of the (Executive) Government, and to restrict them to their official duties

Elective
Principle.

Government of this Province);

That it is expedient to introduce the elective principle into the constitution of the Legislative Council (and generally into all appointments to office under the

And the Question being separately put upon the first three paragraphs;--It passed in the Negative.

And the Question being put on the fourth paragraph; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Christie, DeWitt, Hopkins, Malloch, and McLean.--(5.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Solicitor General Drummond, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Gugy, Guillet, Hincks, Johnson, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Macdonald of KINGSTON, McFarland, Méthot, Morrison, Polette, Robinson, Ross, Scott of BYTOWN, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Smith of DURHAM, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stevenson, and Wilson.--(33.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the fifth paragraph being again proposed, That it is expedient to introduce the elective principle into the constitution of the Legislative Council, (and generally into all appointments to office under the Government of this Province);

Mr. Christie moved in amendment thereunto, seconded by Mr. Prince, That all the words after "Council" be left out;

And the Question being put, That those words be left out; the House divided: and the names being called, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Cameron of KENT, Christie, DeWitt, Hopkins, Johnson, Prince, and Smith of FRONTENAC.--(7.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Bell, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Crysler, Dickson, Solicitor General Drummond, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Gugy, Guillet, Hincks, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux,

Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, McFarland, McLean, Méthot, Morrison, Robinson, Ross, Scott of BYTOWN, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Smith of DURHAM, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stevenson, and Wilson.--(36.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the Question being put on the fifth paragraph; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Boulton of NORFOLK, Cameron of KENT, Christie, DeWitt, Hopkins, LaTerrière, and Prince.--(7.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Bouthillier, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Crysler, Dickson, Solicitor General Drummond, Flinn, Fortier, Fournier, Gagu, Guillet, Hincks, Johnson, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, Laurin, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, McFarland, McLean, Méthot, Morrison, Richards, Robinson, Ross, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Smith of DURHAM, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stevenson, and Wilson.--(40.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Local Taxes
(U.C.) Bill.

An engrossed Bill to enable Collectors of local Taxes in Upper Canada, for the several years between 1836 and 1848, both inclusive, to recover Taxes accrued in such years respectively, and remaining due, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to enable Collectors of local Taxes in Upper Canada, for the several years between One thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and One thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, (both inclusive) to recover Taxes accrued in such years respectively, and remaining due."

Ordered, That Mr. Prince do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Quebec Water
Works Bill.

An engrossed Bill to amend "An Act for supplying the City of Quebec and parts adjacent thereto with Water," and to establish a Board of Directors for the management and superintendence of the Water Works to be constructed according to the provisions of the said Act, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to amend an Act for supplying the City of Quebec and the parts adjacent thereto with Water."

Ordered, That Mr. Ross do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Official Sal-
aries Seizure
Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to enable the Judgment Creditors of Public Officers to seize a portion of the Salaries and emoluments of such Officers in certain cases, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Smith of Wentworth took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Actions of
Ejectment
(U.C.) Bill.

An engrossed Bill to alter and amend the practice and proceedings in Actions of Ejectment in Upper Canada, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Burritt do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Witnesses
Examination
(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to facilitate the issue of Commissions for the examination of Witnesses and the taking of evidence in Suits at Law pending and to be brought in the Courts of

Upper Canada, being read;

Mr. Lyon moved, seconded by Mr. Smith of Frontenac, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cameron of Cornwall, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

(246)

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cauchon, Cayley, Christie, Crysler, DeWitt, Fournier, Guillet, Hall, Hopkins, Lacoste, Laurin, Solicitor General Macdonald, McFarland, Richards, Robinson, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stevenson, and Wilson.--(22.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Bouthillier, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Chabot, Chauveau, Solicitor General Drummond, Flint, Fortier, Gagné, Lemieux, Lyon, Malloch, Méthot, Polette, Prince, Ross, Scott of BYTOWN, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Smith of FRONTENAC, and Watts.--(23.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

Mr. Lyon moved, seconded by Mr. Smith of Frontenac, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole House;

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Bouthillier, Cartier, Chabot, Fortier, Gagné, Lacoste, Lemieux, Lyon, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Malloch, Méthot, Polette, Prince, Ross, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Smith of FRONTENAC, and Watts.--(20.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Burritt, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cameron of KENT, Cauchon, Cayley, Chauveau, Christie, Crysler, DeWitt, Fournier, Hall, Hopkins, Laurin, Solicitor General Macdonald, McFarland, Morrison, Richards, Robinson, Scott of BYTOWN, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stevenson, and Wilson.--(25.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Ordered, That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for tomorrow.

Adjournment.

The Honorable Mr. Cameron of Cornwall moved, seconded

by Mr. Christie, and the Question being put, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed till to-morrow; the House divided:--
And it passed in the Negative.

Mill Dams
Disputes Bill.

The Honorable Mr. Boulton moved, seconded by Mr. McFarland, and the Question being put, That the Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for referring Disputes occasioned by the overflowing of land by Mill Dams, to Arbitrators, be now read; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

Actions of
Dower (U.C.)
Bill.

An engrossed Bill to alter the practice of the law in Actions of Dower in Upper Canada, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Flint do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Registry Law
(U.C.) Bill.

An engrossed Bill to amend the Registry Law of Upper Canada, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Smith of Frontenac do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Dorchester
Bridge Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Act authorizing the Quebec Turnpike Road Trustees to acquire Dorchester Bridge, and to make certain Roads, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Boulton of Toronto took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Boulton of Toronto reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Bankrupts
Relief Bill.

An engrossed Bill to afford relief to Bankrupts in certain cases, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Drummond do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Montreal Pro-
vident and Sav-
ings Bank Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to enquire into the affairs and management of the Montreal Provident and Savings Bank, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Fortier took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Fortier reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Fortier reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendment, be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

*Orders of
the day.*

Mr. Boulton of Toronto moved, seconded by Mr. Gagy, and the Question being put, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until to-morrow; the House

divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

*Private Lunatic Asylums
(U.C.) Bill.*

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill for the inspection and proper management of Private Asylums for Insane persons in Upper Canada, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Prince took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

*Intemperance
Prevention Bill.*

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for the more effectual prevention of Intemperance, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

*Orders of
the day.*

Mr. DeWitt moved, seconded by Mr. Sherwood of Brockville, and the Question being put, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until to-morrow; the House

divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

*Building
Societies
(U.C.) Bill.*

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Act to encourage the establishment of certain Societies, commonly called Building Societies, in that part of the Province of Canada formerly consti-

tuting Upper Canada, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

(247)

Mr. Wilson took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Wilson reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Wilson reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

*Chartered
Banks Rights
Bill.*

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to confer certain rights upon the Chartered Banks of this Province, and to declare the rights already possessed by them in certain cases, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Elgin Association Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Elgin Association for the settlement and moral improvement of the colored population of Canada, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Burritt took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Burritt reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Bill relating to Protests, (U.C.)

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to limit the sum to be allowed for the expenses of noting and protesting Bills and Notes, in certain cases, under the Act to regulate the damages on Protested Bills of Exchange in Upper Canada, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

The Honorable Mr. Macdonald took the Chair of the Committee;

And Notice being taken that there was no Quorum:--

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

And the names of the Members present were taken down, as follow:--

Mr. Speaker,

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Burritt, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, DeWitt, Flint, Hall, Lyon, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Malloch, McFarland, Morrison, Prince, Ross, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, and Wilson.

And at half-past two o'clock, on Tuesday morning, the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker, without a Question first put.

FOOTNOTES: 5 AUGUST 1850.

1. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 9 August 1850.
2. IBID.
3. IBID.
4. IBID.
5. IBID.
6. IBID.
7. IBID.
8. IBID.
9. IBID.
10. IBID.
11. IBID.
12. IBID.
13. IBID.

TUESDAY, 6 AUGUST 1850.

MORNING SITTING.

(247)

His Excellency
intends to pro-
rogate the Le-
gislature.

MR. SPEAKER communicated to the House the following
Letter:--

Government House,
Toronto, 6th August, 1850.

Sir,--I am commanded by the Governor General to inform you that it is His Excellency's intention, should the state of the public business permit, to prorogue the Session of the Legislature, on Friday next, the 9th instant, at one o'clock, P.M.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
R. BRUCE,
Governor's Secretary.

The Honorable
The Speaker of the
Legislative Assembly.

Petitions
brought up.

The following Petitions were severally brought up,
and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Notman,--The Petition of Daniel Shoff and others, of the Townships of Biddulph and McGillivray, County of Huron.

By the Honorable Mr. Merritt,--The Petition of Henry A. Frost.

By the Honorable Mr. Boulton,--The Petition of Charles W. Covernton, Esquire, and others, of the Town of Simcoe, County of Norfolk.

Petitions read.

Ordered, That the Petition of Charles W. Covernton,
Esquire, and others, of the Town of Simcoe,

County of Norfolk, be now read; and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

And the said Petition was read; praying that such a measure be adopted as may secure to the Town of Simcoe the advantages of a separate Municipal organization.

Municipal
Corporations
(U.C.) Bill.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the
Committee of the whole House on the Bill for correcting certain errors and omissions in the Act of Parliament of this Province passed in the last Session thereof, intituled, "An Act to provide by one general Law for the erection of Municipal Corporations, and the establishment of Regulations of Police in and for the several Counties, Cities, Towns, Townships, and Villages in Upper Canada," for amending certain of the provisions of the said Act, and making some further provisions for the better accomplishment of the object thereof.

Ordered, That the Petition of the Municipality of the Township of Woodhouse,
be referred to the said Committee.

Division
Courts (U.C.)
Bill (No.2.)

The Order of the day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate upon the Amendment which was yesterday proposed to be made to the Question, That the amendments reported to the Bill to amend and consolidate the several Acts now in force regulating the practice of Division Courts in Upper Canada, and to extend the Jurisdiction thereof, be now read a second

time;

And which Amendment was, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question, be left out, in order to add the words "the Bill be now recommitted, for the purpose of further amending the same, by limiting the fees and emoluments of the Clerks of the Division Courts in the Cities of Toronto and Hamilton respectively, at a sum not exceeding Two hundred and twenty-five pounds, per annum, and of all other Clerks of the said Courts at a sum not to exceed One hundred and fifty pounds per annum, each, and for funding the overplus;"

And the Question on the Amendment being again proposed:--The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

And the Question being put on the Amendment;--It passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the amendments be now read a second time;

Mr. Lyon moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Smith of Frontenac, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left

(248)

out, in order to add the words "the Bill be recommitted, for the purpose of inserting a Clause for granting an Appeal to the Courts of Queen's Bench or Common Pleas, or a Judge of any such Courts in Chambers, in all cases of Assumpsit, Debt, or Contract, when the amount claimed is between the sum of Ten pounds and Twenty-five pounds, inclusive, and in all cases of Tort;"

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Cauchon, Lyon, and Smith of FRONTENAC.--(3.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Bouthillier, Cameron of KENT, Chabot, Christie, Crysler, Dickson, Solicitor General Drummond, Fergusson, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Hinks, Hopkins, Jobin, Johnson, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Le-mieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, McFarland, McLean, Merritt, Mathot, Morrison, Perry, Polotte, Prince, Robinson, Ross, Sauvageau, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Stevenson, Taché, Thompson, Viger, and Wilson.--(45.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the amendments be now read a second time.

The amendments were accordingly read a second time, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time this day.

Eleventh Re-
port of Com-
mittee on Rail-
roads and Tele-
graph Lines.

Sir Allan N. MacNab, from the Standing Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Eleventh Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

The Rule of Your Honorable House requiring a week's notice of the time for considering Private Bills, having been suspended in favor of the Bill to empower the Great Western Railroad Company to make a branch Railroad to the Town of Galt, Your Committee have accordingly proceeded to the consideration of the said Bill, and have agreed to report the same, without amendment.

Great Western

Ordered, That the Bill to empower the Great Western

Branch Rail-
road Bill.

Railroad Company to make a branch Railroad to the Town of Galt, be engrossed, and read the third time this day.

Dorchester
Bridge Bill.

Mr. Boulton of Toronto reported the Bill to amend the Act authorizing the Quebec Turnpike Road Trustees to acquire Dorchester Bridge, and to make certain Roads; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time this day.

Electro-Mag-
netic Tele-
graphs Bill.

An engrossed Bill to protect from injury Electro-Magnetic Telegraphs in this Province, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Badgley do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Quebec and
St. Andrew's
Railroad Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Quebec and Saint Andrew's Railroad Company," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration; and the same were read, as follow:--

Press 1, line 37. Leave out from "Railroad" to "and" in line 40.

Press 1, line ult. Leave out "this Province" and insert "Lower Canada."

Press 2, line 9. After "the" insert "Quebec."

Press 2, line 10. Leave out "of Quebec."

Press 2, line 10. After "the" leave out "Montreal."

Press 2, line 10. After "Bank" where it occurs the second time, insert "of Montreal."

Press 3, line 36. After "have" insert "subscribed."

Press 7, line 43. After "required" insert "for the use of the said Railroad and the works connected therewith."

Press 7, line 45. After "Lawrence" insert "within or below the County of Dorchester."

Press 7, line 46. Leave out "of" and insert "between," and after "Province" insert "and the Province of New Brunswick."

Press 8, line 32. Leave out from "feet" to "and" in line 34.

Press 9, line 22. After "elsewhere" insert Clauses (A.) and (B.)

Clause (A.) "And be it enacted, that the said Company, in making the said intended Railroad, shall not deviate more than a mile from the line of the Railroad, or from the places assigned to the several works of the Company in the map or plan and book of reference deposited as aforesaid, not cut, carry, place, lay down, or convey the said Railroad into, through, across, under or over any part of the lands or grounds not shewn and mentioned in such map or plan and book of reference, as being within one mile of the said line, and of the places assigned therein to the said works respectively (save in such instances as are herein specially provided for), without the consent of the party or parties who could, under the provisions of this Act, convey such lands."

Clause (B.) "And be enacted, that the said Company may make, carry, or place their said intended Railroad and works into, across, or upon the lands of any person or party whomsoever on the line aforesaid, or within the distance aforesaid, from such line, although the name of such party be not en-

tered in the said book of reference, through error, want of sufficient information, or any other cause, or although some other person or party be erroneously mentioned as the owner of or party entitled to convey, or interested in such lands."

Press 16, line 16. Leave out from "expedient" to "procure" in line 17.

Press 16, line 18. Leave out from "ply" to "in" in line 19.

Press 16, line 19. Leave out from "Railroad" to "and" where it occurs the first time in line 20, and insert "between its terminus on the River Saint Lawrence and the City of Quebec."

Press 16, line 38. Leave out from "that" to "provided" in Press 17, line 5, and insert "the said Company shall, at each and every place where the said Railroad shall cross any highway on a level, erect and keep up a sign-board stretching across the highway at such height as to leave sixteen feet from the highway to the lower edge of the sign-board, and having the words "Railway Crossing" and "Traverse le Chemin à Rails" painted on each side thereof in black letters, not less than six inches in length, on a white ground; and for each and every neglect to comply with the requirements of this section, the said Company shall incur a penalty not exceeding five pounds currency."

(249)

Press 17, line 9. After "level" insert Clauses (C.) (D.) (E.) and (F.)

Clause (C.) "Provided always, and be it enacted, that where any bridge shall be erected or made by the said Company, for the purpose of carrying the said Railroad over or across any public highway, the space of the arch of any such bridge shall be formed, and shall at all times be, and be continued of such breadth as to leave a clear and open space under every such arch, of not less than twenty feet, and of a height from the surface of such highway to the centre of such arch of not less than sixteen feet, and the descent under any such bridge shall not exceed one foot in twenty feet."

Clause (D.) "Provided always, and be it enacted, that in all places where it may be necessary to erect, build, or make any bridge or bridges for the purpose of carrying any public highway or carriage road over the said Railroad, the ascent of every such bridge for the purpose of every such road shall not be more than one foot in twenty feet; and a good and sufficient fence shall be made on each side of every such bridge, which fence shall not be less than four feet above the surface of such bridge."

Clause (E.) "Provided always, and be it enacted, that where the said Railroad shall cross or be carried along any public highway (which word shall in this Act include all public streets, lanes, or other public ways or communications) neither the Rail nor any other part of the Railroad or works connected therewith, shall rise above or sink below the level of such highway more than one inch; and the said Railroad may be carried across any highway within the limits aforesaid."

Clause (F.) "Provided always, and be it enacted, that the said Company shall not carry the said Railroad along any highway, but shall merely cross the same in the line of the said road, whatsoever be the angle at which such line shall intersect the highway; and before they shall in any way obstruct such highway at their own charges so as leave an open and good passage for carriages free from obstruction; and when their works are completed they shall replace the said highway, under a penalty of five pounds currency, for any contravention, over and above all damages sustained by any party; but in any case the Rail itself, provided it does not rise above or sink below the surface of the road more than one inch, shall not be deemed an obstruction."

Press 22, line 30. Leave out from "the" where it occurs the second time, to "which" in line 31, and insert "Railroad."

Press 22, line 38. Leave out from "said" to "without" and insert "Rail-road constructed by them."

Press 23, line 10. Leave out from "Railroad" to "within" in line 11.

In the Preamble:

Press 1, line 3. After "Lawrence" insert "within or below the County of Dorchester."

Press 1, line 11. Leave out from "power" to "to" in line 12.

Press 1, line 12. Leave out from "Vessels" to "Be" in line 14, and insert "between the terminus of the said Railroad on the River Saint Lawrence and the City of Quebec."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Chauveau do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

County Courts
(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to alter and amend the Act regulating the practice of the County Courts in Upper Canada, and to extend the Jurisdiction thereof, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Lemieux took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Lemieux reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Lemieux reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time this day.

Officers of
Justice (L.C.)
Salaries Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to assign fixed annual Salaries to certain Officers of Justice in Lower Canada, and to form a Special Fund out of the salaries, fees, emoluments, and pecuniary profits attached to their offices, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Méthot took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Méthot reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of this House.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Hincks, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Price,

Adjournment.

this day.

Resolved, That when this House doth adjourn, it will adjourn until three o'clock in the afternoon of

Message from
the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

Board of Agriculture (U.C.) Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to establish a Board of Agriculture in Upper Canada," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

Board of Agriculture (U.C.) Bill.

An engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to establish a Board of Agriculture in Upper Canada," was read the first time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Price, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Hincks,

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time at the next sitting of this House.

Jurors, Juries, and Inquests (U.C.) Bill.

An engrossed Bill for the consolidation and amendment of the Laws relative to Jurors, Juries, and Inquests, in that part of this Province called Upper Canada, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Bytown and Prescott Railroad Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Bytown and Prescott Railroad Company, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Fergusson took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

(250)

And Mr. Fergusson reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of this House.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Hincks, seconded by Mr. Flint,
The House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

Bank Statements.

MR. SPEAKER laid before the House, Statements of the Affairs of the Bank of Montreal, on the 29th July, and of the Québec Bank, on the 31st July, 1850; received in conformity to an Order of the House of the 30th ultimo.

Appendix (H.)

For the said Statements, see Appendix (H.)

Real or mixed Actions (L.C.) Bill.

Mr. Chauveau read in his place the Report of the Special Committee on the Bill to amend the Law of Lower Canada, as regards the District in which real or mixed Actions may be commenced:

And the Question being proposed, That the Report be now received;

Mr. Gugy moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Christie, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "the Bill and Report be referred back to the same Committee;"

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cartier, Cauchon, Christie, Dickson, Gugy, Hall, Solicitor General Macdonald, Macdonald of KINGSTON, McLean, Morrison, Robinson, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, and Sherwood of TORONTO.-- (15.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Boulton of TORONTO, Chabot, Chauveau, Crysler, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Fergusson, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Guillet, Jobin, Johnson, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Lemieux, Malloch, McFarland, Méthot, Perry, Polette, Price, Ross, Sauvageau, Seymour, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stevenson, and Taché.-- (30.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Chauveau accordingly reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment therewith.

And the Question being proposed, That the Bill and Report be now committed to a Committee of the whole House;

Mr. Gugy moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Christie, That the word "now" be left out, and the word "to-morrow" inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cartier, Cauchon, Christie, Dickson, Fergusson, Flint, Gugy, Guillet, Hall, Jobin, Attorney General LaFontaine, Lyon, Solicitor General Macdonald, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, McFarland, McLean, Morrison, Notman, Polette, Price, Robinson, Sauvageau, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of WENTWORTH, and Wilson.-- (30.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Boulton of TORONTO, Chabot, Chauveau, Crysler, DeWitt, Fournier, Hopkins, Johnson, Lacoste, LaTerrière, Lemieux, Méthot, Perry, Ross, Smith of FRONTENAC, and Stevenson.-- (17.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill and Report be committed to a Committee of the whole House, for to-morrow.

Cemetery
Companies
(U.C.) Bill.

An engrossed Bill to authorize the formation of Companies for the establishment and management of Cemeteries in Upper Canada, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Hall do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Great Western
Branch Rail-
road Bill.

An engrossed Bill to empower the Great Western Railroad Company to make a branch Railroad to the Town of Galt, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Sir Allan N. MacNab do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Bytown and Prescott Railroad Bill.

Mr. Fergusson reported the Bill to incorporate the Bytown and Prescott Railroad Company; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Officers of Justice (L.C.) Salaries Bill.

Mr. Méthot reported the Bill to assign fixed annual Salaries to certain Officers of Justice in Lower Canada, and to form a Special Fund out of the salaries, fees, emoluments, and pecuniary profits attached to their offices; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time this day.

Municipal Corporations (U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill for correcting certain errors and omissions in the Act of the Parliament of this Province passed in the last Session thereof, intituled, "An Act to provide by one general Law for the erection of Municipal Corporations, and the establishment of Regulations of Police in and for the several Counties, Cities, Towns, Townships, and Villages in Upper Canada," for amending certain of the provisions for the better accomplishment of the object thereof being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Cauchon took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

Mr. Cauchon reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments therewith.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin moved, seconded by Mr. Solicitor General Macdonald, and the Question being proposed, That the Report be now received;

Mr. Lyon moved in amendment to the Question seconded by Mr. Sherwood of Brockville, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "the Bill be now recommitted, with an Instruction further to amend the same, by leaving out the words "one hundred" in the second Proviso of the eighth Clause, and inserting the word "fifty" instead thereof;

(251)

also, by leaving out the following in Schedule (A.):--

2	Fifty.	Section 16.--Between the words	One hundred.
		"within it" and the word resident."	

"And inserting the following instead thereof:--

2	One hundred.	Section 3.--Between the words	Fifty.
		"or not having within it"	
		and the word "resident."	
		Sections 11 and 12.--Between the	
		words "within it" and the	
		word "resident."	

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Cameron of KENT, Dickson, Johnson, Lyon, and Prince.--(5.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Crysler, Solicitor General Drummond, Fergusson, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Hincks, Hopkins, Jobin, Laurin, Solicitor General Macdonald, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, McFarland, Méthot, Morrison, Perry, Polette, Richards, Robinson, Sauvageau, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Seymour, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stevenson, and Thompson.--(32.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Report be now received;

Mr. Prince moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Smith of Fontenac, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "the Bill be recommitted, with an Instruction to insert the following Clause after the sixth Clause thereof:--"And be it enacted, that no Townreeve or Head of any such Municipal Corporation shall, ex officio, be a Justice of the Peace after the passing of this Act, unless he be possessed of such an amount in value of real estate, as Justices of the Peace are required to have in and by a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province passed in the sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for the qualification of Justices of the Peace;" nor shall any Townreeve, or Head of any Township, act as a Justice of the Peace so long as he is a practising Attorney, Solicitor, or Proctor in any Court whatsoever;"

COL. PRINCE did not object to their being Jusces (sic) of the Peace, in certain cases; but he wished to make some qualification necessary. His main object was, to prevent pettifogging attorneys from becoming Justices of the Peace, and to spare regular barristers the indignity of being obliged to plead before such men as these.¹

MR. PERRY opposed the motion, on the ground that when elective institutions were conceded to the people, that they should be left unfettered to choose whom they would.²

COL. PRINCE had something more to say to the ministry,--a farewell speech to make on Friday morning, if he got time,--in which it was his intention to show up the misdeeds of the government and its short-comings. He was not opposed to the elective principle.³

MR. H. SHERWOOD said a few words in opposition to the motion.⁴

Some further conversation ((ensued.))⁵

(251)

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Cayley, Christie, Lyon, Sir Allan N. MacNab, McLean, Prince, and Smith of FRONTENAC.--(7.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Boulton of TORONTO, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Dickson, Solicitor General Drummond, Fergusson, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Guillet, Hincks, Hopkins, Jobin, Johnson, LaTerrière, Laurin, Solicitor General Macdonald, Malloch, Merritt, Méthot, Morrison, Notman, Perry, Polette, Richards, Ross, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stevenson, Thompson, and Wilson.--(35.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Report be now received;

Mr. Richards moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Flint,

That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "the Bill be recommitted, for the purpose of so amending Schedule (A.) as that the words "Provided always, that it shall be obligatory on the Municipality of every Township containing a population of one thousand inhabitants, to divide the same into five Wards according to the provision of this section, if such Township has not been so divided previous to the 1st July, 1850," shall be added to and form part of the fourth section of 12 Vic. c. 81;"

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Cauchon reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Message from
the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

Guelph and
Dundas Road
Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Act, intituled, "An Act to incorporate certain persons as the Guelph and Dundas Road Company," without Amendment.

And then he withdrew.

Territorial
Divisions
(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to make certain alterations in the Territorial Divisions of Upper Canada, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Jobin took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Jobin reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

St. Hyacinthe
Incorporation
Bill.

An engrossed Bill for the incorporation of the Town of St. Hyacinthe, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to provide more fully for the incorporation of the Village of Saint Hyacinthe."

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Drummond do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Dorchester
Bridge Bill.

An engrossed Bill to amend the Act authorizing the Quebec Turnpike Road Trustees to acquire Dorchester Bridge, and to make certain Roads, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Cauchon do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, seconded by Mr. Perry,

Adjournment.

Resolved, That when this House doth adjourn, it will adjourn until to-morrow at ten o'clock in the

forenoon.

Montreal Pro-
vident and
Savings Bank
Bill.

An engrossed Bill to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to enquire into the affairs and

(252)

management of the Montreal Provident and Savings Bank, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Cartier do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Chartered
Banks Rights
Bill.

An engrossed Bill to confer certain rights upon the Chartered Banks of this Province and to declare the rights already possessed by them in certain cases, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Macdonald to carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Expiring Laws
continuation
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to continue for a limited time the several Acts and Ordinances therein mentioned, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Supply.

Mr. Malloch, from the Committee of Supply, reported several Resolutions; which were read, as fol-

low:--

Militia.

1. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salaries of two Deputy Adjutants General of Militia, at Five hundred pounds each, for the year 1850.

2. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred and seventy-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salaries of four Clerks in the Offices of the Deputy Adjutants General of Militia, for the year 1850.

3. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Sixty-six pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of a Messenger in the Office of the Deputy Adjutants General of Militia, for the year 1850.

4. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Contingent Expenses of Printing, Postages, Stationery, &c., for the Offices of the Deputy Adjutants General of Militia, for the year 1850.

5. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of one Provincial Aide-de-Camp, for the year 1850.

Legislative
Council.

6. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Speaker of the Legislative Council, for the year 1850.

7. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be

granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Clerk of the Legislative Council, for the year 1850.

8. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of one Assistant Clerk of the Legislative Council, for the year 1850.

9. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Law Clerk of the Legislative Council, for the year 1850.

10. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and twenty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the French Translator of the Legislative Council, for the year 1850.

11. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Chaplain and Librarian of the Legislative Council, for the year 1850.

12. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, for the year 1850.

13. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Serjeant at Arms to the Legislative Council, for the year 1850.

14. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Head Messenger to the Legislative Council, for the year 1850.

15. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Sixty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Doorkeeper to the Legislative Council, for the year 1850.

16. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and thirty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salaries of three Messengers to the Legislative Council, at Forty-five pounds each, for the Session.

17. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislative Council, for the year 1850.

Legislative
Assembly.

18. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly,

for the year 1850.

19. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, for the year 1850.

20. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Four hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Assistant Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, for the year 1850.

21. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the English Translator and Law Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, for the year 1850.

22. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the French Translator of the Legislative Assembly, for the year 1850.

23. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, for the year 1850.

24. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Serjeant at Arms of the Legislative Assembly, for the year 1850.

25. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Thirty-two thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Contingent Expenses of the

Legislative Assembly, exclusive of Indemnity to Members, for the year 1850.

Late Legisla-
tive Bodies of
Upper and
Lower Canada.

26. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Sixty-six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Pension of William Ginger, as late Serjeant at Arms to the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, for the year 1850.

27. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Pension of Louis Noreau, as late Messenger to the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, for the year 1850.

28. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Eighteen pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Pension of Pierre Lacroix, as late Messenger to the

(253)

Legislative Council of Lower Canada, for the year 1850.

29. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Sixty-six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Pension of Louis B. Pinget, as late Clerk of Committees of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, for the year 1850.

30. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Pension of Samuel Waller, as late Clerk of Committees of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, for the year 1850.

31. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and thirty-three pounds six shillings and eight pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Pension of William Coates, as late Writing Clerk to the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, for the year 1850.

32. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Eighteen pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Pension of François Rodrigue, as late Messenger to the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, for the year 1850.

33. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Pension of John Bright, as late Messenger to the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, for the year 1850.

34. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Eighteen pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Pension of Louis Gagné, as late Messenger to the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, for the year 1850.

J. Brien.

35. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Pension of Jacques Brien, for wounds received in the Public Service, for the year 1850.

Mrs. Powell.

36. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Thirty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Pension of Mrs. Margaret Powell, as late Keeper of Public Offices, Toronto, for the year 1850.

37. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-two pounds ten shillings, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for an allowance to Mrs. Margaret Powell in lieu of Rooms occupied by her in the Public Buildings at Toronto, from November, 1849, to 31st December, 1850, at Twenty pounds per annum.

Hospitals and
other Charita-
ble Institutions.

38. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the relief of Foundlings and Indigent Sick Persons in the District of Quebec, for the year 1850.

39. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the relief of Foundlings and Indigent Sick Persons in the District of Montreal, for the year 1850.

40. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seven hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the relief of Foundlings and Indigent Sick Persons in the District of Three Rivers, for the year 1850.

41. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Corporation of the General Hospital, Montreal, for the year 1850.
 42. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Managers of the Protestant Female Orphan Asylum at Quebec, for the year 1850.
 43. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Ladies' Benevolent Society of Montreal for Widows and Orphans, for the year 1850.
 44. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum at Quebec, for the year 1850.
 45. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Montreal Protestant Orphan Asylum, for the year 1850.
 46. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Male Orphan Asylum at Quebec, for the year 1850.
 47. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Charitable Association of the Ladies of the Roman Catholic Asylum at Montreal, for the year 1850.
 48. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the University Lying-in Hospital at Montreal, for the year 1850.
 49. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Montreal Lying-in Hospital, for the year 1850.
 50. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the support of the Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, for the year 1850.
 51. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the support of the Temporary Asylum at Beauport, near Quebec, for the year 1850.
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| <p><u>Public Institu-</u>
<u>tions.</u></p> | <p>52. <u>Resolved</u>, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Medical Faculty of <u>McGill</u> College, for the year 1850.</p> |
|---|--|
53. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the School of Medicine at Montreal, for the year 1850.
 54. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Literary and Historical Society at Quebec, for the year 1850.
 55. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Natural History Society at Montreal, for the year 1850.
 56. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Quebec, for the year 1850.
 57. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Montreal, for the year 1850.
 58. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Kingston, for the year 1850.
 59. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted

to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at Toronto, for the year 1850.

60. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Mechanics' Institute at London, Canada West, for the year 1850.

61. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Athenaeum at Toronto, for the

(254)

year 1850.

62. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Six hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Provincial Agricultural Association of Upper Canada, for the year 1850.

63. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Six hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Provincial Agricultural Association in Lower Canada, for the year 1850.

Administra-
tion of Justice.

64. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty five thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Contingent Expenses of the Administration of Justice in Upper and Lower Canada, not otherwise provided for, for the year 1850.

65. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seven thousand five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the support of the Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston, for the present year, and arrears.

66. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Four thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salaries of four new Judges in Lower Canada, over and above those provided for in the Civil List, for the year 1850.

67. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and ninety-four pounds nine shillings, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for an increase to the Salary of the Provincial Judge in the District of St. Francis, for the year 1850.

French Trans-
lator of the
Laws.

68. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the French Translator of the Laws, for the year 1850.

Inspector of
Chimnies.

69. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-seven pounds fifteen shillings and sixpence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Inspector of Chimnies at Three Rivers, for the year 1850.

Depôts of Pro-
visions.

70. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for allowances to the Keepers of Depôts of Provisions on the St. Lawrence below Quebec, with a view to the relief of Shipwrecked persons, for the year 1850.

71. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the purchase of Provisions for such Depôts, for the year 1850.

Kempt Road.

72. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for an allowance to Pierre Brochu for residing on Kempt Road for assisting Travel-
lers, for the year 1850.

73. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for an allowance to Jonathan Noble for residing on Kempt Road for assisting Travellers, for the year 1850.

Printing.

74. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Six thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Printing the Laws and other Printing for the Public Service, for the year 1850, and arrears.

Laws.

75. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for distributing the Laws, for the year 1850.

Public Buildings.

76. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for ordinary repairs, alterations, rent and care of Public Buildings, for the year 1850.

Unforeseen Expenses.

77. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to meet unforeseen expenses in the various branches of the Public Service, for the year 1850.

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

78. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Contingent Expenses of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, for the year 1850.

Light Houses.

79. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seven hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the proportion of this Province of the expenses of keeping up Light Houses on the Isles of St. Paul and Scatterie, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, for the year 1850.

Commissioners of Enquiry.

80. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Expenses of the Commissioners who may be appointed under the authority of the Act 9 Vic. c. 38, for enquiring into matters connected with the Public Service, and take evidence on Oath, for the year 1850.

Quebec Observatory.

81. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Quebec Observatory, for the year 1850.

Public Offices.

82. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and seventy-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of W. R. Wright, as Clerk in the Office of the Provincial Secretary, for the year 1850.

83. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the increase to the Salary of J. Drysdale, Clerk in the Office of the Inspector General, for the year 1850.

84. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Sixty-six pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Messenger to the Office of Provincial Registrar, for the year 1850.

85. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for additional Salary of five Messengers, that is to say:-- two for the Office of the Provincial Secretary, one for the Governor's Secretary, one for the Receiver General, and one for the Inspector General, at Ten pounds each, for the year 1850.

86. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seventy-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Secretary of the Board of Statistics, for the year 1850.

Mrs. M'Donell.

87. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the allowance to Mrs. McDonell on her claim for Dower on certain property taken by Government through the late Welland Canal Commissioners, during her life, for the year 1850.

A. Hamel and wife.

88. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for an allowance to Antoine Hamel and his wife, for the use of their land on the Island of Anticosti for the service of the Trinity House, for the year 1850.

Public Offices.

89. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Clerk attached to the Inspector General's Department, resident in Quebec, to look after the interest of the Crown in respect of Loans made to the Sufferers by the Great Fires in that City, in 1845, to receive the Interest on the Loans, and to pay that on Debentures, for the year 1850.

W. Burroughs.

90. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twelve pounds ten shillings, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to remunerate the services rendered by Mr. W. Burroughs in giving information which led to the arrest of certain Counterfeiters in the

(255)

Township of Barnston, and the seizure of their instruments, as well as assisting in their arrest.

Dundas and Waterloo Road.

91. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for certain expenses incurred by the late Commissioners of the Dundas and Waterloo

Road.

Public Offices.

92. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and eighty-two pounds ten shillings, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of a Clerk in the Customs Branch of the Inspector General's Office, at ten shillings per diem, for the year 1850.

93. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salaries of two other Extra Clerks in the same Office, at One hundred and fifty pounds per annum, for the year 1850.

J. Bouchette.

94. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as a gratuity of Joseph Bouchette for an elaborate Report prepared by him on the question of the Boundary Line between this Province and New Brunswick.

R.A. Tucker.

95. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for a retiring Pension to R.A. Tucker, Esquire, as late Provincial Registrar at Three hundred pounds, per annum.

Public Offices.

96. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and six pounds five shillings, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for an addition of One hundred pounds, per annum, to the Salary of C.E. Anderson, Confidential Clerk in the Receiver General's Office, from the 8th December, 1848, (the date of the late Mr. Turquand's decease,) up to the 31st December, 1850, and so long as the issuing and receiving small Debentures shall form part of his duties.

Mounted
Police.

Montreal, that is to say: Salary of the Assistant Inspector of Police, Three hundred and sixty-five pounds; Pay of Mounted Police, Five thousand and ten pounds; and Contingent Expenses, One thousand four hundred and five pounds, for the year 1850.

Missions on
the Public Ser-
vice.

99. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Four hundred and eleven pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Expenses of other Missions on the Public Service.

Nautical
School.

100. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid for a Nautical School at Quebec.

Industrial
Exhibition.

101. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid for the Industrial Exhibition in England.

Longueuil
and Chambly
Plank Road.

102. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Expenses incurred by the Trustees of the Longueuil and Chambly Plank Road.

F. Rose.

103. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as a compensation to Freeman Rose, of the Town of Simcoe, for injury received by him while in the discharge of his duty as Constable.

Education
Office, West.

104. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-seven pounds ten shillings, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for six months' Rent of premises

leased for Education Office, West.

Transport
of Troops.

105. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and seventy-six pounds twelve shillings and ten pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for

repayment to the Commissariat for transport of Troops, &c., in aid of the Civil Power, from 1st October, 1847, to 28th April, 1850.

106. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand two hundred and eighty pounds seven shillings and nine pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for repayment to the Commissariat for conveyance of a Detachment of the Rifle Brigade to Mica Bay, Lake Superior, to 8th April, 1850.

Removal of
the Seat of
Government.

107. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fourteen thousand and forty-nine pounds three shillings and one penny, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for Expenses of removal of Seat of Government to

Toronto.

Toronto Roads.

108. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred and twenty-six pounds twelve shillings and nine pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for repairs to Roads in the City of Toronto.

Steam Tugs.

109. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for expense of Steam Tugs on St. Lawrence route.

Royal Institution.

110. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Salary of the Secretary of the Royal Institution for the advancement of Learning, for the year 1850.

111. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Sixty-seven pounds fifteen shillings and seven pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an allowance to the Secretary of the Royal Institution for the advancement of Learning, for a Messenger and Contingencies, for the year 1850.

Colleges.

112. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One thousand one hundred and eleven pounds two shillings and two pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to Upper Canada College, for the year 1850.

113. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to Victoria College, for the year 1850.

114. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to Queen's College, for the year 1850.

115. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to Regiopolis College, Kingston, for the year 1850.

Grammar Schools.

116. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and eighty-two pounds four shillings and six pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the allowances heretofore made to the Master of the Grammar School at Montreal, now allowed to the Directors of the High School in that City, in consideration of their educating twenty free Scholars, for the year 1850.

117. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and seventy-one pounds two shillings and four pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the allowances heretofore made to the Master of the Grammar School at Quebec, now allowed to the Directors of the High School in that City, in consideration of their educating twenty free Scholars, for the year 1850.

(256)

National Schools.

118. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and eleven pounds two shillings and three pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the National School at Quebec, for the year 1850.

119. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and eleven pounds two shillings and three pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the National School at Montreal, for the year 1850.

Education Society at Quebec.

120. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and eight pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Society of Education at Quebec, for the year 1850.

British and Canadian School at Quebec.

121. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the British and Canadian School at Quebec, for the year 1850.

Education Society at Three Rivers.

122. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and twenty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Education Society at Three Rivers, for the year 1850.

British and
Canadian
School at
Montreal.

St. Andrew's
School.

year 1850.

St. Jacques
School.

for the year 1850.

American
Presbyterian
Free School.

Colleges.

Aid to the College of Ste. Anne La Pocatière, for the year 1850.

128. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the College of St. Hyacinthe, for the year 1850.

129. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the College of L'Assomption, for the year 1850.

130. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the College of Chambly, for the year 1850.

Academies and
Seminary.

131. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Academy at Berthier, for the year 1850.

132. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Academy at Charlestown, for the year 1850.

133. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Shefford Academy, for the year 1850.

134. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Stanstead Seminary, for the year 1850.

135. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred and eleven pounds two shillings and two pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Sherbrooke Academy, for the year 1850.

136. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Granby Academy, for the year 1850.

Bedford
School.

137. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Bedford School, for the year 1850.

Three Rivers
Academy.

1850.

School Society

138. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Forty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Three Rivers Academy, for the year

139. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty

at Sherbrooke.

pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the British North American School Society at

Sherbrooke, for the year 1850.

Dunham High School.

140. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the High School at Dunham Village, Missisquoi,

for the year 1850.

Quebec Infant School.

141. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty-five pounds eleven shillings and one penny, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Infant

School at Quebec, for the year 1850.

Indian Schools.

142. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as

an Aid to the Female School at Indian Lorette, near Quebec, for the year 1850.

143. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Indian School at Caughnawaga, for the year 1850.

144. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Indian School at St. Régis, for the year 1850.

145. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Indian School at St. Francis, for the year 1850.

St. Thérèse School.

146. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the School at Ste. Thérèse, for the year 1850.

Colleges.

147. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an

Aid to the College at Nicolet, for the year 1850.

148. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Bishop's College at Lennoxville, for the year 1850.

149. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Joliette College, for the year 1850.

Clarenceville Academy.

150. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Clarenceville Academy, for the year

1850.

Toronto Lunatic Asylum.

151. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifteen thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the completion of the Lunatic Asylum

at Toronto.

Normal School (U.C.)

152. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifteen thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for acquiring a site and for erecting a

Building for the Upper Canada Normal School.

Expenses for 1849.

153. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-six thousand one hundred and fifty-four pounds six shillings and ten pence, currency, be granted

to Her Majesty, to make good various indispensable Expenses of the Civil

Government incurred during the year 1849, as detailed in Statement No. 31, of the Public Accounts for that year.

(257)

Quebec School
of Medicine.

154. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two hundred and fifty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for an Aid to the School of Medicine at Quebec, for the year 1850.

Mr. Capreol.

155. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Eighty-five pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to remunerate Mr. Capreol for expenses in pursuing and aiding in the arrest of a Fugitive from Justice in the United States.

G. Kingsmill.

156. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifteen pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for George Kingsmill, for aiding in the same service.

Hamilton Hos-
pital.

157. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid for the Hamilton Hospital, for the year 1850.

Reverend M.
Chiniquy.

158. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as a gratuity to the Reverend Père Chiniquy, in acknowledgment of his laudable exertions in the cause of Temperance.

Parliamentary
Library.

159. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Two thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, as an Aid to the Parliamentary Library.

The First Resolution being read a second time;

The Honorable Mr. Boulton moved in amendment thereunto, seconded by Mr. Hopkins, That the words "One thousand pounds" be left out, and the words "Eight hundred pounds" inserted instead thereof; and that the words "Five hundred pounds each" be left out, and the words "Four hundred pounds each" inserted instead thereof;

MR. H. BOULTON contended that this sum was quite sufficient. He considered that the Chief Superintendent of education held an office equally responsible, and a lower salary was thought enough for him.⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said that regard must be had for the incumbents, and for this branch of the public service. He opposed the motion of amendment.⁷

A few more words ((followed))⁸.

(257)

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Cameron of KENT, DeWitt, Hall, Hopkins, Johnson, and Notman.--(8.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Bouthillier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Crysler, Dickson, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Farquhar, Guy, Guillet, Hincks, Jobin, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, La-Terrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Malloch, McLean, Merritt, Méthot, Morrison, Price, Prince, Richards,

Robinson, Scott of BYTOWN, Stevenson, Viger, and Wilson.--(36.)

So it passed in the Negative.

The First Resolution was then agreed to.

The Second Resolution being read a second time;

The Honorable Mr. Boulton moved in amendment thereunto, seconded by Mr. Hopkins, That the words "Five hundred and seventy-five pounds" be left out, and the words "Four hundred pounds" inserted instead thereof;

COL. PRINCE was willing to respect the present incumbents of all offices, but he condemned the expenditure of the office of Militia generally, as well as the Militia system. He did not know what there was to be done with all these clerks. Then £300 of a printing account was paid for the printing of nonsensical forms which even he, bred a lawyer, could not understand. He asserted, that that item was a useless sum. In the place of these forms the Lieutenant Colonels should (sic) make an intelligible form of the strength of his regiment on a sheet of foolscap paper.⁹

MR. H. SHERWOOD complained that no reports were laid on the table relative to the Supplies, that they were called upon to vote. And as no reports were given, he should vote on the same principle as he voted last year. He did not wish without having information to make invidious distinctions, either in favor or against any particular officers. He would move an amendment for the same sum, as he had voted for last year.¹⁰

(257)

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Crysler, DeWitt, Flint, Hall, Hopkins, Johnson, Notman, Prince, Seymour, and Stevenson.--(12.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Bouthillier, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cartier, Chabot, Chauveau, Dickson, Solicitor General Drummond, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Gugg, Guillet, Hincks, Jobin, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Malloch, McLean, Merritt, Méthot, Morrison, Price, Richards, Robinson, Ross, Sawageau, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of FRONTENAC, and Viger.--(37.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Second Resolution being again read;

The Honorable Mr. Sherwood moved in amendment thereunto, seconded by Mr. Smith of Frontenac, and the Question being put, That the words "Five hundred and seventy-five pounds" be left out, and the words "Five hundred and thirty-five pounds" inserted instead thereof;

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS would have made explanation in Committee, but it was impossible then.¹¹

(257)

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cameron of KENT, Cayley, Christie, Crysler, DeWitt, Dickson, Flint, Fournier, Hall, Hopkins, Johnson, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Malloch, Prince, Robinson, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood

of TORONTO, Smith of FRONTENAC, and Stevenson.--(25.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Bouthillier, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Fortier, Fourquin, Gagy, Guillet, Hincks, Jobin, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, Merritt, Mithot, Morrison, Polette, Price, Richards, Ross, Sauvageau, Taché, Viger, and Wilson.--(28.)

So it passed in the Negative.

The Second Resolution was then agreed to.

The Third Resolution being read a second time, and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

MR. H. BOULTON suggested that one messenger would be enough for one building. He did not think that it was necessary that there should be a messenger for every department, to idle away his time in reading the newspapers.¹²

COL. PRINCE said that this reform government was frittering away the public money in a scandalous manner. That was the time for true reformers to record their protest against the system.¹³

(257)

The Fourth and Fifth Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The Sixth Resolution being read a second time;

The Honorable Mr. Boulton moved in amendment thereunto, seconded by Mr. Prince, That the words "One thousand pounds" be left out, and the words "Two hundred and fifty pounds" inserted instead thereof;

COL. PRINCE with great pleasure seconded the motion. £200 was formerly paid in Upper Canada to the most accomplished gentleman in the land for fulfilling that office: He did not say that the present incumbent was not accomplished enough for a Chief Justice; but he did not see why he should receive £1000 a year, for sitting for three months with a cocked hat on.¹⁴

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS did believe that £1000 was too high for this officer; as also for the speaker of the Assembly; but it would not be fair, to make reductions in the salaries of the present incumbents. The Finance Committee he believed would recommend £500 for the speaker of the Assembly; and that the speakership of the Council be filled by a member of the government without salary.¹⁵

MR. H. BOULTON said a few words against the payment of so high a sum for this office.¹⁶

MR. W. BOULTON spoke to the same effect. He further objected, that they should be called upon to vote more money, than we received. He was prepared to vote for a reduction of the expenditure, which had increased £200,000 during the past year, according to the estimates. Why should they pay £1000 for such an officer? He did not see why they should go on voting all those sums, when they found that the actual revenue was under £60,000 less than the estimate of last year.¹⁷

MR. H. SHERWOOD said, that government asked for an estimate of £611,304, while they did not show that they had anything on hand to meet this chage (sic), but proposed to raise it all.¹⁸

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said that there was £12,000 to be applied in part of (£75,000) to the sinking fund, and the remainder to different things. He

went on to explain that it was necessary. One thing was quite clear that the balance could not be made away with; and must appear in the Public Accounts of last year.¹⁹

MR. H. BOULTON said that the Inspector General should clearly show how the money was to be spent.²⁰

COL. GUGY said that the public faith was pledged to the Speaker of the Council during this parliament, and that that faith should not be broken. The hon. member generally condemned the retrenchment scheme.²¹

MR. J. SCOTT (Bytown) would vote for the £1000 now, but he was understood to say that he would vote against it next year.²²

(257)

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Hopkins, and Prince. --(4.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Bouthillier, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cartier, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Christie, Crysler, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Fergusson, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Gugy, Guillet, Hall, Hincks, Jobin, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, La-Terrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Malloch, McLean, Merritt, Méthot, Morrison, Notman, Polette, Price, Richards, Robinson, Ross, Sauvageau, Scott of BYTOWN, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stevenson, Taché, Thompson, Viger, and Wilson.--(52.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Sixth Resolution being again read;

MR. SEYMOUR ((made)) ... a few remarks which were inaudible²³.

(257)

Mr. Seymour moved in amendment thereunto, seconded by Mr. Christie, That the words "One thousand pounds" be left out, and the words "Five hundred pounds" inserted instead thereof;

MR. CHRISTIE seconded the motion. He was nearly inaudible, but was understood to contend that the salary attached to this office should be reduced on the ground that a general reduction should be made. He was in favor of reducing the salaries of members, &c.²⁴

MR. W. BOULTON said that it was a false impression to suppose that the Speaker had any vested right to the salary that he now received. It was a mere gratuity that was voted to him at the end of every year, and which might be withheld.²⁵

(257)

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

(258)

YEAS.

Messieurs Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Christie, Crysler, DeWitt, Fergusson, Hall, Hopkins, Malloch, McLean, Notman, Prince, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of

WENTWORTH, Stevenson, and Thompson.--(19.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Bouthillier, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Solicitor General Drummond, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Gugy, Guillet, Hincks, Jobin, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Merritt, Méthot, Morrison, Polette, Price, Richards, Robinson, Ross, Sauvageau, Scott of BYTOWN, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Taché, Viger, and Wilson.--(36.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Sixth Resolution being again read; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

(258)

YEAS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Bouthillier, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cartier, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Solicitor General Drummond, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Gugy, Guillet, Hincks, Jobin, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Merritt, Méthot, Morrison, Polette, Price, Richards, Robinson, Ross, Sauvageau, Scott of BYTOWN, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Taché, Viger, and Wilson.--(38.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Christie, Crysler, DeWitt, Dickson, Fergusson, Hall, Hopkins, Malloch, McLean, Notman, Prince, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stevenson, and Thompson.--(20.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Seventh Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

To the item of £350 for the Assistant Clerk,

MR. H. BOULTON objected altogether ... as he understood that on the removal of the Chief Clerk, that the Assistant Clerk should take his place, and that the office of Assistant Clerk and French Translator should be united in one office.²⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said, that such was to be the case; that he had stated it in the committee. One salary would be saved.²⁷

(258)

The Eighth Resolution being read a second time, and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Ninth to the Seventeenth of the Resolutions, both inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The Eighteenth Resolution being read a second time;

The Honorable Mr. Boulton moved in amendment thereunto, seconded by Mr. Boulton of Toronto, That the words "One thousand pounds" be left out, and the words "Two hundred and fifty pounds" inserted instead thereof;

SIR A. MACNAB said, that that time was when the province only contained a few thousand inhabitants. He censured the hon. member for making such a motion. It was a thing unheard of in British legislation. In the English House the salary of the speaker was never reduced; but had always been

raised, when any alteration was made. He was in favor of the principle of paying high salaries to the Speaker.²⁸

MR. W. BOULTON seconded the motion, and spoke in favor of it. He was actuated by a sense of duty to his country, and he contended, at some length, that the sum was sufficient. Besides, in the Retrenchment Committee, the members of the Government said they were in favor of £500.²⁹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said, not during the term of office of the present incumbent.³⁰

MR. H. SHERWOOD would take that opportunity to state the impartial manner, in which the Speaker fulfilled the duties of his office. He would not vote for any reduction during the term of office of the present incumbent.³¹

MR. G. SHERWOOD was surprised that the junior member for the city of Toronto, who had told them, the other day, that the salaries of Bookkeepers in Mercantile establishments amounted to £250 a-year, should apply the same scale to the Speaker of that House.³²

MR. H. BOULTON said, that the hon. and gallant knight from Hamilton should not descend to personalities. He stated that the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States only got £4 a-day during the session.³³

COL. PRINCE said that the Speaker should not feel degraded by receiving such a sum, and stated that one of the most accomplished judges of the land had formerly filled the office for £200.³⁴

(258)

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Hopkins, and Prince. --(4.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Bouthillier, Cameron of NORFOLK, Cartier, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Crysler, DeWitt, Dickson, Solicitor General Drummond, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Guay, Guillet, Hincks, Jobin, Johnson, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, McFarland, McLean, Merritt, Méthot, Morrison, Notman, Polette, Price, Robinson, Ross, Sauvageau, Scott of RYTOWN, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stevenson, Taché, Thompson, Viger, and Wilson. --(54.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Eighteenth Resolution being again read;

Mr. Seymour moved in amendment thereunto, seconded by Mr. Sherwood of Brockville, That the words "One thousand pounds" be left out, and the words "Five hundred pounds" inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Cameron of KENT, Dickson, Hopkins, McFarland, Notman, Prince, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, and Smith of WENTWORTH. --(11.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Bouthillier, Cameron of

CORNWALL, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Gagy, Hincks, Jobin, Johnson, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, McLean, Merritt, Méthot, Morrison, Polette, Price, Robinson, Ross, Sauvageau, Scott of BYTOWN, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Stevenson, Taché, and Viger.---(39.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Eighteenth Resolution being again read; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Bouthillier, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Gagy, Hincks, Jobin, Johnson, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, McLean, Merritt, Méthot, Morrison, Polette, Price, Robinson, Ross, Sauvageau, Scott of BYTOWN, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Stevenson, Taché, and Viger.---(39.)

NAYS.

Messisurs Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Cameron of KENT, Dickson, Hopkins, McFarland, Notman, Prince, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, and Smith of WENTWORTH.---(11.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

To the item of £150 for the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery--

SIR A. MACNAB objected. He considered that the office was a useless one; and he would oppose the item next year.³⁵

MR. W. BOULTON said, that there was a similar office in England. (Laughter.)³⁶

MR. H. BOULTON contended in favor of the office as being necessary.³⁷

To the item of £35,000 for contingencies--

MR. H. BOULTON moved in amendment that £25,000 be substituted.³⁸

MR. SHERWOOD said, that the item was £23,000 including indemnity to members last year. He would like the hon. Inspector General to give an explanation of the increase of the sum.³⁹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said, that the Contingent Committee should give information relative to that item. It was the custom to leave that matter entirely in the hands of the Committee.⁴⁰

MR. CHRISTIE said, that he thought that the sum asked was more than the committee required.⁴¹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said, in that case, the money will not be made away with.⁴²

MR. H. BOULTON complained of the payment of gratuities from the contingencies, and of wasteful extravagance.⁴³

MR. W. BOULTON contended that the honorable member had cast reflections on the honorable members for Gaspé and Beauharnois, who he believed merited the thanks of the House for their care and supervision over the contingent expenses.⁴⁴

MR. DEWITT was nearly inaudible. He was understood to defend the committee. He stated, that large sums had been paid away for furniture and repairs. It had cost £60 to repair the mace lying on the table.⁴⁵

COL. PRINCE thought, that they should have some information, before being called to vote so large a sum. It was £14,000 more than last year, when last year the sum included the indemnity to members, while the sum asked for this year did not.⁴⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS denied that the sum of last year included indemnity to members.⁴⁷

MR. H. BOULTON read from the Journals to the effect, that the sum of last year did cover the indemnity to members.⁴⁸

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said that if the hon. member would look to the supplementary estimate of last year he would find £16,000 more, which made the estimate £41,000.⁴⁹

COL. PRINCE said that much more than that would be demanded now, and wanted an explanation of it.⁵⁰

MR. CHRISTIE said that last year they would be £44,000. He read over a list of items which made up this sum. He was willing to grant the ministry enough of money; but he would look sharply after the accounts.⁵¹

MR. H. BOULTON withdrew his amendment.⁵²

The item of £25,000, for the contingent expenses of the administration of justice, in Upper and Lower Canada, ... ((came)) up.

MR. H. BOULTON would take the opportunity of stating, that this item was wilfully put in this manner with a view of blinding the public. The amount would go nearly altogether for Lower Canada. There was a sum of £15,000 set aside for the contingent expenses of Upper Canada.⁵³

MR. CHAUVEAU thought that it required no common audacity, to make such a complaint as that, in the face of the manifold injustices done to L. Canada by the Union.⁵⁴

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS denied that that item was intended to blind the public.⁵⁵

The item of £7500 for the sustenance of the Kingston Penitentiary, ... ((came)) up.

MR. H. SMITH (Frontenac) objected to voting that sum, without any accounts being laid before the House, which the government were bound to do. He wanted an explanation of it by the government.⁵⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said that the hon. member should have made his objection in committee; when he could have been prepared to give an answer. He was not then prepared to go into the question of the Penitentiary.⁵⁷

MR. H. BOULTON said, that this case was another argument in favor of his plan, that no money be expended except on the authority of a vote of the House.⁵⁸

MR. MACDONALD (Kingston) contended that the law required it, and the accounts should have been laid on the table. He believed that the government had made no effort to get them.⁵⁹

(258)

The Nineteenth to the Sixty-fifty of the Resolutions, both inclusive,

being read a second time, were agreed to.

The Sixty-sixth Resolution being read a second time;

The Honorable Mr. Boulton moved in amendment thereunto, seconded by Mr. Hopkins, That the words "Four thousand pounds" be left out, and the words "Three thousand pounds" inserted instead thereof;

MR. CHABOT said, that the salaries were fixed by statute.⁶⁰

(258)

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Christie, DeWitt, Hopkins, Malloch, McLean, and Prince.--(8.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Bouthillier, Cartier, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Dickson, Flint, Fortier, Fourquin, Guillet, Hincks, Jobin, Johnson, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine,

(259)

LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, Macdonald of KINGSTON, McFarland, Merritt, Méthot, Morrison, Notman, Polette, Price, Richards, Robinson, Ross, Sauvageau, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, Stevenson, Taché, and Viger.--(40.)

So it passed in the Negative.

The Sixty-sixth Resolution was then agreed to.

The Sixty-seventh Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

MR. H. BOULTON objected to £350 for the French Translator of laws. He had nothing at all to do.⁶¹

MR. BADGLEY stated that he had very little to do.⁶²

MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE said, that he did other things besides translating the laws, and that his time was very well employed.⁶³

(259)

The Sixty-eighth Resolution being read a second time, and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Bouthillier, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Flint, Fortier, Fourquin, Guillet, Jobin, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, McFarland, Merritt, Méthot, Morrison, Notman, Polette, Price, Richards, Ross, Sauvageau, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, Taché, and Viger.--(32.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Cayley, Dickson, Hopkins, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Malloch, McLean, Prince, Smith of FRONTENAC, and Stevenson.--(12.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative,

£6000 for the printing of the laws ... ((came)) up.

MR. CAYLEY suggested that a large sum might be saved if bills were not engrossed. At present he found that there were 3 copies engrossed on parch-

ment, and three on paper. He contended that all this was quite unnecessary. He would leave it to the government to carry out the suggestion.⁶⁴

(259)

The Sixty-ninth to the Seventy-fourth of the Resolutions, both inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The Seventy-fifth Resolution being read a second time;

MR. H. BOULTON objected. He thought £100 enough.⁶⁵

(259)

The Honorable Mr. Boulton moved in amendment thereunto, seconded by Mr. Seymour, That the words "Five hundred pounds" be left out, and the words "Two hundred and fifty pounds" inserted instead thereof;

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said, that this would be a false economy. If the laws were not duly distributed, their constituents would not thank them.⁶⁶

(259)

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Christie, Crysler, Dickson, Hopkins, Malloch, McLean, Notman, Seymour, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of FRONTENAC, and Stevenson.--(14.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Bouthillier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Guillet, Hincks, Jobin, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Merritt, Méthot, Morrison, Polette, Price, Richards, Robinson, Ross, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, and Viger.--(33.)

So it passed in the Negative.

The Seventy-fifth Resolution was then agreed to.

The Seventy-sixth Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

The Seventy-seventh Resolution being read a second time;

The Honorable Mr. Boulton moved, seconded by Mr. Prince, and the Question being put, That the further consideration of the said Resolution be postponed until to-morrow;

About one hour was here taken up at 1 o'clock in discussing a motion of adjournment⁶⁷.

(259)

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Christie, Dickson, Hopkins, and Prince.--(6.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Bouthillier, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Crysler, DeWitt, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Guillet, Hincks, Jobin, Johnson, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Malloch, McFarland, Merritt, Méthot, Notman, Polette, Price, Richards, Robinson, Ross, Sauvageau, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of FRONTENAC, Taché, and Viger.--(42.)

So it passed in the Negative.

The Seventy-seventh Resolution was then agreed to.

The Seventy-eighth to the Eighty-third of the Resolutions, both inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The Eighty-fourth Resolution being read a second time, and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Eighty-fifth to the Eighty-eighth of the Resolutions, both inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The Eighty-ninth Resolution being read a second time, and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution;

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Guillet, Hincks, Jobin, Johnson, Attorney General LaFontaine, Laurin, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, Méthot, Morrison, Notman, Polette, Price, Richards, Ross, Sauvageau, Taché, and Viger.--(29.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Cayley, Christie, Dickson, Hopkins, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Malloch, McLean, Prince, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of FRONTENAC, and Stevenson.--(17.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Ninetieth to the Ninety-sixth of the Resolutions, both inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The Ninety-seventh Resolution being read a second time;

The Honorable Mr. Boulton moved in amendment thereunto, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Sherwood, That all the words after "That" to the end thereof, be left out, in order to add the words "while the expenses of the Police in the several Cities of Upper Canada are borne exclusively and paid by direct taxation on their inhabitants, it is unjust to the people of Upper Canada that similar charges for Police, Magistrates, and Constables in the more populous and wealthy Cities of Quebec and Montreal, amounting for several years past to upwards of Eleven hundred pounds per annum, should be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue, and that it is a great aggravation of that injustice that a demand should now be made to charge upon the General Funds of the Province upwards of Eight thousand pounds for the year 1849, and the further sum of Six thousand seven hundred and eighty pounds for the current year, chiefly for the levying, equipping, and maintaining a Troop of Cavalry consisting of fifty men under the name of a Mounted Police, and that too, without any Legislative authority to sanction any expenditure whatever for any such purpose; and while it is more than doubtful whether the arming

(260)

and employing of such a body be not in itself illegal; and whether the men would not be liable to be indicted, were they to commit violence upon any person under pretence of executing whatsoever orders might be given them;"

And a Debate arising thereupon;

MR. H. BOULTON ... made a speech to the same effect as his resolution.⁶⁸

MR. H. SHERWOOD seconded the motion. He had looked into the ordinance referred to by the government, and he had not found anything that could

satisfy him, that the corps in question had been legally raised. He could not call them a police force for they were a regular troop. Besides they had done no duty, except on foot in guarding the jail. They were kept out of the town, in the village of Laprairie, at the period that they might have been of use; and when they were brought into the town they were obliged to go some miles below to effect an entrance. Those who voted for the amendment would record their vote in favor of the principle of localities, as was the case in Upper Canada, paying for their own police. The hon. member dwelt at some length on the uselessness of the police force.⁶⁹

MR. RICHARDS said, that in voting an address to the Governor General, in May, 1849, the House had pledged itself to support the government in any measures, that it might deem necessary for the keeping of the peace. He defended the raising of the corps.⁷⁰

MR. ROBINSON contended that the dragoons instead of preserving the peace had disturbed it.--They were entirely unnecessary, as the government might have had the assistance of the troops when necessary.⁷¹

MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE was willing to stake his reputation that the police in question were legal under the ordinance. He held that they had been of use. The mayor had stated when asked if he could keep the peace, that he could not, with the force at his disposal.⁷²

MR. BADGLEY contended that under the ordinance the duties of the special police were defined; and they were to be mere constables, to go into the high-ways and bye-ways. They were not to be an armed force like that in question. But that force had never done a day's duty in the city, for preserving the peace, since they were raised. It was true that the mayor had stated that he could not keep the peace, with the force at his disposal. The citizens had themselves then turned out immediately as special constables and they had kept the peace, and not the dragoons. He did not believe that the province should be called upon to pay £6000 or £7000 a year for keeping up this police force.⁷³

MR. H. SHERWOOD made some further remarks in reply to Mr. Lafontaine's remarks. He denied that he had approved of the Address which had been voted to the Governor last year.⁷⁴

MR. H. BOULTON condemned the police force; the manner of its raising; and the mode of paying it. If one half of the citizens of Montreal were blackguards and rowdies, the province should not be called upon to pay for keeping them in order.⁷⁵

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN followed, arguing the necessity for, and the legality of, the force. If the ordinance stated that the special police should go into the highways and byeways, it did not follow that they were not ((to)) go into the public squares.⁷⁶

(260)

The Honorable Mr. Badgley moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cayley, and the Question being put, That the Debate be adjourned until to-morrow; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

*Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Cayley, De-Witt, Dickson, Hopkins, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Malloch, McLean, Prince, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of FRONTENAC, and Stevenson.
--(16.)*

NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Bouthillier, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Solicitor General Drummond, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Guillet, Hincks, Jobin, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, Merritt, Méthot, Morrison, Polette, Price, Richards, Ross, Sawageau, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Taché, and Viger.--(31.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being put on the Amendment to the Ninety-seventh Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Cayley, Dickson, Hopkins, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Malloch, McLean, Prince, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of FRONTENAC, and Stevenson.--(16.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Bouthillier, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Solicitor General Drummond, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Guillet, Hincks, Jobin, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, Merritt, Méthot, Morrison, Polette, Price, Richards, Ross, Sawageau, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Taché, and Viger.--(31.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Ninety-seventh Resolution being again read;

MR. CAYLEY said that he had an amendment to move, to substitute £450 in order to compel the dismissal of the police force at the end of one month.⁷⁷

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said that it was impossible to dismiss them so summarily as that, but that the government intended to do so at the end of two or three months. They had stated so before.⁷⁸

(260)

The Honorable Mr. Cayley moved in amendment thereunto, seconded by Mr. Smith of Frontenac, That the words "Six thousand seven hundred and eighty pounds" be left out, and the words "Four thousand five hundred pounds" inserted instead thereof; and that all the words after "Montreal" to the end thereof be left out, in order to add the words "and that the Force be disbanded at the termination of the month;"

And a Debate arising thereupon;

On motion of Mr. Boulton of Toronto, seconded by Mr. Smith of Frontenac,

Members on the ministerial side threatened to stop until daylight.⁷⁹

Members of the Opposition said that they would stop until the following noon. That they were tired and would not legislate. They had been up until nearly three o'clock the preceding night, and had been there from ten o'clock that morning. Human nature, they said, could not endure it.⁸⁰

Recriminations were made from side to side for some time.⁸¹

(260)

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned until to-morrow.

Ordered, That the Ninety-eighth to the One hundred and fifty-ninth of the Resolutions, both inclusive, be taken into further consideration to-morrow.

Orders de-

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be

ferred.

postponed until to-morrow.

*Then, on motion of Mr. Richards, seconded by Mr. Dickson,
The House adjourned.*⁸²

FOOTNOTES: 6 AUGUST 1850.

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- 82. IBID., which added the following: "when the grey beams of morning were beginning to appear in the East."

WEDNESDAY, 7 AUGUST 1850.

MORNING SITTING.

(260)

Petitions read.

PURSUANT to the Order of the day, the following Petitions were read:--

Of Uriah Seymour and others, of the County of Hastings; praying certain alterations in the License Law, for the suppression of Intemperance.

Of William H. Coxwell, of the City of Toronto, Esquire; representing his long and arduous services as a Clerk in the office of the Clerk of the Crown and Pleas for Upper Canada, and praying increase of Salary.

Of L.G. Brown, Esquire, and others, of the County of Beauharnois; praying that the Sessions of the Circuit Court of the said County may be held as formerly at the Village of Beauharnois.

Territorial Divisions.

Ordered, That the Petition of the Municipality of the Township of Dawn; the Petition of the Municipality of the Township of Brooke; the Petition of the Municipality of the Township of Euphemia; and the Petitions of the Municipality of the Township of Sarnia, be referred to the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to make certain alterations in the Territorial Divisions of Upper Canada, and other references.

Medical Profession (U.C.) Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Members of the Medical Profession in Upper Canada, and to regulate the practice of Physic and Surgery therein, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Mr. Morrison moved, seconded by Mr. Thompson, and the Question being put, That the following engrossed Proviso be added to the Bill by way of Rider, and do follow and make part of the eleventh Clause thereof:--"Provided always, That for the purposes of this Clause, candidates for examination who shall have attended the courses aforesaid at the Medical School known as the Toronto Medical School, shall be entitled to the like privileges as candidates who shall have attended any incorporated School of Medicine as aforesaid;"

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Boulton of NORFOLK, Cameron of KENT, Solicitor General Drummond, Ferrasson, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Hall, Hincks, Hopkins, Johnson, LaTerrière, Solicitor General Macdonald, Merritt, Méthot, Morrison, Price, Ross, and Thompson.--(19.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Boulton of TORONTO, Bouthillier, Cameron of CORNWALL, Chabot, Dickson, Gugy, Jobin, Attorney General LaFontaine, Lemieux, Sir Allan N. MacNab, McLean, Polette, Robinson, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Seymour, Stevenson, Viger, and Wilson.--(20.)

So it passed in the Negative.

The Honorable Mr. Cameron of Cornwall, moved, seconded by Mr. Dickson, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to incorporate the Members of the Medical Profession in Upper Canada, and to regulate the practice of Physic and Surgery therein;"

And a Debate arising thereupon;

Mr. Morrison moved, seconded by Mr. Thompson, and the Question being put, That the Debate be adjourned until this day six months;

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

(261)

YEAS.

Messieurs Boulton of NORFOLK, Cameron of KENT, Cauchon, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Fergusson, Flint, Fortier, Fourquin, Guillet, Hall, Hincks, Hopkins, John, Johnson, Lacoste, LaTerrière, Laurin, Solicitor General Macdonald, Merritt, Méthot, Morrison, Perry, Price, Prince, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Seymour, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stevenson, Thompson, and Wilson.--(31.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Budley, Attorney General Baldwin, Boulton of TORONTO, Cameron of CORNWALL, Guy, Chauveau, Christie, Dickson, Fournier, Gugy, Attorney General LaFontaine, Lemieux, Lyon, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, McLean, Pollette, Robinson, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of FRON-
TENAC, Taché, and Viger.--(23.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Building
Societies
(U.C.) Bill.

An engrossed Bill to amend the Act to encourage the establishment of certain Societies, commonly called Building Societies, in that part of the Province of Canada formerly constituting Upper Canada, was, accord-

ing to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Bell do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Elgin Associ-
ation Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Elgin Association for the settlement and moral improvement of the colored population of Canada, was, according to Order,

read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Cameron of Kent do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Officers of
Justice (L.C.)
Salaries Bill.

An engrossed Bill to assign fixed annual Salaries to certain Officers of Justice in Lower Canada, and to form a Special Fund out of the salaries, fees, emoluments, and pecuniary profits attached to their offices, was,

according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General LaFontaine do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

County Courts
(U.C.) Bill.

An engrossed Bill to alter and amend the Act regulating the practice of County Courts in Upper Canada, and to extend the Jurisdiction thereof, was, according to

Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Macdonald do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Message from
the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fen-
nings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--
Mr. Speaker,

Bill relating to
certain Roads
and Bridges.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to make better provision with regard to the repairing of Roads within the limits of incorporated Cities and Towns, and of Roads and Bridges which having been under the control of the Commissioners of Public Works may hereafter be released from such control," with several Amendments; to which they desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

Upper Canada
Courts Prac-
tice Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to confirm and give effect to certain Rules and Regulations made by the Judges of Her Majesty's Court of Error and Appeal for Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the powers of the Judges of the Courts of Law and Equity in that part of the Province, and the practice and decisions of certain of those Courts," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

Upper Canada
Courts Prac-
tice Bill.

An engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to confirm and give effect to certain Rules and Regulations made by the Judges of Her Majesty's Court of Error and Appeal for Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the powers of the Judges of the Courts of Law and Equity in that part of the Province, and the practice and decisions of certain of those Courts," was read the first time.

Dorchester
Bridge Bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Ross have leave to Petition the Honorable the Legislative Council for permission to be heard at the Bar of that House, as Counsel in behalf of William Hedley Anderson and other Proprietors of Dorchester Bridge near Quebec, on the subject of the Bill now before the said Legislative Council, to amend the Act passed last Session to authorize the purchase of the said Bridge.

Ordered, That Mr. Cauchon have leave to Petition the Honorable the Legislative Council for permission to be heard at the Bar of that House, as Counsel for certain Inhabitants of the Côte de Beaupré, on the subject of the said Bill.

Supply.

The House, according to Order, resumed the adjourned Debate upon the Amendment which was, yesterday, proposed to be made to the Ninety-seventh Resolution reported from the Committee of Supply, That a sum, not exceeding Six thousand seven hundred and eighty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Expenses of the Mounted Police, Montreal, that is to say: Salary of the Assistant Inspector of Police, Three hundred and sixty-five pounds; Pay of Mounted Police, Five thousand and ten pounds; and Contingent Expenses, One thousand four hundred and five pounds, for the year 1850;

And which Amendment was, That the words "Six thousand seven hundred and eighty pounds" be left out, and the words "Four thousand five hundred pounds" inserted instead thereof; and that all the words after "Montreal" to the end thereof be left out, in order to add the words "and that the Force be disbanded at the termination of the month;"

MR. CAYLEY would move his amendment as he had stated that he would, without any commentary. He moved that the appropriation be £4500 for the Montreal police force, which sum would only pay up to a certain time.¹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS would only say, as some gentlemen might not have heard his former statements, that it was the intention of the government to disband, as soon as they could, without breaking faith with the men. The effect of the amendment would only be to cause the sudden dismissal of men, and to cause confusion.²

MR. THOMPSON wished to have them suddenly dismissed, or the city of Montreal to be made ((to)) pay for them. The hon. member went on to speak in harsh terms of the Montrealers styling them rebellious. He would not vote anything for those police. And he believed that the ministry had not done its duty in not bringing in a bill to make the people of Montreal pay for the damages caused by the disturbance that they had raised.³

MR. H. BOULTON made some remarks, and was continuing to do so, when he was called to order.⁴

The question of order was discussed.⁵

MR. H. BOULTON said, that he had no wish to take up the time of the House in an unnecessary manner. It was not he, but those who were constantly raising questions of order that took up the time; and which led to such scenes, as he saw reported in the newspapers, which would be a disgrace to a tap-room, much more to that House.⁶

SIR A. MACNAB was surprised to hear the hon. member allude to statements in the newspapers; but as he had done so, he (Sir A.) would take the opportunity of stating that he had seen statements in the Globe and North American, alleging that he (Sir Allan) had thrown a paper at the head of the hon. member for Carleton; he denied that he had done so; and he appealed to the hon. member to say if he had done so.⁷

MR. MALLOCH did not think that he had.⁸

SIR A. MACNAB went on to state that ((the)) custom of throwing papers was not uncommon in the House of Commons; but he denied that he had thrown any. He distinctly stated that it was untrue.⁹

MR. MCFARLAND said a few words but was inaudible.¹⁰

MR. H. SHERWOOD admitted that papers had been thrown; but contended that it was unfair to designate Sir Allan MacNab, who had not thrown any. He supposed that the newspapers were taking revenge for the late disagreements between the House and the Reporters. But for that occurrence there would have been nothing heard of the matter at all.¹¹

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN was not present on the occasion, but he regretted that opportunity had been given for the remarks in the papers. He would strongly urge upon hon. members the propriety of not giving opportunity to the paper to make such remarks. He also remarked on the impropriety of members leaving their seats when a motion of adjournment was carried before the speaker left their (sic) chair.¹²

MR. ROSS said that the papers had stated a greater calumny still, in alleging that honble members were drunk in the floor of that House. He denied it.¹³

Some further discussion ((ensued.))¹⁴

(261)

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cayley, Crysler, Dickson, Hopkins, Johnson, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stevenson, and Thompson.--(19.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Bouthillier, Cameron of KENT,

Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Solicitor General Drummond, Fergusson, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Guillet, Hincks, Jobin, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, McFarland, Merritt, Méthot, Morrison, Notman, Perry, Polette, Price, Richards, Ross, Sauvageau, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, Viger, and Wilson.--(39.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee

(262)

in the said Resolution; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

COL. PRINCE objected to so large a sum as £2,000 for the Industrial Exhibition.¹⁵

SIR A. MACNAB enquired if it were for the sending home of any persons to the Exhibition.¹⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said that not one shilling of the Government grant would be applied to sending any body home. He believed that some parties contemplated going home at their own expense. The government grant would be applied to granting premiums, and for the conveyance of the articles to be exhibited.¹⁷

MR. M. CAMERON said that so expended the grant was very judicious.¹⁸

MR. THOMPSON would not vote one copper for that purpose. He had no money to spare for it; and it was outrageous to think of so spending money when the state of our finance and roads were taken into consideration.¹⁹

MR. PERRY was strongly in favor of the appropriation. It was true that the province was poor but he had no notion of being penny wise or pound foolish.²⁰

(262)

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into further consideration the Ninety-eighth to the One hundred and fifty-ninth of the Resolutions which were, yesterday, reported from the Committee of Supply.

And the Ninety-eighth to the One hundredth of the Resolutions, both inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The One hundred and first Resolution, being read a second time, and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Bouthillier, Burritt, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Crysler, Dickson, Solicitor General Drummond, Fergusson, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Guillet, Hincks, Jobin, Johnson, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Mallach, McFarland, McLean, Merritt, Morrison, Perry, Polette, Price, Robinson, Ross, Sauvageau, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stevenson, Taché, and Viger.--(48.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Boulton of TORONTO, Prince, and Thompson.--(3.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The One hundred and second to the One hundred and fourth of the Resolutions, both inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the One hundred and fifth to the One hundred and fifty-ninth of the Resolutions, both inclusive, be taken into further consideration at the next

sitting of this House.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Hincks, seconded by Mr. Solicitor General Macdonald,

Adjournment.

Resolved, That when this House doth adjourn, it will adjourn until three o'clock in the afternoon of this day.

Public Works Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Laws relating to the Public Works of this Province, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for this day.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, seconded by Mr. McFarland,

Upper Canada Courts Practice Bill.

Ordered, That the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to confirm and give effect to certain Rules and Regulations made by the Judges of Her Majesty's Court of Error and Appeal

for Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the powers of the Judges of the Courts of Law and Equity in that part of the Province, and the practice and decisions of certain of those Courts," be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for the next sitting thereof.

British N.A. Electric Telegraph Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to extend the period for completing the Telegraph of the British North American Electric Telegraph Associ-

ation, and for other purposes relative to the said Association," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time at the next sitting of the House, and the Rules of the House suspended as regard the same.

Mutual Insurance Companies Amendment Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Act authorizing the establishment of Mutual Insurance Companies in this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Taché took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Taché reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of this House.

Quebec Fire Sufferers Relief Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act further to amend the Act for granting relief to the Sufferers by the Fires at Quebec," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time, and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Drummond do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath passed the same, without any Amendment.

Message from
the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

Notarial Pro-
fession Organ-
ization Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend and consolidate the Act providing for the organization of the Notarial Profession in Lower Canada," with an Amendment; to which they desire

the concurrence of this House: And also,

Registry Law
(U.C.) Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Registry Law of Upper Canada," with an Amendment; to which they desire the concurrence

of this House.

And then he withdrew.

Victoria
College Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to authorize the removal of the site of Victoria

College from Cobourg to Toronto," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time, and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Morrison do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath passed the same, without any Amendment.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Robinson, seconded by Mr. Malloch, The House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

(263)

Notarial Pro-
fession Organi-
zation Bill.

ORDERED, That the Amendment made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend and consolidate the Act providing for the organization of the Notarial Profession in Lower Canada," be now

taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendment into consideration; and the same was read, as followeth:--

Press 9, line ult. Leave out from "and" to "repealed" in Press 10, line 27, both words included.

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Jobin do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendment.

Registry Law
(U.C.) Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendment made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the

Registry Law of Upper Canada," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendment into consideration; and the same was read, as followeth:--

Press 3, line 26. Leave out from "Registry" to "and" in line 35.

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Smith of Frontenac do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendment.

Bill relating to certain Roads and Bridges.

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to make better provision with regard to the repairing of Roads within the limits of incorporated Cities and Towns, and of Roads and Bridges which having been under the control of the Commissioners of Public Works may hereafter be released from such control," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration; and the same were read as follow:--

Press 1, line 13. After "that" insert "the right to use as public highway."

Press 1, line 15. Leave out from "Province" to "except" in line 16.

Press 1, line 17. Leave out "such" and insert "the."

Press 1, line 17. After "land" insert "occupied by the same highways."

Press 1, line 19. After "highway" insert "and except as to any concession Road or side Road within any such City or Town, where the persons now in possession, or those under whom they claim may have laid out Streets in such City or Town, without any compensation therefor, in lieu of such concession or side Road."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

Penitentiary.

The Honorable Mr. Price, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,--Statement of the Accounts and Affairs of the Provincial Penitentiary, for the year 1849.

Appendix (R.R.)

For the said Report, see Appendix (R.R.)

Primogeniture Abolition Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin have leave to bring in a Bill to abolish the right of Primogeniture in the succession to real estate held in fee simple, or for the life of another, in Upper Canada, and to provide for the division thereof amongst such of the relatives of the last proprietor as may best accord with the relative claims of such parties to consideration in the division thereof.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, tomorrow.

Second Report of Committee on Public Income and Expenditure.

Mr. Wilson, from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the state of the Public Income and Expenditure of this Province, and to consider and report to this House what further regulations and checks it may be proper, in their opinion, to adopt for establishing an effective control upon all charges incurred in the re-

ceipt, custody, and application of the public money, and what further measures can be adopted for reducing any part of the Public Expenditure, without detriment to the public service, with power to report from time to time, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have given the several matters committed to their charge all the time they could possibly devote to them; and, as the result of their labors, respectfully submit to Your Honorable House the whole Evidence taken before them, that Your Honorable House, and the country, may be in possession of the information given to Your Committee in the prosecution of the duty assigned to them.

Appendix
(B.B.)

For the Evidence referred to in the said Report, see Appendix (B.B.)

Bytown and
Prescott Rail-
road Bill.

An engrossed Bill to incorporate the Bytown and Prescott Railroad Company, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act for the incorporation of a Company to construct a Railroad between Bytown and Prescott."

Ordered, That Mr. Scott of Bytown do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

British N.A.
Electric Tele-
graph Bill.

An engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to extend the period for completing the Telegraph of the British North American Electric Telegraph Association, and for other purposes relative to the said Association," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Ross do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath passed the same, without any Amendment.

Marriage Li-
cense Fund
(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal the Enactment appropriating the proceeds of that portion of the Marriage License Fund arising in Upper Canada to the support of certain specified Institutions only, and to leave the same at the disposal of Parliament for Upper Canadian purposes generally, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

(264)

Cobourg Har-
bour Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to vest the Harbour at Cobourg in the Municipality of that Town, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Hopkins took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Hopkins reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Hopkins reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time

to-morrow.

Tavern
Licenses
(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Laws relative to Tavern Licenses in Upper Canada, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Wilson took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Wilson reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Division
Courts (U.C.)
Bill (No.2.)

An engrossed Bill to amend and consolidate the several Acts now in force regulating the practice of Division Courts in Upper Canada, and to extend the Jurisdiction thereof, was, according to Order, read the third

time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Macdonald do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Intemperance
Prevention
Bill.

The Honorable Mr. Cameron of Kent moved, seconded by Mr. Flint, and the Question being put, That the Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill for the more effectual prevention of Intemperance, be now read; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Bouthillier, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Cauchon, Chalot, Crysler, LeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Fergusson, Flint, Fortier, Fourquin, Gagy, Hallett, Hinks, Hopkins, Jobin, Johnson, Lacoste, LaTerrière, Laurin, McFarland, Miller, Notman, Perry, Price, Prince, Sauvageau, Scott of EYTOWN, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Seymour, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stevenson, Taché, Thompson, Viger, and Wilson.--(37.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Cameron of CORNWALL, Attorney General LaFontaine, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Robinson, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, and Sherwood of TORONTO.--(8.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

And the Order of the day being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Crysler took the Chair of the Committee;

A conversational discussion arose around the table.²¹

MR. ROSS objected to the clause which would in effect give the clergyman of the parish power over the granting of tavern licenses. The tendency of such a power was to give the clergyman of the parishes an undue influence, and it was inimical to the rights of British freemen.²²

COL. PRINCE said that the Bill was very important, and had been carefully drawn up by a reverend gentleman he would not name, but who was celebrated for his labors in the cause of Temperance (Father Chiniquy).²³

MR. ROSS moved an amendment to the clause giving clergymen and churchwardens

the power of granting certificates for licenses, to the effect that there should be an appeal.²⁴

Amendment lost.²⁵

Another amendment requiring a notice of 15 days was carried.²⁶

MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE ridiculed the 6th and 7th penalty clauses. He said that they were more like a speech than a legislative enactment.²⁷

These clauses (6 and 7) were struck out.²⁸

The amount of property that a tavern-keeper was required to own was reduced from £150 to £100; and securities for good behaviour to £100 for himself, and two others, each £50.²⁹

The penalty for selling adulterated liquor was reduced to £10. The power of Inspectors to spill adulterated liquors was struck out.³⁰

The clause, imposing a fine upon store-keepers who should sell goods within six hours after giving a dram, was struck out amid shouts of ridicule and laughter.³¹

Some other trifling amendments were made³².

(264)

and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Crysler reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Message from
the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John
Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chan-
cery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment,
viz:--

County Agri-
cultural So-
cieties Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to allow the Members of
County Agricultural Societies in Lower Canada to be
elected in any year after the period fixed by law:"

Land Scrip
Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to limit the time for re-
deeming Land Scrip:"

Foreign Re-
prints Duty
Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to impose a Duty on Foreign
Reprints of British Copyright Works:"

Lunatic Asy-
lum, &c. (U.
C.) Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide funds for de-
fraying the cost of the erection of the Lunatic Asylum
and other Public Buildings in Upper Canada."

York Grammar
Schools Bill.

of York, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine:"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the payment
of the sum of money therein mentioned, for the use and
support of three additional Grammar Schools in the County

Hawkers and
Pedlars' Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Laws relative
to Hawkens and Pedlars:"

Quebec Water
Works Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend an Act for supplying
the City of Quebec and parts adjacent thereto with Water:"

Trust and Loan
Company (U.C.)
Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to alter and amend two several Acts passed respectively in the seventh year and in the eighth year of Her present Majesty's Reign, relating to the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada:"

Bankrupts
Relief Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to afford relief to Bankrupts in certain cases:"

Local Taxes
(U.C.) Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable Collectors of local Taxes in Upper Canada, for the several years between One thousand eight hundred and thirty-six and One thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, (both inclusive,) to recover Taxes accrued in such years respectively, and remaining due:"

Electro-Mag-
netic Tele-
graphs Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to protect from injury Electro-Magnetic Telegraphs in this Province:"

Actions of
Dower (U.C.)
Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to alter the practice of the law in Actions of Dower in Upper Canada:"

Courts of Quar-
ter Sessions
(L.C.) Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to facilitate the holding of Courts of General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Lower Canada:" And also,

Great Western
Branch Rail-
road Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to empower the Great Western Railroad Company to make a branch Railroad to the Town of Galt," with an Amendment; to which they desire the concurrence

of this House.

And then he withdrew.

MR. CHAUVEAU moved that the bill to amend the law of Lower Canada, as regards the district in which real or mixed actions may be commenced, be referred to a committee of the whole. The hon. member explained that the object of this bill, was to enable a plaintiff to bring a real or mixed action either in the district in which the defendant's domicile is situated, or in which the defendant's real property is situated. The hon. member contended that the principle was just; and that there existed urgent necessity for it at present in Lower Canada.³³

COL. GUGY opposed the bill. He argued that it would have the effect of increasing expenses and involving in greater intricacy legal proceedings. Besides he believed that the bill had been introduced from personal motives, and for the persecution of one individual. The hon. member had brought forward his measure rather late in the day.³⁴

MR. CHAUVEAU replied, that it was perfectly true, that the bill would enable persons to bring actions against the hon. member from ((the)) Town of Sherbrooke. But he denied that it was for this special purpose that he had introduced the bill. He had done so because he believed the principle just, and the bill necessary. He was actuated by a sense of duty, and he was not to be deterred by the opposition of the hon. member, because the bill would personally affect him. He denied that the bill would have the tendency that the hon. member had asserted, and it was unjust to deprive a man of the power of bringing an action because he resided in another district. The hon. member (Mr. Guky) had told him (Mr. C.) that he had brought forward his measure too late in the day. Now, he (Mr. C.) charged the hon. member with having got himself appointed on the committee by the House, through stating that he had ((an)) interest in the bill: with having gone to the committee room, and entered his name, and then dodged up and down the

lobbies in order to prevent their (sic) being a quorum; and then when he found that there was a quorum in the committee, he had gone and informed the committee that the House had met and that they were required.³⁵

Some bitter personal recrimination followed between the hon. members, but the argument was the same as that preceding.³⁶

(264)

Real or mixed
Actions (L.C.)
Bill.

Mr. Chauneau moved, seconded by Mr. Ross, and the Question being put, That the Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Law of Lower Canada as regards the District in which real or mixed Actions may be commenced, be now read; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Chauneau, Solicitor General Drummond, Lemieux, Malloch, Méthot, Ross, and Viger.--(7.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Boulton of NORFOLK, Eouthillier, Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Crysler, DeWitt, Dickson, Fergusson, Flint, Fortier, Fourquin, Guy, Guillet, Hincks, Hopkins, John, LaFertière, Solicitor General Macdonald, McFarland, Perry, Polette, Price, Prince, Robinson, Savageau, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of WENTWORTH, Stevenson,

(265)

and Wilson.--(33.)

So it passed in the Negative.

COL. GUGY moved an amendment that the word "to-morrow" be substituted for "now."³⁷

And the motion was carried.³⁸

(265)

Expiring Laws
Continuation
Bill.

An engrossed Bill to continue for a limited time, the several Acts and Ordinances therein mentioned, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Drummond do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Mutual Insur-
ance Compan-
ies Bill.

Mr. Taché reported the Bill to amend the Act authorizing the establishment of Mutual Insurance Companies in this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned; and the amendment was read.

Mr. McFarland moved, seconded by Mr. Solicitor General Drummond, and the Question being proposed, That the amendment be now read a second time;

Mr. Solicitor General Macdonald moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. McLean, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day three months," added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Boulton of NORFOLK, Burritt, Cartier, Chabot, Christie, Crysler, DeWitt, Solicitor General Drummond, Fergusson, Fournier, Fourquin, Hopkins, Johnson, Solicitor General Macdonald, Malloch, McLean, Méthot, Perry, Price, Richards, Robinson, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Sey-

mour, Smith of FRONTENAC, and Thompson.--(27.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Boulton of TORONTO, Cameron of KENT, Dickson, Hincks, Macdonald of KINGSTON, McFarland, Polette, Sherwood of TORONTO, Stevenson, and Viger.--(10.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, *That the amendment be read a second time this day three months.*

Supply.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into further consideration the One hundred and fifth to the One hundred and fifty-ninth of the Resolutions which were, yesterday, reported from the Committee of Supply.

And the One hundred and fifth Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The One hundred and sixth Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

MR. H. SMITH (Frontenac) enquired if the furniture of the House would be used if the seat of government were removed from Toronto; or if new would have again to be purchased.³⁹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said that the hon. member would have an opportunity of voting relative to its disposal when the time came, but in the mean time the £5522 was required to pay for it.⁴⁰

Motion carried.⁴¹

MR. H. SMITH (Frontenac) asked if it were intended to remove the site of Victoria College.⁴²

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said that there was a bill to that effect but that he did not know any thing about it. The government felt bound to give these sums for the colleges at present but he did not say what course would be pursued in future. Of course the government would try to join them with the university if possible.⁴³

MR. COM. CR. LANDS PRICE ((made a few more remarks)) to the effect that Victoria College was in operation.⁴⁴

The motion was carried.⁴⁵

MR. ROBINSON suggested that the Schools to which grants were made should be obliged to make some kind of a return to show what was done with the money.⁴⁶

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said that it was a very excellent suggestion.⁴⁷

(265)

The One hundred and seventh to the One hundred and fifty-first of the Resolutions, both inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The One hundred and fifty-second Resolution being read a second time, as followeth:--

152. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifteen thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for acquiring a site and for erecting a Building for the Upper Canada Normal School.

MR. ROBINSON considered £15000 too high for purchasing a site and erecting a building for a Normal school.⁴⁸

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said that of course no more money would be expended

than was necessary; but he did not think that the House should be niggardly in this matter. The government had no party interest whatever in the matter, which was to be left to the Council for public instruction. He did not think that more would be required.⁴⁹

MR. M. CAMERON did not think that this amount of money should be voted and put under the charge of the Board of public instruction, without some particulars being furnished as to the mode in which it was to be expended. He considered that £5000 would be sufficient.⁵⁰

MR. MACDONALD (Kingston) thought the sum was large and suggested a postponement.⁵¹

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN said a few words relative to the importance of a Normal School.⁵²

SIR A. MACNAB said that as the seat of government was going to Quebec he did not see any reason why these buildings should not be used for that purpose. It would be better than to leave them to go into decay.⁵³

MR. W. BOULTON was in favor of the same.⁵⁴

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said that it would cost far more than the plan proposed by the government.⁵⁵

SIR A. MACNAB did not see why all the public institutions, such as Asylums, &c., should be built at government expense. It was not treating the Province fairly. He did not see why Hamilton should not have as good claims as Toronto.⁵⁶

(265)

Mr. Smith of Frontenac moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Robinson, and the Question being put, That the said Resolution be taken into further consideration this day six months; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Burritt, Cameron of KENT, DeWitt, Dickson, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, McFarland, McLean, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Smith of FRONTENAC, and Stevenson.--(15.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Boulton of TORONTO, Bouthillier, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Solicitor General Drummond, Fortier, Fournier, Hincks, Jobin, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Merritt, Méthot, Price, Ross, Sauvageau, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Thompson, and Viger.--(25.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the One hundred and fifty-second Resolution being again read;

Mr. Thompson moved in amendment thereunto, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cameron of Kent, That the words "Fifteen thousand pounds" be left out, and the words "Five thousand pounds" inserted instead thereof;

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS stated that he was not surprised at what had been the curse of this country, the sending in by engineers of lower estimates than works could be accomplished for, when he saw the feeling manifested by the House. Of course, if the government could get a site free they would do so; and that would take something from the amount. But he had put it at the highest sum so that the government would not have to come down for any further appropriation. He did not think that the gallant knight from Hamilton was serious in proposing to cut up these buildings for a Normal School.⁵⁷

A few more words ((followed)).⁵⁸

(265)

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Burritt, Cameron of KENT, DeWitt, Malloch, McFarland, McLean, Robinson, Seymour, and Thompson.--(9.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Boulton of TORONTO, Bouthillier, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Dickson, Solicitor General Drummond, Fergusson, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Hincks, Jobin, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Merritt, Morrison, Price, Ross, Sauvageau, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stevenson, and Viger.--(35.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the One hundred and fifty-second Resolution being again read, and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Boulton of TORONTO, Bouthillier, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Solicitor General Drummond, Fergusson, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Guillet, Hincks, Jobin, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, McLean, Merritt, Morrison, Price, Richards, Ross, Sauvageau, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Taché, and Viger.--(33.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Burritt, Cameron of KENT, DeWitt, Dickson, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, McFarland, Robinson, Seymour, Smith of FRONTENAC, Stevenson, and Thompson.--(14.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

MR. H. SMITH (Frontenac) considered £500 rather high for a gratuity to Father Chiniquy; but he would not vote against it in this case. But he hoped that it would be the last of the kind. Since these Temperance Societies had been got up there had been travelling saints, scribes and patriarchs, going all over the country. He hoped that no more of them would come for gratuities; but that the one in question would be the last, for the past, present and to come.⁵⁹

Some discussion took place among the French members relative to the appropriations for Public Works; but precisely to the same effect as that which took place in Committee⁶⁰.

(265)

The One hundred and fifty-third to the One hundred and fifty-ninth of the Resolutions, both inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Supply.

Mr. Malloch, from the Committee of Supply, reported several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:--

Welland Canal.

1. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Ninety-seven thousand and seventeen pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Welland Canal.

St. Lawrence Canals.

2. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Forty-eight thousand and seventy-two pounds seventeen shillings,

(266)

currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the St. Lawrence Canals.

St. Ours Canal.

3. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five thousand one hundred and twenty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the St. Ours Canal.

Chambly Canal.

4. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Ten thousand six hundred and forty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Chambly Canal.

Claims for Land, &c.

5. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Ten thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, to pay Claims for land and damages on Public Works.

Chatham Bridge.

6. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Five hundred and sixty pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Chatham Bridge.

Chambly and Granby Road.

7. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Seven hundred and four pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the Chambly and Granby Road.

Rondeau Road.

8. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One pound ten shillings and six pence, currency be granted to Her Majesty, for the Rondeau Road.

St. Lawrence and Champlain Canal.

9. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Twenty-two pounds two shillings and ten pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the survey of the St. Lawrence and Champlain Canal.

Champlain Canal.

Railroad Statistics.

10. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Thirty-two pounds fourteen shillings and four pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the expense attending collecting Railroad Statistics.

London and Chatham Road.

11. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Four hundred and three pounds nine shillings and seven pence, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for the London and Chatham Road.

Public Buildings at Quebec.

12. Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Fifteen thousand pounds, currency, be granted to Her Majesty, for alterations and additions to Public Buildings at Quebec.

The first Eleven Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.
The Twelfth Resolution being read a second time;

MR. H. BOULTON remarked with reference to the appropriation of £15,000 for the government buildings at Quebec. This sum would not be sufficient. It would be a mere flea bite. The government had given no information, but had brought down their estimates in such a manner that they were perfectly unintelligible. The government had not come manfully down and told the House that they intended to build a new wing for the Legislative Council, which would cost thousands of pounds. The government deserved severe censure for mystifying in these matters. He objected to voting the money now. It would be quite time enough to do it when the time was drawing near to take the seat of government away. We could not tell what changes might take place before that time. Constitutional changes were talked of by the people, and might take place. He had heard of propositions of Confederations of the British American Colonies, and they might be accomplished. And it was injudicious to vote for government buildings at Quebec which might not

be required. It was an absurdity to bring the seat of government here at all for only two years. He did not see why we should not have the government here for four years, as well as the Lower Canadians should have had it for five.⁶¹

Loud cries of hear, hear, from the French members and the Ministry.⁶²

MR. H. BOULTON continued: Yes, they might shout hear, hear, but Upper Canada was entitled to have the seat of government for four years.⁶³

Loud cries as before.⁶⁴

MR. H. BOULTON resumed: He did not see why Upper Canada should not have it for five years.⁶⁵

Increased cries as before.⁶⁶

MR. H. BOULTON continued: Yes, they might shout, but he could tell them that the Upper Canadians would not submit to Lower Canadian domination. He did not see that a mere piece of etiquette was any good reason. He concluded by moving ... ((an)) amendment.⁶⁷

(266)

The Honorable Mr. Boulton moved in amendment thereunto, seconded by Mr. Hopkins, That all the words after "That" to the end thereof be left out, in order to add the words "no sum ought to be granted towards the alterations of the Public Buildings at Quebec, or for the erection of any new Buildings, or for any additions to the Parliament House there for the purpose of a new Legislative Council Chamber, until proper Plans and Estimates of the entire work shall have been prepared and laid before Parliament for their approval, that this House may judge whether those proposed shall be of the character which the circumstances of the country require;"

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS severely censured the hon. member for Norfolk for bad faith. He bid fair to get the fame in this Province like that of a nation of old, for its faith--that hon. member alone of all the members of the house desired to get a fame for Punic faith. (Loud cheers.) He (Mr. H.) blushed to hear the speech of the honorable member for Norfolk to be the only man in the House who could be so dead to every principle of honor. He (Mr. H.) was absent in England when the vote for alternating parliaments was taken; but had he been present he should have dissented from it. But when he returned and found the step taken he felt himself bound to aid in carrying it out. The hon. member for Norfolk had voted for the alternating parliaments. Here the hon. member read his name on a division list in the journals, voting against a postponement of the question, against a proposition to settle at a fixed central place and for alternating parliaments. He (Mr. H.) wondered how in the face of those facts the hon. member could so unblushingly rise and utter the sentiments which he had done. Hon. members were always talking about expense and he confessed that he had expected to hear something about that. But when gentlemen spoke of the expenses of removal they should remember that the government paid £1500 a year at Montreal for rent, while here they paid nothing at all.⁶⁸

MR. H. BOULTON denied that he had said anything against the proposition of alternating parliaments.⁶⁹

MR. W. BOULTON said that the honourable Inspector General had made a good speech, and that he had good reasons for it. He did it to please his supporters in the house. He (Mr. B.) had voted for the resolutions last year, and he would now vote for the amendment. (Hear, hear.) He trusted that he should be able to show sufficient reasons why he should not be charged with Punic faith.--He thought further that the present government should be the last to accuse the

honorab!e member for Norfolk with Punic faith, in view of their Punic faith to him in the matter of the Judgeship. (Loud laughter.) He went on to contend that the amendment was no violation of the vote last year. He thought that the alternations should take place every two years; and that it should commence with the first two years of the next parliament.⁷⁰

MR. ROBINSON said, that the result of the removal was what he had predicted. He foresaw the very great expense, and the numerous inconveniences of ambulating parliaments. The hon. member went on at some length, to dilate on the expenses, and absurdity of the ambulating system.⁷¹

MR. CAUCHON made a general reply, contending that the sum would be sufficient, and censuring the members for Norfolk and Toronto. (The two Boultons.) He had no doubt of the vote; he could not believe that the pledged faith of the House last year should be broken.⁷²

MR. H. SMITH (Frontenac) had voted against the resolutions last year, and he was not pledged to any particular course this year. All the evil effects that had followed the removal of the seat of government, had been consequent upon the removal from Kingston. They had removed from Kingston to get the influence of public opinion in Montreal. They had got it; and had been turned out by a mob; as they would be turned out from here, or any other place if they introduced such measures as they did in Montreal. The ministers were in a panic; and it was known that they had hid themselves from its effect; and they acted under the influence of that fear. He stated boldly that he would vote against the proposition of removal from this city. If he could not get it to Kingston he would prefer to have it kept here. But he admitted that the members from this section were pledged to the ambulating system, and they with the members from the district of Quebec, would find themselves caught in their own trap. The hon. Inspector General had favored them with an account of the saving consequent upon the removal from Montreal. He had told them that they had to pay £1500 a-year for rent; why the sums already voted for and asked for would cover that sum for 30 years. But he would make a suggestion to the Govt. He would recommend them to buy the steamer Passport, and fit it up. They would certainly by that means save expense, and they might dance about as often as they would. (Loud laughter.) The hon. member dilated on the expense and the impracticableness of ambulating parliaments. He would at any rate protest against the Crown Lands Department being removed from Upper Canada.⁷³

MR. PERRY enquired how often the parliaments were to alternate.⁷⁴

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN said that it was proposed that the parliament should remain here for the next session; that it should then go to Quebec, and remain there four years; and that the four yearly alternating system should commence from that.⁷⁵

MR. PERRY contended that a four yearly removal would prove injurious to the city from which it was removed. The expense of removal alone was £7000; and that was a large sum for the province to pay every four years. The clerks would, at every removal, lose about three months of their time. They would be put to inconvenience in being forced to go and take up their habitations among strangers, and they might reasonably ask for indemnity of the House. He proceeded to contend in favor of a confederation of the provinces. He would vote for the amendment.⁷⁶

MR. CHAUVEAU could not understand that those members in favor of economy, but still in favor of removal, and keeping the faith of the House should vote against the appropriation now. It would take some time to fit up the government offices and buildings. As to confederation, that was a reason why the seat of

government should be fitted up at Quebec.⁷⁷

MR. G. SHERWOOD held that the vote of last session was arrived at under the influence of fear; and he did not think that it should be very binding. The pledge was not the pledge of the Legislature. It was not even a pledge of the majority of that House. The Upper House had voted against it unanimously. No bill had been passed; but even if a bill had been passed, an act of parliament was not a finality. Acts of parliament were altered or repealed for the public good; and if acts of Parliament were altered, still more so might a resolution of that House be reconsidered, which was not the resolution of a majority, and passed under the influence of fear. Here the hon. member described the scene in the city of Montreal last year. He condemned the first removal from Kingston, and held that by that act the public faith was broken with Upper Canada.⁷⁸

MR. COM. PUB. WORKS MERRITT contended that it was well understood that the parliaments should alternate and he held that for the preservation, of good will between the two sections of the province that good faith should be kept. He condemned the idea of confederation of the provinces in all its forms; but he could not see why those who entertained it should object to the fitting up of government buildings at Quebec.⁷⁹

COL. GUGY considered the question to be one of public morality. If the resolutions were to be violated because they were not passed by a large majority, there was no law on the statute book, that any black-guard by the application of the same reasoning might not break. He had opposed the resolutions; but he held that as the government had come to Toronto, that it should be taken to Quebec. The hon. member went on at great length to dilate upon the moral effects of free polity.⁸⁰

MR. JOHNSON rose to order. He asked what was the question before the chair.⁸¹

MR. MORIN the SPEAKER said the removal of the seat of government. (Laughter.)⁸²

COL. GUGY complained of the interruption contending that he was at liberty to make the range of his argument as wide as he pleased. The hon. member made some allusions to the braying of asses.⁸³

MR. MACDONALD (Kingston) had been listening to hon. member (sic) braying for the last half year.⁸⁴

COL. GUGY complained that the hon. member should not take arrows from his quiver. There was an aristocracy of information; but he did not affect to this, not by any means. He would not, however, conceal that the shopkeeper should stick to his till or his shop, and people generally who were devoid of information should abstain from governing.⁸⁵

MR. AT. GEN. BALDWIN foresaw the inconvenience of alternating parliaments; but when he considered the relative positions of the two sections of the province to each other, it was the system the most just and the best. And what was most just was paramount. But in this case he thought these considerations were aside from the question. The faith of the House was pledged by the resolutions of last session; and that pledge was analogous to a treaty between foreign nations. It afterwards might happen that a minister might desire to see a treaty broken, but it could not be consistently with his honor. He did not consider that the proposed postponement was consistent with keeping the pledge that had been made. Nor did he think that the present was the time to bring up the question of the confederation of the provinces.⁸⁶

MR. J. CAMERON considered that the resolutions of last session bound the

House during this Parliament. He contended that if the seat of government were removed to Quebec after the next session, that the resolution of the House would be violated, as well as the pledge given by the head of the government at the opening of the present session, that that resolution should be carried out. The resolution stated that the periods should not extend beyond 4 years for each place; but if the seat of government were only to remain at Toronto for 2 years and then to Quebec for four, that would be the first breach of faith, and when that breach came from the government it did come well from them to charge others with breach of faith. If the government were prepared to state that they would carry out the resolution he would vote for the appropriation of £15,0000; but if they were not prepared to give such a pledge he would vote for the amendment. He was not at Montreal when the vote was taken, or he would have voted against the scheme of an ambulatory parliament. He concluded by moving an amendment to the amendment⁸⁷.

(266)

The Honorable Mr. Cameron of Cornwall moved in amendment to the said proposed Amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cayley, That all the words after "Chamber" be left out, in order to add the words "during the present Session of the Legislature;"

MR. WILSON thought that by the discussion, an unjust suspicion was cast upon Upper Canada. If the two sections were to remain joined, faith must be kept. He also understood from a perusal of the resolution, that the Seat of Government should have remained at Toronto for four years. He would vote against both amendments, and for the appropriation.⁸⁸

MR. RICHARDS censured the conduct of those members who lived at Toronto, and who had spoken on this subject. They should have been the first to have stepped forward with the frank declaration that they were willing to see carried out, the pledge of the House. This was a question which should not be argued on such exceptions, and technicalities as a Newgate Lawyer would make use of, but with good understanding and good faith. He did not think that the Lower Canadian members had much pledge, that faith would be kept with them; and would advise them to take it to Quebec at the end of two years. He was personally opposed to an ambulating parliament; but he was willing to let it have a fair trial, and he was opposed to breaking faith. He believed that the majority of the people of Upper Canada held the same views.⁸⁹

MR. LYON did not think that an act of parliament was a finality, and that members were bound to preserve it, if they were opposed to it. He was opposed to ambulating parliaments; and objected that Toronto should be the Seat of Government. He considered Bytown the proper place, and moved an amendment to that effect.⁹⁰

MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE was surprised at the remarks of the hon. member for Cornwall. After some general remarks on the debate, he contended, in reply to the hon. member alluded to, that the words of the resolution "not exceeding 4 years," were inserted to meet the case of the present parliament. He did not fear that the faith of Upper Canada would be broken. With reference to a confederation of the Provinces, he could see no use in that so long as we remained colonies. It could not be the friends ((of)) economy who desired that. A double government must create a double expense. But perhaps the word changes in the amendment meant something else. In advising the removal of the seat of government to Upper Canada in the first place, he was actuated to put an end to the warfare under the cry of French domination. He did so in good faith and in confidence in the Upper Canadians. The breaking of this faith would, of course, tend

to break up the Union; but he would repeat that he had confidence in the Upper Canadians. The hon. member for Toronto had stated that next year he intended to bring up a plan for the dissolution of the Union, and perhaps that fact might have influenced the hon. member's sentiments.⁹¹

MR. H. BOULTON spoke in reply to some personal remarks made by Mr. LaFontaine, but which we omitted, as the Reporter did not deem it necessary to report the attack. He also bitterly replied to Mr. Hincks, contending that it ill-became that hon. member to talk about Punic faith, and to charge him (Mr. B.) with that. He (Mr. B.) well remembered how that hon. member shrunk up under the withering satire. The hon. Attorney General East had put a petty-fogging interpretation on the resolutions. The hon. member went on to speak at some length, and was interrupted with various noises during his remarks.⁹²

MR. BADGLEY considered that the discussion had wandered a great deal from the question before the House. If the resolution of last session was to be carried out; and he held that it should, although he was personally opposed to it; and if the appropriation was to be voted at all, he could see no reason why it should not be voted then. The difference that could arise, would only be a matter of time, the buildings would be required at the end of four years, or at the end of two, and that was the whole question. He should vote for the appropriation, and against both amendments.⁹³

SIR A. MACNAB agreed with the remarks of the hon. member for Toronto, and thought that the appropriation should be voted. As to his personal feelings, it was known how strongly he had opposed the proposition last year. He was surprised at the absence of the hon. member for Toronto. He had met him in the lobby and had told him that this subject was under discussion.⁹⁴

MR. CAYLEY said,--what was justice to Upper Canada? Was it justice to Upper Canada to allot two years to her, and four years to Lower Canada. At the periods for which Parliament had been convened in Upper and Lower Canada, since the Union in 1841, it would be found that Parliament met in Kingston during the years 1842 and 1843--was then removed to Montreal for the next six years; it was now designed to limit its assembling in Upper Canada to two years, and then to carry it to Lower Canada for another four years; and honble. members were told that this was the result of an arrangement between the Upper and Lower Canada members last session. Had Upper Canada members the power to barter away the rights and privileges of Upper Canada? He denied that they had any such power, and he should vote, therefore, in favor of the resolution moved by the hon. member for Cornwall.⁹⁵

MR. HOPKINS took the same view.⁹⁶

MR. MACDONALD (Kingston) argued that there had been no faith of any kind pledged. There was no pledge of faith either to the crown or to the members from Lower Canada. And honble. members were in duty bound to consider the question with reference to the interest of Canada, and in no other light. Now had they heard one argument during this long debate, that the scheme of ambulating parliaments was calculated to be of interest to the province. No! not one hon. member had stood up and argued the question on that ground. But the whole debate had turned upon the miserable assumption that the faith of the parliament was pledged. The Upper House had voted against the scheme.⁹⁷

MR. JOHNSON was opposed to the scheme at first, but he did consider that the faith of the House was pledged, and he was not disposed to break that faith.⁹⁸

(266)

And the Question being put on the Amendment to the proposed Amendment to the Twelfth Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were

taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cayley, Hopkins, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Robinson, and Sherwood of BROCKVILLE.--(8.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Bouthillier, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Dickson, Solicitor General Drummond, Fergusson, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Guy, Guillet, Hincks, Johnson, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Lyon, Solicitor General Macdonald, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, McLean, Merritt, Méthot, Notman, Perry, Polette, Price, Richards, Ross, Sauvageau, Scott of BYTOWN, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Seymour, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, Thompson, Viger, and Wilson.--(47.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being put on the Amendment to the Twelfth Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Hopkins, Perry, and Sherwood of BROCKVILLE.--(5.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Bouthillier, Cameron of CORNWALL, Cartier, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Dickson, Solicitor General Drummond, Fergusson, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Guy, Guillet, Hincks, Johnson, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Lyon, Solicitor General Macdonald, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, McLean, Merritt, Méthot, Notman, Polette, Price, Richards, Robinson, Ross, Sauvageau, Scott of BYTOWN, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Seymour, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, Thompson, Viger, and Wilson.--(50.)

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Twelfth Resolution being again read;

The Honorable Mr. Robinson moved in amendment thereunto, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Macdonald, That all the words after "That" to the end thereof be left out, in order to add the words "this House is of opinion that no sum of money should be voted for preparing for a removal of the Seat of Government from Toronto, until a Joint Resolution of both Houses of the Legislature shall have decided on the expediency of such removal;"

As soon as the hon. member had read his resolution, loud cries of hear, hear, and ironical cheers arose from the French members.⁹⁹

MR. ROBINSON.--The hon. member contended that there was no pledge of faith. He agreed with the view taken by the hon. member from Kingston. The vote of a small portion of that House could not be held to pledge the legislature. Why, the Upper House had unanimously voted against the proposition.¹⁰⁰

Some further discussion ((ensued)).¹⁰¹

(266)

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Cayley, Hopkins, Macdonald of KINGSTON, McLean, Perry, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, and Smith of FRONTENAC.--(11.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Bouthillier, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Dickson, Solicitor General Drummond, Fergusson, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Gagy, Guillet, Hincks, Johnson, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Lyon, Solicitor General Macdonald, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Malloch, Merritt, Méthot, Notman, Polette, Price, Richards, Ross, Sauvageau, Scott of BYTOWN, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, Thompson, Viger, and Wilson.--(44.)

So it passed in the Negative.

MR. MALLOCH was opposed to the appropriation because he was opposed to a system of saddlebag parliaments. He believed that if the appropriation were voted that the system would be found impracticable, and that the day must soon arrive when a proper site must be permanently chosen.¹⁰²

(266)

And the Twelfth Resolution being again read;

Mr. Lyon moved in amendment thereunto, seconded by Mr. Malloch, That all the words after "Majesty" to the end thereof be left out, in order to add the words "for the purpose of aiding in the construction of Parliamentary Buildings in the Town of Bytown, for the accommodation of the Legislature of United Canada;"

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

(267)

YEAS.

Messieurs Bell, Johnson, Lyon, Malloch, and Scott of BYTOWN.--(5.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Bouthillier, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Dickson, Solicitor General Drummond, Fergusson, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Gagy, Guillet, Hincks, Hopkins, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, McLean, Merritt, Méthot, Notman, Polette, Price, Richards, Robinson, Ross, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Seymour, Smith of FRONTENAC, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, Viger, and Wilson.--(45.)

So it passed in the Negative.

MR. BADGLEY would suggest to the Inspector General that the clerks who had been obliged to come up to this city in consequence of the removal of the seat of government, and had suffered loss in consequence of having to pay a double rental should be indemnified. He said that their case was a hard one and one that was entitled to the consideration of the House.¹⁰³

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS was not prepared for the case; and he besides had no authority to take any action in the matter.¹⁰⁴

(267)

And the Twelfth Resolution being again read; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Bouthillier, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Dickson, Solicitor General Drummond, Fergusson, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Gagy, Guillet, Hincks, Johnson, Lacoste, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTerrière, Laurin, Lemieux, Solicitor General Macdonald, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Merritt, Méthot, Notman, Polette, Price, Richards, Ross, Sauvageau, Scott of BYTOWN, Scott of TWO MOUNTAINS, Smith of

WENTWORTH, Taché, Thompson, Viger, and Wilson.--(42.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Cayley, Hopkins, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Malloch, McLean, Perry, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, and Smith of FRONTENAC.--(12.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Frontenac, seconded by Mr. Wilson,

Adjournment.

Resolved, That when this House doth adjourn, it will adjourn till to-morrow at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Ways and Means.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee, to consider of Ways and Means for raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty, being read;

MR. AT. GEN. LAFONTAINE stated it was not likely that the Governor General would prorogue the Parliament until the following Resolutions were carried in Committee:--

1. Resolved, That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty, the sum of one hundred and seventy-three thousand (sic) four hundred and forty-eight pounds three shillings and ten pence currency, be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province, not otherwise appropriated.

2. Resolved, That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty, the sum of two thousand five hundred and ninety-two pounds four shillings and seven pence currency, be granted out of the Jesuits' Estates Fund.

3. Resolved, That towards raising the Supply grant to Her Majesty, the sum of one hundred and eighty-seven thousand five hundred and seventy-three pounds fourteen shillings and three pence currency, be raised by Debentures for the service of the year 1850.

4. Resolved, That towards raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty, the sum of thirty thousand pounds currency, be raised by Debentures (sic), on the Security of the Upper Canada (sic) Building Fund.¹⁰⁵

(267)

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Boulton of Toronto took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Boulton of Toronto reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:--

1. Resolved, That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty, the sum of One hundred and seventy-three pounds three shillings and ten pence, currency, be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province not otherwise appropriated.

2. Resolved, That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty, the sum of Two thousand five hundred and ninety-two pounds four shillings and seven pence, currency, be granted out of the Jesuits' Estates Fund.

3. Resolved, That towards raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty, the sum of One hundred and eighty-seven thousand five hundred and seventy-three pounds fourteen shillings and three pence, currency, be raised by Debentures, for the service of the year 1850.

4. Resolved, That towards raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty, the sum of Thirty thousand pounds, currency, be raised by Debentures, on the security of the Upper Canada Building Fund.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Supply Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks have leave to bring in a Bill for granting to Her Majesty certain sums required for defraying certain Expenses of the Civil Government for the years 1849 and 1850.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time, and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Debentures Bill.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks have leave to bring in a Bill for raising on the Credit of the Funds therein mentioned, certain sums required for the Public Service.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time, and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time to-morrow.

Agricultural Abuses, (L. C.) Bill.

An engrossed Bill to repeal two certain Acts therein mentioned relating to Agriculture, and to provide for the remedy of abuses prejudicial to Agriculture, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Polette do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Great Western Branch Railroad Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendment made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to empower the Great Western Railroad Company to make a branch Railroad to the Town of Galt," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendment into consideration; and the same was read, as followeth:--

Press 1, line 42. After "construct" insert Clause (A.)

Clause (A.) "And be it enacted, that nothing in the Charter of the said Great Western Railroad Company, or in any Act of Parliament affecting the same, enacted or contained, shall be construed to prevent the said Company from crossing any navigable rivers or waters with the said Railroad, upon duly providing against any unnecessary obstruction of the navigation thereof."

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Sir Allan N. MacNab do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendment.

Public Works Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Laws relating to the Public Works of this Province, being read;

(268)

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Guy took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Guy reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Notice being taken that there was no Quorum;--the names of the Members present were taken down, as follow:--

Mr. Speaker,

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Solicitor General Drummond, Fortier, Hicks, Johnson, Malloch, Perry, Polette, Price, Smith of FRONTENAC, Taché, and Wilson.

And at three-quarters past two o'clock, on Thursday morning, the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker, without a Question first put.

FOOTNOTES: 7 AUGUST 1850.

1. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 11 August 1850.
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THURSDAY, 8 AUGUST 1850.

MORNING SITTING.

(268)

Petition
brought up.

THE following Petition was brought up, and laid on the table:--

By the Honorable Mr. Hincks,--The Petition of Messieurs Lovell and Gibson.

Petitions read.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, the following Petition was read:--

Of Henry A. Frost; representing his unjust imprisonment for debt in the Woodstock Gaol, and praying an investigation in the premises.

Ordered, That the Petition of Messieurs Lovell and Gibson be now read, and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

And the said Petition was read; praying compensation for expenses incurred by them in the removal of a part of their Printing Establishment to Toronto, to enable them to fulfil their contract entered into with the House while the Seat of Government was in Montreal.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the Standing Committee on Contingencies.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Robinson, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Boulton,

Keefer's Prize
Essay on the
Canals of
Canada.

Ordered, That the Clerk of this House be directed to subscribe for Four hundred copies of Mr. Keefer's "Prize Essay on the Canals of Canada," to be hereafter distributed as may be ordered; and that the same be translated into French by the Officers of this House,

and printed in equal number, in Pamphlet form, to be disposed of in the same manner.

Rebellion
Claims (L.C.)

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General LaFontaine presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 4th June, 1850, praying for a Statement of all claims made to the Commissioners appointed under the authority of the Act of last Session for the payment of losses alleged to have been sustained during the Rebellion in the years 1837 and 1838, in that part of the Province heretofore called Lower Canada,--such Statement to contain the names and residence (at the time of the alleged loss) of all claimants, the amount and nature of each claim, the amount awarded, and the evidence on which the several awards were made, the amount (if any) paid to such claimants or any of them, and the amount paid to the Commissioners by way of compensation for the duties assigned to them, and for the expenses attending their sittings; as also, a copy of the Instructions given to the said Commissioners by the Executive Government of this Province.

Appendix (S.S.)

For the said Return, see Appendix (S.S.)

Tavern Licenses
(U.C.) Bill.

An engrossed Bill to amend the Laws relative to Tavern Licenses in Upper Canada, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Intemperance
Prevention
Bill.

Mr. Crysler reported the Bill for the more effectual prevention of Intemperance; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time this day.

Public Works
Bill.

Mr. Guy reported the Bill to amend the Laws relating to the Public Works of this Province; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time this day.

Bill relating
to Protests
(U.C.)

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to limit the sum to be allowed for the expenses of noting and protesting Bills and Notes in certain cases under the Act to regulate the damages on Protested Bills

of Exchange in Upper Canada, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

The Honorable Mr. Macdonald took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Honorable Mr. Macdonald reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of this House.

Message from
the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fenings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--
Mr. Speaker,

Cemetery
Companies
(U.C.) Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize the formation of Companies for the establishment and management of Cemeteries in Upper Canada," with several Amendments; to which they

desire the concurrence of this House: And also,

Municipal Laws
(L.C.) Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Municipal Law of Lower Canada," with an Amendment; to which they desire the con-

currence of this House: And also,

Bill relating to
Toronto, Simcoe,
and Lake Huron
Union Railroad
Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable the Municipal Corporation of the City of Toronto to assist in the construction of the Toronto, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Union Railroad," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

Bill relating to
Toronto, Sim-
coe, and Lake
Huron Union
Railroad Bill.

An engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to enable the Municipal Corporation of the City of Toronto to assist in the construction of the Toronto, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Union Railroad," was read the first time,

(269)

On motion of Mr. Wilson, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Badgley,

Law Study
Bill.

Ordered, That the Order of the day for the House in Committee on the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to facilitate and encourage the Study of the Law in this Province," be now read.

And the Order of the day being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Polette took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Polette reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an Amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Polette reported the Bill accordingly; and the Amendment was read, as followeth:--

Press 1, line 33. After the word "Canada" insert "or having been duly registered as a Clerk and Student during the periods for study respectively required under the provisions of the said Act."

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, at the next sitting of this House.

Supply Bill.

An engrossed Bill for granting to Her Majesty certain sums required for defraying certain Expenses of the Civil Government for the years 1849 and 1850, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums required for defraying certain Expenses of the Civil Government, for the years One thousand eight hundred and forty-nine and One thousand eight hundred and fifty."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Message from
the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--
Mr. Speaker,

Bytown and
Prescott Rail-
road Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Bytown and Prescott Rail-road Company," with an Amendment; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

Debentures
Bill.

An engrossed Bill for raising on the Credit of the Funds therein mentioned, certain sums required for the Public Service, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Municipal
Corporations
(U.C.) Bill.

An engrossed Bill for correcting certain errors and omissions in the Act of the Parliament of this Province passed in the last Session thereof, intituled, "An Act

to provide by one general Law for the erection of Municipal Corporations, and the establishment of Regulations of Police in and for the several Counties, Cities, Towns, Townships, and Villages in Upper Canada," for amending certain of the provisions of the said Act, and making some further provisions for the better accomplishment of the object thereof, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Marriage Li-
cense Fund
(U.C.) Bill.

An engrossed Bill to repeal the Enactment appropriating the proceeds of that portion of the Marriage License Fund arising in Upper Canada to the support of certain specified Institutions only, and to leave the same

at the disposal of Parliament for Upper Canadian purposes generally, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Real or mixed
Actions (L.
C.) Bill.

Mr. Chauveau moved, seconded by Mr. Lemieux, and the Question being put, That the Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Law of Lower

Canada as regards the District in which real or mixed Actions may be commenced, be now read; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Cameron of CORNWALL, Cameron of KENT, Chauveau, Crysler, DeWitt, Lemieux, Lyon, Sauvageau, Sherwood of TORONTO, Stevenson, Viger, and Wilson.
--(12.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Boulton of NORFOLK, Boulton of TORONTO, Cartier, Cauchon, Dickson, Solicitor General Drummond, Fortier, Gugy, Hincks, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Merritt, Polette, Prince, and Robinson.--(14.)

So it passed in the Negative.

On motion of Sir Allan N. MacNab, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Hincks,

Orders of
the day.

Resolved, That during the remainder of this Session, the Question on a Motion for taking up any Order of the day be put without a Debate.

Fourth Report
of Committee on
Contingencies.

Mr. DeWitt, from the Standing Committee on Contingencies, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee have taken into consideration the Petition of M. Moore and others, Reporters of the Debates in Your Honorable House, praying for some remuneration as such from the Contingent fund thereof; but Your Committee, not aware of any precedent for it in the Journals of the House of Commons, are of opinion that it is inexpedient to pay Reporters of the Debates that take place in Your Honorable House. The votes and proceedings printed daily at the public expense, by order of Your Honorable House, afford the country, in an abridged and correct form, a full view of the various matters before it and the manner in which they are disposed of, beyond the expense for the publication whereof Your Committee deem it unnecessary to go.

Your Committee have also taken into consideration the Petition of Mrs. Ann Belton, representing that she had lost property to the value of Five pounds, currency, by the conflagration of the Parliament House at Montreal, and praying for indemnity, but Your Committee cannot recommend it.

Your Committee find, by referring to the Journals of the Session 1844-5, that fifteen shillings per diem, during the Session, were voted to Mr. W.C. Burrage, as an Extra Clerk, and are of opinion that the same allowance should be continued to him. Your Committee recommend that an allowance, at the rate of fifteen shillings, per diem, be made to William Fanning, William Wilson, and P.L. Macdonald, respectively, as extra Assistant French Translators, and the same to William Himsworth, as an extra Assistant English Translator. Your Committee recommend that an indemnity of Three pounds be made to Augustin Laperrière, one of the Mes-

(270)

sengers of Your Honorable House, for the loss of his coat in suppressing, in February last, a fire which accidentally had broke out, and but for his efforts might have destroyed the building wherein Your Honourable Body are now sitting. They also recommend that ten shillings, per diem, be allowed, from the first day of the Session inclusively, to each and all the Extra Writers who are at the present time in the service of Your Honorable House, and who coming from a distance (Lower Canada,) were in attendance at that period at the Seat of the Legislature, in the expectation of employ as Extra Writers; and moreover, that an allowance, not exceeding Six pounds five shillings, be given to W. Fanning, J.A. Leprohon, F.X. Blanchet, J. MacCallum, C. Langevin, and J. Guy, respectively, by way of gratuity, to defray their travelling expenses in coming to Toronto and returning home,--the said gratuity or allowance for travelling expenses (if your Honorable House shall think fit to grant it) however not to be drawn into precedent hereafter.

Your Committee further recommend that for the same reasons, and without forming a precedent for the ensuing Session, the allowance of seven shillings and sixpence, per day, be paid to such of the Messengers of Your Honorable House as being employed at the last, have been again taken on at the commencement of the present Session; and that an extra compensation of three shillings and nine-pence, per day, additional, be allowed to Robert Bailie, for extra service by him performed in conveying daily to the Government House, the Clerk's daily Report of the votes and proceedings of Your Honorable House for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, in conformity with the Rules of the House, (double the said allowance, per day, having at previous Sessions been granted the said R. Bailie for the like service, but recently objected to by Your Committee,) it being always understood that no Messenger whatever be allowed, after the present Session, more than at the rate of five shillings, per day.

Your Committee, in consideration of the great inconvenience, discomfort and expense, including double house rents, to which several of the Officers on the establishment of Your Honorable House, particularly those who have families, unavoidably have been subjected by the removal of the Seat of Government, recommend that gratuities be allowed to the following Officers, to the amount placed opposite to their respective names, viz:--

W.B. Lindsay	£25	0	0
G.W. Wicksteed	20	0	0
G.M. Muir	10	0	0
Alfred Patrick	25	0	0
Thomas Vaux	12	10	0
Alfred Todd	20	0	0
W.B. Lindsay, Junr	12	10	0
W. Winder	17	10	0
Alpheus Todd	20	0	0
Henry Hartney	22	10	0

William Spink	22 10 0
King Barton	20 0 0
W.H. Lemoine	17 10 0
L.F. Berthelot	17 10 0
E. Denéchaud	17 10 0
J.P. Leprohon	17 10 0
A.L. Cardinal	12 10 0
J. Huston	10 0 0
Guillaume Levesque	12 10 0

Total £332 10 0

Your Committee subjoin a Schedule of the Officers on the establishment of Your Honorable House, with a specification of their respective Salaries, including the names also of the extra Assistant English and French Translators, Extra Writers and Messengers, and Allowances to each; with a Schedule of the Amount paid to Witnesses attending before Committees during the present Session.

Your Committee append an Estimate of the Amount required for the Contingent Expenses of Your Honorable House for the current year, amounting to Twenty-seven thousand four hundred and seventy-five pounds. The balance in the Clerk's hands, on the 18th May last, was Four hundred and eighty pounds and eleven pence; since that date monies, pursuant to Addresses, have been advanced him to the amount of Ten thousand pounds; these, with the fees (Three hundred and forty pounds) received on Bills during the Session, amount to Ten thousand eight hundred and twenty pounds and eleven pence, leaving an amount to be provided for, of Sixteen thousand six hundred and fifty-four pounds nineteen shillings and one penny; and for which, accordingly, Your Committee recommend an Address to His Excellency the Governor General.

Your Committee are persuaded that in expressing to Your Honorable House their entire approbation of the care and attention which the Clerk, Mr. Lindsay, has evinced in preparing that part of the Building which is occupied by Your Honorable House, and of the manner in which the various apartments necessary to the public business have been fitted up for their reception, will be responded to by Your Honorable House.

LIST of the OFFICERS of the Legislative Assembly, together with the Extra Writers and Messengers--3rd Session, 3rd Parliament, 1850.

No.	Names.	Designation of Office.	Salaries per Annum, Paid by	
			Warrant.	Contingencies.
1	W.B. Lindsay	Clerk	500	250
2	G.B. Faribault	Assistant Clerk	400	150
3	G.K. Chisholm	Serjeant-at-Arms	100	100
4	G.W. Wicksteed	Law Clerk and English Translator.	350	. . . . .
5	W.P. Patrick	Chief Office Clerk . . . . .	. . . . .	350
6	Wm. Ross	Chief Clerk of Committees . . . . .	. . . . .	350
7	H. Voyer	French Translator	250	. . . . .
8	P.E. Gagnon	French Journal Clerk . . . . .	. . . . .	250
9	G.M. Muir	English Journal Clerk . . . . .	. . . . .	250
10	Alfred Patrick	Clerk of Committees . . . . .	. . . . .	250
11	Thomas Vaux	Second Office Clerk and Accountant . . . . .	. . . . .	250
12	Alfred Todd	Clerk of Committees . . . . .	. . . . .	250

On the Establishment.

(271)

LIST of the OFFICERS, &c.--(Continued.)

No.	Names.	Designation of Office.	Salaries per Annum, Paid by	
			Warrant.	Contingencies.
13	W.B. Lindsay, junr	Assistant Law Clerk and English Translator . . . .	. . . . .	£200
14	G. Levesque	Assistant French Translator	. . . . .	200
15	D.P. Myrand	Assistant French Translator	. . . . .	200
16	J. Huston	Assistant French Translator	. . . . .	200
17	W. Winder	Librarian . . . . .	. . . . .	200
18	Alpheus Todd	Assistant Librarian . . . .	. . . . .	200
19	H. Hartney	Engrossing Clerk . . . . .	. . . . .	150
20	W. Spink	Clerk of Printed Papers . .	. . . . .	150
21	Thaddeus Patrick	Junior Clerk . . . . .	. . . . .	150
22	K. Barton	Junior Clerk . . . . .	. . . . .	150
23	W.H. LeMoine	Junior Clerk . . . . .	. . . . .	150
24	L.F. Berthelot	Junior Clerk . . . . .	. . . . .	150
25	H.B. Stuart	Engrossing Clerk . . . . .	. . . . .	125
26	H. Denéchaud	Junior Clerk . . . . .	. . . . .	125
27	J.P. Leprohon	Junior Clerk . . . . .	. . . . .	125
28	A.L. Cardinal	Chief Messenger . . . . .	. . . . .	150
29	Robert Defries	Post Master . . . . .	. . . . .	80
30	John Cameron	Assistant Messenger . . . .	. . . . .	75
31	J. O'Connor	Door Keeper . . . . .	. . . . .	70
32	W.C. Burrage	Extra Clerk, at 15s. per diem.		
33	W. Fanning	Extra Assistant French Translator, at 15s. per diem.		
34	J.A. Leprohon	Extra Writers, at 10s. per diem.		
35	F.X. Blanchet			
36	W.B. Ross			
37	J. McCallum			
38	Ch. Langevin			
39	T. Burn	Extra Assistant English Translator, at the rate of 15s. per diem.		
40	A. Laperrière, junr			
41	P. Rivet, junr			
42	W. Himsforth			
43	W. Wilson			
44	G. Taylor	Extra Writers, at 10s. per diem.		
45	John Lindsay			
46	W. Williamson			
47	H. Potter			
48	J. Guy			
49	F. Gingras	Extra Assistant French Translator, at 15s. per diem.		
50	G.H. Lane			
51	P.L. Macdonald			

At the Establishment.

LIST of the OFFICERS, &c.--(Continued.)

No.	Names.	Designation of Office.
52	A. Laperrière	} Messengers, at 7s. 6d. per diem.
53	R. Bailie	
54	M. McCarthy	
55	J. Curran	
56	O. Vincent	
57	J. Blais	
58	Ch. Olivier	
59	P. Rivet	
60	J. McLernan	
61	G. Webster	
62	J. Lemonde	} Messengers, at 5s. per diem.
63	R. Belton	
64	E. Pelletier	
65	L. Labonté	
66	-- Asselin	
67	J. Bishop	
68	James Cutler	
69	H. McCarthy	House Page.

Paid to Witnesses, and other expenses in connection
with Committees, during the present Session.

			£	s.	d.
June	--, 1850	P. Beaubien, Witness before the Temperance Committee	4	0	0
July	4, do	J.T. Gilkison, Witness before the Railroad Committee	6	10	0
August	1, do	Monk and Coffin, Statement of certain Monies in the hands of the Sheriff of Montreal	7	10	0
do	6, do	C. Chiniquy, Witness before the Temperance Committee	17	10	0
do	do do	Monk and Coffin, for searching Records for Committee on Admin- istration of Justice in Lower Canada	25	0	0
do	do do	Ed. Barnard, for Searches, &c. for the above Committee	10	0	0
			£70	10	0

*Estimate of the Amount required for the Contingent Expenses
of the Legislative Assembly, for the current year.*

	\$	s.	d.
Salaries and Allowances to the Officers of the House	6625	0	0
Extra Writers	1500	0	0
Messengers	850	0	0
Expenses of Committees	150	0	0
Library	750	0	0
Printing, Printing Paper, and Binding	11500	0	0
Postages	2550	0	0
Stationery	650	0	0
Light, Fuel, and other General Accounts	1000	0	0
Newspapers, and Publishing	400	0	0
Miscellaneous	1500	0	0
LESS--By Balance at Audit on 18th May, 1850, £480 0 11	£27475	0	0
(272)			
Warrants, by Addresses 10000 0 0			
Fees on Bills 340 0 0	10000	0	11
Amount required	£11354	19	1

Thomas Vaux,
Accountant.

W.B. Lindsay,
Clerk, Assembly.

Ordered, That the said Report be referred to the Committee of the whole House on the First and Second Reports of the Standing Committee on Contingencies.

Mr. Cauchon moved, seconded by Mr. Fortier, and the Question being put, That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, to consider the expediency of resolving, that a further sum be allowed to the Officers and Servants of this House, as mentioned in the Schedule appended to the Second Report of the Standing Committee of Contingencies, and of not adopting the said Report, or any resolves thereon, except subject to the opinion come to by them on the above Instruction; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

On motion of Mr. Perry, seconded by Mr. Wilson,

Adjournment.

Resolved, That when this House doth adjourn, it will adjourn until four o'clock in the afternoon of this day.

Bytown and Prescott Rail-road Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendment made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Bytown and Prescott Railroad Company," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendment into consideration; and the same was read, as followeth:--

Press 3, line 40. Leave out "twelve" and insert "sixteen."

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Scott of Bytown do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendment.

Intemperance
Prevention
Bill.

An engrossed Bill for the more effectual prevention of Intemperance, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act for the more effectual suppression of Intemperance."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Cameron of Kent do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Adjournment.

Mr. Gugy moved, seconded by Mr. Boulton of Toronto, and the Question being put, That this House do now adjourn; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Gugy, Malloch, McLean, Prince, and Richards.--(6.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Cameron of KENT, Cartier, Chauveau, Christie, DeWitt, Fournier, Lemieux, Perry, Polette, Robinson, Seymour, Taché, and Wilson.--(13.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Mr. Boulton of Toronto moved, seconded by Mr. Gugy, and the Question being put, That this House do now adjourn; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House accordingly adjourned.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

Gore Bank.

MR. SPEAKER laid before the House, a Statement of the Affairs of the Gore Bank, on the 31st July, 1850, received in conformity to an Order of the House, of the 30th ultimo.

Appendix (H.)

For the said Statement, see Appendix (H.)

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Merritt,

Adjournment.

Resolved, That when this House doth adjourn, it will adjourn until to-morrow at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Petition
brought up.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the table:--

By Mr. Cartier,--The Petition of G. Beaudet and others, of St. Ignace du Côteau du Lac, and other Parishes, County of Vaudreuil.

Report of Com-
mittee on
Agriculture.

Mr. Taché, from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the state of Agriculture in Lower Canada, the means of improving it, and of facilitating the settlement of the wild Lands, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which was read.

Appendix (T.T.)

For the said Report, see Appendix (T.T.)

Ordered, That two thousand copies of the said Report be printed in pamphlet form, in the French language, and six hundred in the English language, for the use of the Members of this House.

Queen's Bench
and District
Courts (U.C.)
Records.

The Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 17th May last, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before the

House, a Return of the number of Queen's Bench Writs of Mesne Process and Execution issued throughout Upper Canada during the year previous to the establishment of the Court of Common Pleas, as well as the Judgments entered therein; also, the number of Records entered during the same period by the various Clerks of Assize, and the amount of their respective charges thereon, and of their charges against the Government for Criminal business during that time; also, for a similar Return of Writs issued, Verdicts rendered, and Judgments entered in the several District Courts of Upper Canada, and of the emoluments received by the various Clerks thereof, including their fees in Bankruptcy for that year.

Appendix (U.U.)

For the said Return, see Appendix (U.U.)

Queen's Counsel and Counsel for the Crown.

And also, Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 5th June last, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before the House, a Return of the names of gentlemen who have been employed as Queen's Counsel, or Counsel for the Crown in this Province, since the Union of the Provinces, and the several amounts paid to them for services, and the names of Crown Officers and Counsel for the Crown who have attended the Circuits since that time.

(273)

Appendix (V.V.)

For the said Return, see Appendix (V.V.)

River St. Maurice.

The Honorable Mr. Price, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 23rd July, 1850, for a copy of the Report or Reports of the Survey of the River St. Maurice, made agreeably with the Address of the House of Assembly of the 23rd June, 1847, and also, of all plans or maps and instructions relative thereto.

Appendix (W.W.)

For the said Return, see Appendix (W.W.)

Ordered, That five hundred copies of the said Return be printed in the English and French languages, respectively, and the accompanying Map be lithographed, for the use of the Members of this House.

York County Division Bill.

Mr. Perry moved, seconded by Mr. Scott of Bytown, and the Question being put, That the Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill providing for the formation of a new County out of the eastern part of the County of York, be now read; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Robinson, seconded by Mr. Boulton of Toronto,

Bill relating to Toronto, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Union Railroad Bill.

Ordered, That the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to enable the Municipal Corporation of the City of Toronto to assist in the construction of the Toronto, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Union Railroad," be read a second time, this day.

Real or Mixed Actions (L. C.) Bill.

Mr. Chauveau moved, seconded by Mr. Lemieux, and the Question being put, That the Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Law of Lower Canada as regards the District in which real or mixed Actions may be commenced, be now read; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

Law Study Bill.

An engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to facilitate and encourage the Study of

the Law in this Province," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Wilson do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath passed the same with an Amendment, to which they desire their concurrence.

Bill relating to
Protests (U.C.)

The Honorable Mr. Macdonald reported the Bill to limit the sum to be allowed for the expenses of noting and protesting Bills and Notes in certain cases under the Act to regulate the damages on Protested Bills of Exchange in Upper Canada; and the amendments were read, and agreed to.

The Honorable Mr. Sherwood moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cameron of Kent, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill, with the amendments be engrossed, and read the third time this day;

Mr. Richards moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Flint, That all the words after "Bill" to the end of the Question be left out, in order to add the words "be recommitted, with an Instruction to the Committee to amend the same, by equalizing the Fees to Notaries in Upper and Lower Canada, and that the said Fees be as follow:--For every Protest on a Bill of Exchange and Promissory Note, 2s. 6d.; every duplicate or copy thereof, 1s. 3d.; notice to drawers or endorsers, 1s. 3d. each;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Crusler, Flint, Malloch, Richards, Scott of BYTOWN, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, and Thompson.--(7.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Boulton of TORONTO, Cameron of KENT, Charot, DeWitt, Fortier, Gagy, Hopkins, Jobin, Johnson, Attorney General LaFontaine, Lemieux, McFarland, Merritt, Perry, Robinson, Sauvageau, Seymour, Sherwood of TORONTO, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, and Wilson.--(23.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time this day.

Contingencies.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the First, Second, and Fourth Reports of the Standing Committee on Contingencies, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Prince took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Prince reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:--

1. Resolved, That this House doth concur with the Standing Committee on Contingencies in their First Report.

2. Resolved, That the Fourth Report of the Standing Committee on Contingencies be amended, by leaving out, in the List of the Officers, Extra Writers and Messengers, the words "Clerk of Printed Papers," and placing the name of "W. Spink" below that of "W.H. LeMoine," with his former designation of Junior Clerk; and by fixing the allowance to be paid to Messengers for this Session and the next, at seven shillings and six pence, per diem, without distinction.

3. Resolved, That this House doth concur with the Standing Committee on Contingencies in their Fourth Report, so amended.

4. Resolved, That Mr. Thaddeus Patrick and Mr. J.P. Leprohon be, respectively, designated "Clerk of Committees," and Mr. King Barton, "Clerk of Petitions." The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

On motion of Mr. DeWitt, seconded by Mr. Flint,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to issue his Warrant in favor of William Burns Lindsay, Esquire, Clerk of this House, for a further sum of Sixteen thousand six hundred and fifty-four pounds nineteen shillings and one penny, currency, on account of the Contingencies of this House; and assuring His Excellency that this House will make good the same.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Executive Council of this Province.

Cobourg Har-
bour Bill.

An engrossed Bill to vest the Harbour at Cobourg in the Municipality of that Town, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to vest the Harbour of Cobourg in the Municipality of that Town."

(274)

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Hincks do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Report of
Schools in
Upper Canada
1849.

The Honorable Mr. Price, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,--Annual Report of the Normal, Model and Common Schools in Upper Canada, for the year 1849, by the Chief Superintendent of Schools.

Appendix (X.X.)

For the said Report, see Appendix (X.X.)

Ordered, That the said Report be printed for the use of the Members of this House; and that a sufficient number of additional copies thereof be also printed, so as to furnish a copy to each Municipal Council, Local Superintendent, and Common School Corporation, in Upper Canada.

Public Works
Bill.

An engrossed Bill to amend the Laws relating to the Public Works of this Province, was according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Drummond do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Adjournment.

Mr. Guy moved, seconded by Mr. Sauvageau, and the Question being put, That this House do now adjourn; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Boulton of NORFOLK, Burritt, Crysler, Fortier, Guy, Price, Prince, Ross, Sauvageau, Sherwood of TORONTO, and Thompson.--(12.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Chabot, Chauveau, DeWitt, Forsyusson, Flint, Lacoste, Lyon,

Malloch, Perry, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Stevenson, and Taché.--(15.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Replevin
Law Bill.

Mr. Lyon moved, seconded by Mr. Chauveau, and the Question being put, That the Order of the day for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend and extend the Law relating to the remedy by Replevin in Upper Canada, be now read; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Chauveau, Lyon, Malloch, Richards, and Stevenson.--(5.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Chabot, DeWitt, Fergusson, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Guay, Johnson, Lacoste, Price, Prince, Sauvageau, Seymour, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, and Sherwood of TORONTO.--(17.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Orders of
the day.

The Honorable Mr. Chabot moved, seconded by Mr. Guay, and the Question being put, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until to-morrow; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Badgley, Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Chabot, Christie, Crysler, Fortier, Guay, Lacoste, Lyon, Malloch, Prince, Richards, Ross, Sauvageau, Sherwood of TORONTO, and Stevenson.--(17.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Chauveau, Fergusson, Flint, Fournier, Hopkins, Johnson, Lemieux, Perry, Robinson, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, and Thompson.--(11.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Adjournment.

Mr. Sherwood of Brockville moved, seconded by Mr. Lyon, and the Question being put, That this House do now adjourn; the House divided:--And it passed in the Negative.

Mr. Lyon moved, seconded by Mr. Sherwood of Brockville, and the Question being put, That this House do now adjourn; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Lyon, Malloch, Perry, and Sherwood of BROCKVILLE.--(4.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Bouthillier, Christie, Crysler, Flint, Fournier, Hopkins, Lemieux, Richards, Robinson, Ross, Seymour, Sherwood of TORONTO, Stevenson, and Thompson.--(15.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Sherwood, seconded by Mr. Lyon, The House adjourned.

APPENDIX: 8 AUGUST 1850.

((QUESTION AND ANSWER RE: PAYMENT OF INSPECTORS OF PROVINCIAL
PENITENTIARIES.))

MR. H. SMITH (Frontenac) enquired of the Ministry, whether it is their intention to continue the Honorable Adam Fergusson, of Flamborough, Mr. George Brown, of Toronto, Mr. Narcisse Amiot, of Montreal, Mr. E. Cartwright Thomas, of Hamilton, and Mr. William Bristow, of Montreal, as Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary, under the Statute 9th Vict., cap. 4; and whether it is the intention of the Government to pay those Inspectors, or any other Inspectors, without the authority of Parliament?¹

MR. INSP. GEN. HINCKS said that it was not intended to pay them without the authority of law. They were not at present paid.²

FOOTNOTES: 8 AUGUST 1850.

1. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 August 1850.
2. IBID.

FRIDAY, 9 AUGUST 1850.

MORNING SITTING.

(274)

City Bank.

MR. SPEAKER laid before the House, a Statement of the Affairs of the City Bank, Montreal, on the 1st August, 1850, received in conformity to an Order of the House of the 30th ultimo.

Appendix (H.)

For the said Statement, see Appendix (H.)

Revenue and
Expenditure.

And also, a General Statement of the Annual Revenue and Expenditure of the Province of Canada, from the period of the Union of the late Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, to the end of the year 1849, prepared in conformity to an Order of this House of the 29th May, 1849.

Appendix
(Y.Y.)

For the said General Statement, see Appendix (Y.Y.)

Ordered, That the said Statement be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Petition
brought up.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the table:--

By the Honorable Mr. Cameron of Kent,--The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of Warwick.

Cemetery
Companies
(U.C.) Bill.

Ordered, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize the formation of Companies for the establishment and management of Cemeteries in Upper Canada," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration, and the same were read, as follow:--

Press 4, line 22. After "Cemetery" insert "or play at any game or sport, or discharge fire-arms, (save at a Military funeral,) in any such Cemetery, or who shall wilfully and unlawfully disturb any persons assembled for the purpose of burying any body therein, or who shall commit any nuisance in any such Cemetery."

Press 4, line 38. After "suits" insert Clauses (A.) (B.) (C.) (D.) (E.) (F.) (G.) and (H.)

Clause (A.) "And be it enacted, that every Company formed as aforesaid, shall make regulations for ensuring that all burials within its Cemetery are conducted in a decent and solemn manner."

(275)

Clause (B.) "And be it enacted, that no body shall be buried in any vault under any Chapel or other building in any such Cemetery, nor within fifteen feet of the outer wall of any such Chapel or building."

Clause (C.) "And be it enacted, that every part of every such Cemetery shall be enclosed by walls or other sufficient fences of the height of eight feet at least."

Clause (D.) "And be it enacted, that every Company formed as aforesaid, shall keep its Cemetery, and the buildings and fences thereof, in complete repair, and in good order and condition, out of the monies to be received by it in virtue of this Act."

Clause (E.) "And be it enacted, that every Company formed as aforesaid, shall make all proper and necessary sewers and drains in and about its Cemetery, for draining it and keeping it dry; and they may from time to time, as occasion

requires, cause any such sewer or drain to open into any existing sewer, with the consent in writing of the persons having the management of the street or road and of the owners and occupiers of the lands through which such opening is made, doing as little damage as possible to the road or ground wherein such sewer or drain may be made, and restoring it to the same or as good condition as it was in before being disturbed."

Clause (F.) "And be it enacted, that if any Company formed as aforesaid, at any time cause or suffer to be brought or to flow into any river, spring, well, stream, canal, reservoir, aqueduct, pond, or watering place, any offensive matter from their Cemetery, whereby the water therein shall be fouled, the Company so offending shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of Twelve pounds ten shillings, currency."

Clause (G.) "And be it enacted, that the said penalty, with full costs of suit, may be recovered by any person having right to use the water fouled by such offensive matter, by a civil action in any Court of competent jurisdiction; provided always, that the said penalty shall not be recoverable unless the same be sued for during the continuance of the offence, or within six months after it has ceased."

Clause (H.) "And be it enacted, that in addition to the said penalty of Twelve pounds ten shillings, (and whether the same be recovered or not,) any person having right to use the water fouled by such offensive matter, may sue the Company in a civil action in any Court of competent jurisdiction for any damage specially sustained by him by reason of the water being so fouled; or if no special damage be alleged, for the sum of Two pounds ten shillings for each day during which such offensive matter is brought or flows as aforesaid, after the expiration of twenty-four hours from the time when notice of the offence is served upon the said Company by such person."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Johnson do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

Second Report
of the Joint
Committee on
the Library.

The Honorable Mr. Boulton, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library, presented, on the part of the Members of this House, the Second Report of the said Committee; which was read, as followeth:--

Your Committee, in considering the best means that could be adopted to ensure a prudent and economical expenditure of the sum of Two thousand pounds, which has been voted in aid of the Parliamentary Library, have determined to recommend to their respective Houses, that a discretionary power be vested in The Speaker of Your Honorable House, to select and purchase, during the ensuing Recess, such Works as they in their judgment may think suitable to be procured as the commencement of a Parliamentary and Provincial Library. Your Committee would, however, suggest that a preference be given, in the first place, to the purchase of Works of a Constitutional and Parliamentary character, and afterwards, to Historical and Scientific publications; and that in the preparation of the List of Books, the Honorable The Speaker should take an opportunity of consulting, so far as practicable, with other Members of the Library Committee.

With reference to the Petition of Mr. Huston, for aid in the publication of his "Repertoire National, ou Recueil de Littérature Canadienne," which has been referred to their consideration by Your Honorable House, Your Committee have agreed to recommend that one hundred bound copies of this Work be taken, by the Clerk, and the sum of One hundred pounds allowed to Mr. Huston for the same. In making this recommendation, Your Committee would express their opinion, that the Work is very deserving of encouragement. It is, as its name imports, a Collection, chronologically arranged, of many choice specimens of the French literature of the country, from an early period, and it has therefore an his-

torical value, independently of its intrinsic merits. It has moreover, been compiled by Mr. Huston, with considerable taste and skill.

It having been represented to the Committee that Mr. James Curran, one of the Messengers of the House, and at that time in attendance upon the Library, did, at the imminent hazard of his life, succeed in saving from the flames, at the destruction of the late Houses of Parliament, over Two hundred volumes, (amongst which was the valuable series of Upper Canada Journals from 1825 to the Union), and that he was the last person, in the service of the House, to leave his post on that disastrous occasion; Your Committee beg to recommend him to the favorable consideration of Your honorable House, as being highly deserving of encouragement for his praiseworthy zeal and fidelity.

Your Committee would further recommend that the Librarians of the Two Houses be empowered to call for Tenders for the Binding, during the Recess, of the Journals of the House of Commons, and of such other Works as may require to be bound before the next Session of Parliament.

Resolved, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Report.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Badgley, seconded by Sir Allan N. MacNab,
Gratuity to J. Curran. Ordered, That the Clerk of this House do pay to James Curran, one of the Messengers of this House, a gratuity of Ten pounds, currency, for his services on the occasion of the Fire at the Parliament House in Montreal.

Rules on Private Business of the House. Ordered, That two hundred and fifty copies of the Rules adopted by this House, on the subject of the Private Business of the House, be printed for the use of the Members of the House.

Municipal Law (L.C.) Bill. Ordered, That the Amendment made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Municipal Law of Lower Canada," be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendment into consideration; and the same was read, as followeth;--

(276)

Press 9, line 41. After "behalf" insert "and that to this end it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, in and by a Proclamation to be issued after the passing of this Act, to declare that the said Municipality of the said County of Megantic shall be dissolved from and after a day to be therein named, and the said Municipality from and after such day shall be dissolved and annulled; and it shall be lawful, further, for the Governor in Council, in the said Proclamation, to define the limits of the new Municipal divisions of the said County of Megantic, to designate the several Townships which shall form part thereof respectively, and the number to be assigned to each such Municipal division, to determine the places where the Municipal Councils of the said Municipalities respectively shall hold their meetings, and the days for the first election of Councillors, and to confirm or annul any By-Law or By-Laws now in force in the said Municipality of the said County of Megantic, and to make the same binding on both or either of the said two new Municipal divisions, and generally in and by the said Proclamation to make such other and further regulations and provisions as may by the Governor in Council be deemed necessary, fully to carry into effect the said dissolution of the said Municipality of Megantic, and the division thereof into two Municipalities as aforesaid."

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Drummond do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed

to their Amendment.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Solicitor General Drummond,

Adjournment.

Resolved, That when this House doth adjourn, it will adjourn till to-morrow at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Board of
Agriculture
(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to establish a Board of Agriculture in Upper Canada," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Dickson took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Dickson reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an Amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Dickson reported the Bill accordingly; and the Amendment was read, as followeth:--

Press 3, line 26. Fill up the Blank with the words "Ten pounds currency."

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, this day.

Upper Canada
Courts Prac-
tice Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to confirm and give effect to certain Rules and Regulations made by the Judges of Her Majesty's Court of

Error and Appeal for Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the powers of the Judges of the Courts of Law and Equity in that part of the Province, and the practice and decisions of certain of those Courts," being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Thompson took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Thompson reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made Amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Thompson reported the Bill accordingly; and the Amendments were read, as follow:--

Press 1, line 26. After the word "have" insert the words "the like."

Press 1, line 27. Strike out all the words after "year" to the word "not" inclusive, in line 28, and insert the words "as if the Provincial Parliament had remained in Session until after the expiration of that period."

Press 3, line 15. After the words "the sum of" insert the words "one hundred and fifty pounds."

Press 3, line 20. After the words "the sum of" insert the words "one pound five shillings."

Press 3, line 36. After the words "fee of" insert the words "two shillings and six pence."

Press 3, line 40. After the words "the sum of" insert the words "four pounds."
 Press 3, line 42. After the words "the sum of" insert the words "ten pounds."
 The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, this day.

Rebellion
Claims (L.C.)

Ordered, That the Return to an Address of this House to
 His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 4th
 June last, on the subject of the Claims made to the

Commissioners appointed under the authority of the Act of last Session for the
 payment of Losses alleged to have been sustained during the Rebellion in the
 years 1837 and 1838 in Lower Canada, laid before this House, yesterday, be printed
 for the use of the Members of this House.

Bill relating to
Protests (U.C.)

An engrossed Bill to limit the sum to be allowed for
 the expenses of noting and protesting Bills and Notes in
 certain cases under the Act to regulate the damages on

Protested Bills of Exchange in Upper Canada, was, according to Order, read the
 third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act to amend and explain
 the Acts therein mentioned relative to Promissory Notes and Bills of Ex-
 change, and to limit the sum to be allowed for the expenses of noting and
 protesting Bills and Notes in certain cases under the Act to regulate the
 damages on Protested Bills of Exchange within this Province."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Sherwood do carry the Bill to the Legislative
 Council, and desire their concurrence.

Indians
(U.C.) Pro-
tection Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on
 the Bill for the protection of the Indians in Upper
Canada from imposition, and the property occupied or en-
 joyed by them from trespass and injury, being read;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

The Honorable Mr. Sherwood took the Chair of the Committee; and after some
 time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Honorable Mr. Sherwood reported, That the Committee had gone through
 the Bill and made amendments thereunto.

(277)

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The Honorable Mr. Sherwood reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendments
 were read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, and read the third time
 this day.

Board of Ag-
riculture (U.
C.) Bill.

An engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, in-
 titled, "An Act to establish a Board of Agriculture in
Upper Canada," was, according to Order, read the third
 time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Price do carry back the Bill to the Legislative
 Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath passed the same,
 with an Amendment, to which they desire their concurrence.

Message from
the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fen-
 nings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--

Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment, viz:--

Montreal Har-
bour and Lake
S. Peter Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Acts for the improvement of the Harbour of Montreal, and to provide for the improvement of the Navigation of the River Saint Lawrence within the Port of Montreal:"

Toronto Har-
bour Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the future management of the Toronto Harbour:"

Court of
Chancery Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual administration of Justice in the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada:"

Jurors, Juries,
and Inquests,
(U.C.) Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act for the consolidation and amendment of the Laws relative to Jurors, Juries and Inquests in that part of this Province called Upper Canada:"

Montreal Pro-
vident and Sav-
ings Bank Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to enquire into the affairs and management of the Montreal Provident and Savings Bank:"

Actions of
Ejectment
(U.C.) Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to alter and amend the practice and proceedings in Actions of Ejectment in Upper Canada:"

County Courts
(U.C.) Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to alter and amend the Act regulating the practice of the County Courts in Upper Canada, and to extend the Jurisdiction thereof:"

Officers of
Justice (L.C.)
Salaries Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to assign fixed annual Salaries to certain Officers of Justice in Lower Canada, and to form a Special Fund out of the salaries, fees, emoluments, and pecuniary profits attached to their

offices:"

Chartered
Banks Rights
Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to confer certain rights upon the Chartered Banks of this Province, and to declare the rights already possessed by them in certain cases:"

Division
Courts (U.
C.) Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts now in force regulating the practice of Division Courts in Upper Canada, and to extend the Jurisdiction thereof:"

St. Hyacinthe
Incorporation
Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide more fully for the incorporation of the Village of Saint Hyacinthe:"

Elgin Associa-
tion Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Elgin Association for the settlement and moral improvement of the colored population of Canada:"

Dorchester
Bridge Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Quebec Turnpike Road Trustees to acquire Dorchester Bridge, and to make certain Roads:" And also,

Law Study
Bill.

The Legislative Council have agreed to the Amendment made by this House to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to facilitate and encourage the Study of the Law in this

Province," without any Amendment.

And then he withdrew.

Trent Bridge
Tolls.

The Honorable Mr. Hincks, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, the following Return:--

Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 1st instant, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before the House, an Account of the amount collected for Tolls of the Trent Bridge in the year 1849, and the amount collected on the same Bridge during each month of this present year, and the amount of salary paid to the Collector of such Tolls, and the mode of payment thereof, whether by the retention thereof by him from the amount collected, or otherwise, and a copy of the Instructions given to such Collector for his guidance, and for the regulation of such Bridge; and also, whether such Collector is required to attend personally to the collection of such Tolls, or is authorized or permitted by his Instructions to substitute at his will any other person or persons in his place.

By Command.

J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 8th August, 1850.

Statement of Amount collected by Mr. Stephen Young, Junior, for Tolls of the Trent Bridge in the year 1849, and the amount collected on the same Bridge during each month of the present year, the amount of salary paid to the Collector of such Tolls, &c., as required by an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 1st August, 1850:--

To gross Collections during the year ended 31st December,			
1849, as per monthly Returns,	£64	10	0
Less,--this amount retained by Mr. Young,			
for year's salary,	50	0	0
	<hr/>		
Nett Amount paid to Receiver General, for			
year 1849	£14	10	0
	<hr/>		
To gross Collections for the month of			
January, 1850	£ 0	13	2
" gross Collections for the month of			
February, 1850	0	0	0
" gross Collections for the month of			
March, 1850	5	12	11
" gross Collections for the month of			
April, 1850	7	3	3
" gross Collections for the month of			
May, 1850	8	7	7
" gross Collections for the month of			
June, 1850	10	4	6
	<hr/>		
	£32	1	5
Less,--Six months' Salary retained by			
Mr. <u>Young</u> , at £50 per annum	25	0	0
	<hr/>		
Nett Amount paid to Receiver General,			
to 30th June, 1850	£ 7	1	5

Joseph Cary,
Dep. Ins. Gen.

Inspector General's Office,
Toronto, 3rd August, 1850.

Copy.

I.G.O. Customs' Department,
Montreal, 23rd June, 1848.

Sir,--I have it in command to tender for your acceptance the Collection of Tolls on the Trent Bridge, for the year ending 31st May, 1849, at a salary of £50 per annum; and you will be pleased to inform me, at your earliest convenience,

(278)

whether this appointment meets your views. In the event of your deciding upon accepting this offer, you will deliver the enclosed to Henry Baldwin, Esquire, Collector of Customs, Belleville, who will place you in charge. You will be required to give security for the faithful discharge of your duties, yourself in £100, and two sureties of £50 each, and you will execute the necessary Bonds before Mr. Baldwin, to whom I now enclose them.

I am, Sir,
 Your most obedient servant,
 (Signed,) J. W. DUNSCOMB.

Mr. Stephen Young,
Trent.

P.S.--If it should not suit you to accept of the situation, you will please return the Letter to Mr. Baldwin, to this Office.

Copy.

I.G.O. Customs' Department,
Montreal, 4th July, 1848.

Sir,--I am to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, and in reply to acquaint you, that in the event of your accepting the charge of the Trent Bridge, you will be furnished with a Letter of Instructions for your guidance; but I may mention, in the meanwhile, that you will be required to attend to the proper lighting of the Bridge, and also that the Bridge will require constant attendance day and night.

The letter alluded to by you was sent direct to Mr. Baldwin at Belleville, the Collector of Customs, and beg you will see that gentleman immediately, if it is your intention to accept of the situation, and if not you will oblige by letting me know, as arrangements should be made for the same without loss of time.

I am, Sir,
 Your most obedient servant,
 (Signed,) J. W. DUNSCOMB.

Mr. Stephen Young, Junior,
Trent.

Copy.

I.G.O. Customs' Department,
Montreal, 11th July, 1848.

Sir,--Having entered upon the Collection of the Tolls on the Trent Bridge, I am now to acquaint you that you will be required to keep a strict account of all monies received by you, and to enter every day's collections in a Book to be kept for that purpose. You will render an Account, duly attested before a Magistrate, to the Deputy Inspector General every month, and pay into the

Credit of the Receiver General at any Chartered Bank, the amount of your Collections, advising the Deputy Inspector General of the same, and deducting your monthly allowance of £4 3s. 4d., currency.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) J. W. DUNSCOMB.

Mr. Stephen Young, Junior,
River Trent.

Copy.

I.G.O. Customs' Department,
Montreal, 22nd July, 1848.

Sir,--I am to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 19th instant, and to acquaint you in reply, that in placing the Trent Bridge in your charge, it was of course expected that you would attend to the proper serving of the "Draw."

I am obliged to you for the information about the Telegraph wire, and will not fail to report the same in the proper quarter.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) J. W. DUNSCOMB.

Mr. Stephen Young, Junior,
River Trent.

Copy.

I.G.O. Customs' Department,
Montreal, 6th September, 1848.

Sir,--I am to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 1st instant, enclosing a Certificate of deposit, which I have caused to be handed to the Receiver General. I have to request your attention to the Instructions conveyed to you on the 11th July last, wherein you will see that it is your duty to remit the Certificate to the Receiver General, advising the Inspector General of your having done so.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) J.W. DUNSCOMB.

Mr. Stephen Young, Junior,
River Trent.

Copy.

I.G.O. Customs' Department,
Toronto, 30th November, 1848.

Sir,--It having been represented by the Deputy Inspector General, that you have omitted to furnish Returns of your Collections at the Trent Bridge, up to the 8th August last, I am to call upon you to send in the Account required at the earliest possible moment.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) J.W. DUNSCOMB.

Mr. Stephen Young, Junior,
River Trent.

Copy.

I.G.O. Customs' Department,
Montreal, 2nd June, 1849.

Sir,--I have it in command to acquaint you that His Excellency has been

pleased to continue your appointment as Toll Collector on the Trent Bridge for another year, that is to say, until the 31st May, 1850, at the same allowance as you now receive, say £50 currency, for the year's service.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) J.W. DUNSCOMB.

Mr. Stephen Young, Junior,
River Trent.

Copy.

I.G.O. Customs' Department,
Montreal, 13th June, 1850.

Sir,--The year having now closed for which you were first placed in charge of the Trent Bridge, I have received the commands of the Governor General in Council to direct that you will furnish a Statement of the Collections and the expenses attending the same, exclusive of repairs.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) J.W. DUNSCOMB.

Mr. Stephen Young, Junior,
River Trent.

Message from
the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fen-
nings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--
Mr. Speaker,

The Legislative Council have passed the following Bills, without Amendment,
viz:--

(279)

Debentures
Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act for raising on the Credit of the Funds therein mentioned, certain sums required for the Public Service:"

Tavern Licen-
ses (U.C.) Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Laws relative to Tavern Licenses in Upper Canada:"

Marriage Li-
cense Fund
(U.C.) Bill.

the disposal of Parliament for Upper Canadian purposes generally:"

Expiring Laws
Continuation
Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to continue for a limited time, the several Acts and Ordinances therein mentioned:"

Supply Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums required for defraying certain Expenses of the Civil Government, for the years One thousand eight hundred and forty-nine and One thousand eight hundred and fifty:"

Building So-
cieties (U.
C.) Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend an Act to encourage the establishment of certain Societies, commonly called Building Societies, in that part of the Province of Canada formerly constituting Upper Canada:"

Municipal
Corporations
(U.C.) Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act for correcting certain errors and omissions in the Act of the Parliament of this Province passed in the last Session thereof, intituled, "An Act to provide by one general Law for the erection of Municipal Corporations, and the establishment of Regulations of Police in and for the

several Counties, Cities, Towns, Townships, and Villages in Upper Canada," for amending certain of the provisions of the said Act, and making some further provisions for the better accomplishment of the object thereof:"

Cobourg Har-
bour Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to vest the Harbour at Co-
bourg in the Municipality of that Town:"

Agricultural
Abuses (L.
.) Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to repeal two certain Acts therein mentioned relating to Agriculture, and to provide for the remedy of abuses prejudicial to Agriculture:"

Public Works
Bill.

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Public Works of this Province."

And then he withdrew.

Message from
the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fen-
nings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--
Mr. Speaker,

Intemperance
Suppression
Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, inti-
tuled, "An Act for the more effectual suppression of Intem-
perance," with several Amendments; to which they desire
the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

Territorial
Divisions
(U.C.) Bill.

The Order of the day for the House in Committee on
the Bill to make certain alterations in the Territorial
Divisions of Upper Canada, and other references, being
read;

The Honorable Mr. Hincks moved, seconded by Mr. McFarland, and the Question
being proposed, That this House do now resolve itself into the said Committee;

The Honorable Mr. Sherwood moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by
the Honorable Mr. Badgley, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "upon
this day week" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names
being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Boulton of TORONTO, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab,
Malloch, McLean, Robinson, and Wilson.--(7.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Cameron of KENT, Dickson, Fergusson,
Fournier, Gugy, Hall, Hincks, Solicitor General Macdonald, McFarland, Merritt,
Notman, Perry, Price, Prince, Richards, Ross, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, Thompson,
and Viger.--(22.)

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Resolved, That this House do now resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

The Honorable Mr. Viger took the Chair of the Committee;

It was plain to every one that the Government intended to let the measure
drop. Nearly all of their rank and file were absent. We noticed but one solitary
Frenchman besides the chairman in the House.¹

MR. DICKSON (Niagara)... wished to have the County town of one of the new counties
fixed by the Bill at Galt, in the neighbourhood of his property².

MR. WILSON (of London)... was opposed to the division of Middlesex³.

SIR A. MACNAB, MR. DICKSON, and one or two others walked out of the House⁴.
Then MR. WILSON declared that there was no quorum.⁵

(279)

*And Notice being taken that there was no Quorum:--
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.*

And the names of the Members present were taken down, as follow:--

Mr. Speaker,

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Ferguson, Fournier, Guy, Hincks, LaTendre, McFarland, Notman, Perry, Price, Prinsep, Robinson, Ross, Smith of WENTWORTH, Taché, Viger, and Wilson.

And at ten minutes past three o'clock in the afternoon, the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker, without a Question first put.

APPENDIX: 9 AUGUST 1850.

((WITHDRAWN MOTION RE: PARLIAMENTARY REPORTING.))

COL. GUGY moved for leave to introduce a Bill to repress and punish the practice of publishing and circulating false Reports of the Proceedings of the House, and to encourage the dissemination of correct information thereof. He stated that the public must necessarily be present at the House, only by sufferance. In the first place because it often happened that there were secret matters to discuss, which it would be prejudicial to allow to go out to the world: and in the next because the area of the Chamber was limited, and it would be impossible for the whole of the public to get in. He regretted to see that some of the Reporters put an entirely wrong construction on the speeches of hon. members of that House, as any hon. gentleman might here witness if he read the newspapers. Some of the reporters put (sic) wrong constructions on the speeches of hon. members, and made remarks upon them calculated to bring the House and them into contempt. They were self-constituted judges; but they were bound to act impartially and honorably. Some of them were incompetent, and did not possess the capacity to seize hold of an idea and take it down. The office of a reporter was one that was highly honorable and of great responsibility. It required an able man to perform it properly. But those reporters who, from political, religious or private feelings against an hon. member should make him ridiculous by putting words into his mouth that he had never uttered, deserved the severest censure and punishment. As also did those who should elevate a member who possessed no capacity at the expense of one who did. The reporters were the only channels by which the sentiments of members could go to the country, and it was important that the source should not be poisoned. Now, it might not be generally known that the House possessed the power summarily to punish those persons who should put such false interpretations upon its proceedings as to bring it into contempt. It followed that as correct reporting was a great benefit that those reporters who properly performed their duty should be encouraged.⁶

MR. M. CAMERON had always been fairly reported, even in those papers most bitterly opposed to him. He had no complaints to make of the Patriot or Globe. He believed that the reporters on the whole had been faithful, and that there were no complaints to make. The hon. member's speech showed a good deal of absurd inconsistency. He had first asserted that reporters had no right to be in the House; then he had admitted the importance of their being there, and proposed to reward or punish them. Now, he (Mr. C.) did not believe in these privileges. He did not see that parliamentary privileges in this respect should be involved in any more mystery than the privilege by which people were admitted into courts of justice, where they saw better order kept, and more decorum observed than in that hon. House.⁷

MR. H. SHERWOOD wanted to know the principles of the bill. (The hon. member went to get it from the Speaker but it was drawn out. Laughter. The hon. member then sat down without further remarks.)⁸

MR. H. BOULTON and MR. CHAUVEAU ((made)) a few remarks.⁹

COL. GUGY withdrew his motion.¹⁰

FOOTNOTES: 9 AUGUST 1850.

1. NORTH AMERICAN, 13 August 1850.
2. IBID.
3. IBID.
4. IBID.
5. IBID.
6. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 13 August 1850.
7. IBID.
8. IBID.
9. IBID.
10. IBID.

SATURDAY, 10 AUGUST 1850.

MORNING SITTING.

(279)

Bank of British North America.

MR. SPEAKER laid before the House, a Statement of the Affairs of the Canadian Branches of the Bank of British North America, on the 31st July, 1850, received in conformity to an Order of this House of the 30th

ultimo.

Appendix (H.)

For the said Statement, see Appendix (H.)

Intemperance Suppression Bill.

The Honorable Mr. Cameron of Kent moved, seconded by Mr. Chauveau, and the Question being put, That the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual suppression of

Intemperance," be now taken into consideration;

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Attorney General Baldwin, Boulton of TORONTO, Cameron of KENT, Chauveau, Crysler, Solicitor General Drimmond, Fournier, Hincks, Johnson, Attorney General LaFontaine, Morrison, Perry, Prince, Robinson, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, Taché, Thompson, and Wilson.--(19.)

NAY.

Mr. Ross.--(1.)

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Amendments into consideration; and the same were read, as follow:--

Press 2, line 3. Leave out from "year" to "and" in line 13.

Press 2, line 38. Leave out "door" and insert "doors."

Press 3, line 1. Leave out from "sufficient" to "and" in line 10.

Press 3, line 13. After "granted" insert "in Lower Canada."

Press 3, line 15. Leave out from "prove" to "by."

(280)

Press 3, line 17. Leave out from "Municipality" to "that" in line 21.

Press 3, line 40. Leave out from "the" to "most" in line 41.

Press 4, line 6. After "June" insert "in the year."

Press 4, line 20. After "district" insert "in Lower Canada or County in Upper Canada."

Press 4, line 42. After "time" insert "seventy-five shillings nor being less than."

Press 5, line 18. After "that" insert "in Lower Canada."

Press 5, line 38. Leave out from "keep" to "a" where it occurs for the second time.

Press 5, line ult. After "year" insert "by the Officer or other person by whom the Licenses have been issued."

Press 6, line 3. After "County" insert "District," and after "and" insert "in Lower Canada."

Press 7, line 14. After "person" insert "in Lower Canada."

Press 7, line 16. Leave out from "sell" to "any" in line 17.

Press 7, line 23. After "Hotel" insert "in Lower Canada."

Press 7, line 47. After "County" insert "Village."

Press 8, line 25. After "Town" insert "in Lower Canada."

Press 8, line 37. After "Hotel" insert "in Lower Canada."

The Honorable Mr. Cameron of Kent moved, seconded by Mr. Wilson, and the Question being put, That the said Amendments be now read a second time; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The said Amendments, as far as the Amendment in Press 4, line 42, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Press 4, line 42. The next Amendment, being read a second time;

Mr. Speaker called the attention of the House to the said Amendment, which increases the Fee on certain persons obtaining Licenses; and submitted whether it would not be expedient, with a view to expedite the business of the Legislature, that this House should agree to waive its privileges in this instance.

The Honorable Mr. Cameron of Kent moved, seconded by Mr. Thompson, and the Question being put, That in order to expedite the Public Business, this House, adhering to its declaration on the exercise of its privileges, does not think it expedient to insist on them in laying aside the said Bill; the House divided:--And it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The said Amendment was then agreed to.

Then the subsequent Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Cameron of Kent do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their Amendments.

Message from
the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--
Mr. Speaker,

Bill relating
to Protests
(U.C.)

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend and explain the Acts therein mentioned relative to Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange, and to limit the sum to be allowed for the expenses of noting and protesting Bills and Notes in certain cases under the Act to regulate the damages on Protested Bills of Exchange within this Province, without any Amendment; And also,

Board of
Agriculture
(U.C.) Bill.

The Legislative Council have agreed to the Amendment made by this House to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to establish a Board of Agriculture in Upper Canada," without any Amendment.

And then he withdrew.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Robinson, seconded by Mr. Boulton of Toronto,

Bill relating to
Toronto, Simcoe,
and Lake Huron
Union Railroad.

Ordered, That the Order of the day for the second reading of the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to enable the Municipal Corporation of the City of Toronto to assist in the construction of the Toronto, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Union

Railroad," be now read.

And the Order of the day being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time, and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time,

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Robinson do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath passed the same, without any Amendment.

Upper Canada
Courts Prac-
tice Bill.

An engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to confirm and give effect to certain Rules and Regulations made by the Judges of Her Majesty's Court of Error and Appeal for Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the powers of the Judges of the Courts of Law and Equity in that part of the Province, and the practice and decisions of certain of those Courts," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House have passed the same, with several Amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

Indians
(U.C.) Pro-
tection Bill.

An engrossed Bill for the protection of the Indians in Upper Canada from imposition, and the property occupied or enjoyed by them from trespass and injury, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Changes in the
Constitution.

Mr. Perry moved, seconded by Mr. Hopkins, That the progress of intelligence, the advancement of population and wealth, and the consequent necessity for improvements not only in the Laws, but in the Constitution of this Province, have occasioned the promulgation of various plans and changes professedly designed to promote the interests of the People, and to develop the vast resources of this country, each of which is advocated by large numbers of the People:

That the following are among the most prominent of these proposed changes: A modification of the Constitution of the Country; the making application to the Imperial Parliament for a repeal of that part of the Union Act which requires a two-thirds Vote to increase the Representation of the Province; the extension and equalization of the Elective Franchise, and the doing away with the Property qualification of Members of Parliament, fixing the time for holding the General Elections and for the annual meeting of Parliament, and shortening its duration;

(281)

making the Legislative Council elective, and extending the elective principle generally, even to the Head of the Government; limiting the power of the Executive to expend public money without the previous sanction of Parliament; a restriction of the veto power, and the full right to legislate upon our local affairs without interference or check by the Imperial Government; repeal of the Permanent Civil List; repeal of the Act uniting Upper and Lower Canada; a Federal Union of all the British North American Provinces, with enlarged and independent powers of Government; and the power conceded to the People of this Province to alter, remodel, and improve their Constitution as they may think needful and proper:

That these with several other changes affecting our Constitution have been mooted and discussed in this House, and by the Press, during the present Session of the Legislature, but have not been at any time fairly before the whole Country, or made test questions at a General Election:

That there are many other vital questions involving changes, not so much in the Constitution of the Country as in its general Laws and Institutions, which are now agitating the public mind, and upon which opinions widely differ:

That among these are:--the introduction of a more natural, simple, and effective system of administering our public affairs, reducing the expenses of every Department from the Head of the Government downwards, to a scale commensurate with the resources, interests and requirements of the Country, by which the taxes and burthens of the People might be greatly lessened, or the amount thus saved expended in the promotion of useful public improvements; the abolition of the present Court of Chancery, and the transference of equitable powers to the Superior Courts of Law; the entire revision of our Statute Law, a general Codification of all our Laws, and a simplifying of the Practice in the several Courts, so as to render justice easily and speedily accessible to the poor as well as the rich; the extension of the principle of election to all Local and County officers, with power to the Municipalities to regulate their fees, salaries, hours of attendance, and duties generally; the introduction of the system of Vote by Ballot; an immediate change of the practice of granting Pensions or Gratuities, except in special cases which may, on being individually (and upon their own merits) submitted to the Legislature, and receive its sanction; the putting a stop to class Legislation, such as giving exclusive and extraordinary powers and privileges to particular individuals or professions, by Charter or otherwise; the refusal to grant money, land, or any peculiar advantages to any Religious body or bodies on any pretence whatever; the bringing about as speedily as possible universal reciprocal Free Trade between Canada and the United States, thus relieving both countries from the enormous expenses of maintaining an army of Customs' Officers upon a frontier over one thousand miles long; the immediate settlement of the Clergy Reserve and Rectory questions, agreeably to the will of the People; the abolition of the Usury Laws, the Law of Primogeniture, and other absurd Laws which interfere with the prosperity and advancement of the country; and the division of Canada West into a convenient number of Counties, in accordance with the wants and wishes of those particularly to be affected:

That while this House fully and freely admits the undoubted constitutional right of the People of Canada to discuss in a peaceable manner without interruption, any or all of the foregoing questions and changes, or any other questions and changes which they may deem likely to advance their welfare and happiness, either through the Press, at Public Meetings, or by Convention of Delegates charged with their views, and to ask for such changes in the Constitution or Laws, either from their own Legislature, or when necessary from the Imperial Parliament, as upon mature deliberation they shall resolve to be required by the state and circumstances of the country, this House is, nevertheless, of opinion, that it would not be wise or expedient for the Legislature to take final action upon questions affecting the Constitution of the Country, upon the suggestion merely that they are being discussed and are asked for by a section of the People, but that in order to such final action, the deliberate opinions and clearly expressed wishes of a majority of the People at the Polls, or by means of a General Convention, or some other legitimate mode, are required:

That although the People may lawfully organize and hold Conventions without the previous sanction of Parliament, yet, as such a mode of ascertaining and expressing public opinion has seldom been adopted in Canada, and as a majority of the People may desire to hold a General Convention, especially in Upper Canada, to consider any or all such questions and changes as are hereinbefore mentioned, or such as may be suggested, it is expedient to authorize the same by a Resolution of this House, and to specify generally the mode in which the Delegates should be chosen; it is therefore the opinion of this House, That each incorporated City in Upper Canada should send not more than three Delegates; each Town, two; each Township and Village electing a Reeve, one; and those entitled to elect a Reeve and Deputy, two; that the elections should be notified, held, presided over, and votes taken by the same persons who now by law perform that

duty at the annual Municipal Elections; that the same persons should be allowed to vote as are by law entitled to vote at the Municipal Elections; that each locality should provide for the expenses of their Delegate or Delegates, but should not be required to choose a Delegate residing in their own locality, and any two or more localities should be allowed to choose the same person if they think proper; that the Wardens of the several Counties should be *ex-officio* Delegates and form a preliminary Committee, and, by correspondence or otherwise, agree among themselves upon the time and place of meeting of the said Convention, and give due notice of the same; that the said Convention should determine the Rules for its own guidance, and the result of its deliberations be embodied in the form of a Report to the Legislature and to the Public;--and that the Rule of this House which required a previous Notice to be given, be dispensed with;

And a Member objecting to the Question being now put to the House, no Notice thereof having been given; Mr. Speaker maintained the objection, and declared his opinion that the Question could not be put this day;

And an Appeal being made to the House from Mr. Speaker's decision; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:--

YEAS.

Messieurs Boulton of TORONTO, Cameron of KENT, Chauveau, Dickson, Solicitor General Drummond, Fergusson, Guy, Hincks, Johnson, Attorney General LaFontaine, Solicitor General Macdonald, Macdonald of KINGSTON, Sir Allan N. MacNab, Morrison, Netman, Price, Robinson, Ross, Sherwood of BROCKVILLE, Sherwood of TORONTO, Taché, Thompson, and Wilson.--(23.)

NAYS.

Messieurs Boulton of NORFOLK, Hopkins, and Perry.--(3.)

So the decision of Mr. Speaker was confirmed.

(282)

Gunpowder
Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to repeal an Act therein mentioned, and to make provision for regulating the carting and transporting of Gunpowder within the City of Montreal," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time, and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath passed the same, without any Amendment.

Montreal
Trinity
House Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act relating to the Trinity House at Montreal," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The Honorable Mr. Price took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Honorable Mr. Price reported, That the Committee had gone through

the Bill, and made Amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The Honorable Mr. Price reported the Bill accordingly; and the Amendments were read, as follow:--

Press 1, line 27. Strike out "or any other."

Press 1, line 47. Strike out "or any other."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, this day.

Indian Tribes
(L.C.) Pro-
perty Bill.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the administration of the property of certain Indian Tribes in Lower Canada, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Notman took the Chair of the Committee; and after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And Mr. Notman reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Notman reported the Bill accordingly; and the amendment was read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendment, be engrossed, and read the third time this day.

Montreal
Trinity
House Bill.

An engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act relating to the Trinity House at Montreal," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Drummond do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath passed the same, with several Amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

Indian Tribes
(L.C.) Pro-
perty Bill.

An engrossed Bill to provide for the administration of the property of certain Indian Tribes in Lower Canada, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act for the better protection of the Lands and Property of the Indians in Lower Canada."

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Drummond do carry the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Message from
the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fenings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--
Mr. Speaker,

Indians
(U.C.) Pro-
tection Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act for the protection of the Indians in Upper Canada from imposition, and the property occupied

or enjoyed by them from trespass and injury," without any Amendment: And also,

Upper Canada
Courts Prac-
tice Bill.

The Legislative Council have agreed to the Amendments made by this House to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to confirm and give effect to certain Rules and Regulations made by the Judges of Her Majesty's Court of Error and

Appeal for Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the powers of the Judges of the Courts of Law and Equity in that part of the Province, and the practice and decisions of certain of those Courts," without any Amendment.

And then he withdrew.

Bill relating to
Toronto, Sim-
coe, and Lake
Huron Union
Railroad.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the engrossed Bill from the Legislative Council, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Toronto, Simcoe and Lake Huron Union Railroad Company," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time, and the Rules of this House suspended as regards the same.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. Solicitor General Macdonald do carry back the Bill to the Legislative Council, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath passed the same, without any Amendment.

Public In-
come and
Expenditure.

Ordered, That One thousand copies of the Reports of the Special Committee appointed to enquire into the state of the Public Income and Expenditure of this Province, and of the Evidence taken before the said Committee,

be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Message from
the Council.

A Message from the Legislative Council, by John Fen-
nings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:--
Mr. Speaker.

Indian Tribes
(L.C.) Pro-
perty Bill.

The Legislative Council have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act for the better protection of the Lands and property of the Indians in Lower Canada," without any Amendment: And also,

Montreal
Trinity
House Bill.

The Legislative Council have agreed to the Amendments made by this House to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act relating to the Trinity House at Montreal," without any Amendment.

And then he withdrew.

Royal Assent
to Bills.

A Message from His Excellency the Governor General, by Frederick Starr Jarvis, Esquire, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod:--

Mr. Speaker,

I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor General to acquaint this Honorable House, that it is the pleasure of His Excellency that the Members

(283)

thereof do forthwith attend him in the Legislative Council Chamber.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, with the House, went up to attend His Excellency; where His Excellency was pleased to give, in Her Majesty's Name, the Royal Assent

to the following Public and Private Bills:--

Walpole and
Woodhouse
Boundary
Line Bill.

An Act to enable the Commissioners for defining the boundary line between the Townships of Walpole and Woodhouse to perform the duty assigned to them by the Act in that behalf provided.

Corporate
Rights and
Writs of Pre-
rogative Bill.

An Act to amend the Act to define the mode of proceeding before Courts of Justice in Lower Canada, in matters relating to the protection and regulation of Corporate Rights and to Writs of Prerogative.

Bill relating to
the swearing of
Experts and
others (L.C.)

An Act to facilitate the swearing of Experts and Arbitrators appointed by the Courts of Justice in Lower Canada, and of Witnesses and others to be heard before them.

Turnpike Road
Debentures
Exchange Bill.

An Act to authorize the exchange of certain Turnpike Road Debentures for others of the same total value, but being respectively for smaller sums.

Kingston Fire and
Marine Insurance
Bill.

An Act to incorporate the Kingston Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

Rimouski Re-
gistry Bill.

An Act to explain and amend the Act dividing the County of Rimouski into two Districts for the registration of deeds.

Erection of
Parishes,
&c. Bill.

An Act to continue and amend the Ordinance concerning the erection of Parishes, and the construction and repairing of Churches, Parsonage Houses, and Church Yards.

Joint Stock
Companies
Bill.

An Act to provide for the formation of Incorporated Joint Stock Companies for manufacturing, mining, mechanical, or chemical purposes.

Bytown and
Montreal Tele-
graph Bill.

An Act to incorporate the Bytown and Montreal Telegraph Company.

Vaughan
Road Bill.

An Act to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Vaughan Road Company.

Toronto Me-
chanics' Insti-
tute Bill.

An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Mechanics' Institute of the City of Toronto.

Militia Bill.

An Act to continue for a limited time therein mentioned, the Act for the better defence of the Province, and to regulate the Militia thereof.

Burial Places
(U.C.) Bill.

An Act to permit Lands in Upper Canada to be conveyed to Trustees for Burial Places.

Bill to enable
Government to
dispose of
certain claims.

An Act to enable the Provincial Government to dispose of claims against certain Companies for Loans made to them under the authority of certain Acts of the Parliament of Upper Canada.

Montreal New
Court House
Appropriation
Bill.

An Act to appropriate the monies arising from Duties on Tavern Licenses in the County and City of Montreal towards defraying the cost of the New Court House to be erected in the City of Montreal.

Right of
Appeal Bill.

An Act to extend the right of Appeal in certain cases in Upper Canada.

Church Lands
(U.C.) Mort-
gage Bill.

An Act to authorize the Trustees holding Land upon which Churches are erected in Upper Canada, to mortgage the same to pay off the debts due by such Churches.

Montreal Fire,
Life, and Inland
Navigation Assur-
ance Bill.

An Act to grant further powers to the Montreal Fire, Life, and Inland Navigation Assurance Company, and to change the name of the said Corporation.

Beef and
Pork Bill.

An Act to amend, and render permanent as amended, the Act to regulate the inspection of Beef and Pork.

L. Comte's
Relief Bill.

An Act to enable Louis Comte to recover a certain amount due to him by the Parish of Saint Edouard, in the District of Montreal.

Pilots' Incor-
poration Bill.

An Act to incorporate the Pilots for and above the Harbour of Quebec.

Bytown Taxes
Collection Bill.

An Act to remove doubts as to the effect of the disallowance of the Act incorporating the Town of Bytown.

Fish and
Oil Bill.

An Act to amend and continue the Ordinance for the inspection of Fish and Oil.

Ameliasburgh
Survey Bill.

An Act to confirm a certain Survey of the Township of Ameliasburgh, in Upper Canada.

Charitable, &c.
Associations
Bill.

An Act for incorporating certain Charitable, Philanthropic, and Provident Associations, and for the effectual protection from fraud and misappropriation of the funds of the same.

Bill relating to
work done on
Roads (L.C.)

An Act to remove doubts as to the right of parties to recover the value of work done on Roads in Lower Canada, under Acts which have since expired.

St. Patrick's
Church Pew
Rent Bill.

An Act to facilitate the recovery of sums due for Rent of Pews in Saint Patrick's Church, Quebec.

Joint Stock
Companies
Bill.

An Act to amend and extend the provisions of an Act passed in the twelfth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to authorize the formation of Joint Stock Companies for the construction of Roads and other works

in Upper Canada."

Lachine and
Province Line
Railroads
Union Bill.

An Act to authorize the Union of the Montreal and Lachine Railroad Company, and the Lake Saint Louis and Province Line Railway Company, and for other purposes connected with the said Companies.

Bill relating
to Shipmasters
and Pilots.

An Act to repeal certain provisions of an Act passed in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, and intituled, "An Act to consolidate the Laws relative to the powers and duties of the Trinity House of Quebec, and for other purposes," and to exempt Masters of Vessels belonging to Lower Canada from taking Pilots in certain cases.

Bill relating
to British Plan-

An Act to amend an Act to secure the right of property in British Plantation Vessels navigating the inland waters

tation Vessels.

of this Province, and not registered under the Act of the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom passed in the third and fourth years of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, "An Act for the registering of British Vessels," and to facilitate transfers of the same, and to prevent the fraudulent assignment of any property in such vessels.

St. John's Academy Bill.

An Act to incorporate the St. John's Academy.

Longueuil and Chambly Turnpike Road Bill.

An Act to place the Longueuil and Chambly Turnpike Road under the control of the Commissioners of Public Works.

Post Office Bill.

An Act to provide for the transfer of the management of the Inland Posts to the Provincial Government, and for the regulation of the said Department.

St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railroad Bill.

An Act to continue and extend the Montreal and Lachine Railroad, and to incorporate the Saint Lawrence and Ottawa Grand Junction Railroad Company.

Quebec and Richmond Railway Bill.

An Act to incorporate Peter Patterson, Esquire, and others, under the name of the Quebec and Richmond Railway Company.

Industry and Rawdon Railroad Bill.

An Act to incorporate a Company for making a Railroad from the Village of Industry to the Township of Rawdon, in Lower Canada.

Assessment (U.C.) Bill.

An Act to establish a more equal and just system of Assessment in the several Townships, Villages, Towns, and Cities in Upper Canada.

Freedom of Banking Bill.

An Act to establish the Freedom of Banking in this Province, and for other purposes relative to Banks and Banking.

Silverthorns' Dam Bill.

An Act to authorize Aaron Silverthorn and Newman Silverthorn, their heirs or assigns, to erect a Dam across the River Thames.

University Bill.

An Act to remove certain doubts respecting the intention of the Act of the last Session of the Parliament of this Province for amending the Charter of the University of Toronto, and to provide for the institution and endowment of Regius and

(284)

other Professorships, Lectureships, Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Prizes, and other Rewards in the said University, and for other purposes connected with the said University, and with the College and Royal Grammar School of Upper Canada College forming an appendage thereof.

Counter's Patent Bill.

An Act to enable John Counter to obtain a Patent for making Stoves of a new pattern, and on a new principle.

Toronto Necropolis Bill.

An Act to incorporate the Toronto Necropolis.

Chatham Town Lots Patent Bill.

An Act to remedy an error in certain Letters Patent for two Lots in the Town of Chatham.

Customs Du-
ties Bill.

An Act to amend the Act imposing Duties of Cus-
toms.

Assessments
(U.C.) Re-
peal Bill.

An Act to repeal the Acts and provisions of Law re-
lative to Assessments and matters connected therewith in
Upper Canada.

Currency Bill.

An Act to amend the Currency Act of this Province.

Toronto, Simcoe,
and Lake Huron
Union Rail-
road Bill.

An Act to amend the Act, intituled, "An Act to incor-
porate the Toronto, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Union Rail-
Road Company."

Gunpowder
Bill.

An Act to repeal an Act therein mentioned, and to
make provision for regulating the carting and transport-
ing of Gunpowder within the City of Montreal.

Cataraqui
Cemetery Bill.

An Act to incorporate the Cataraqui Cemetery Com-
pany.

Grimsby Har-
bour Bill.

An Act to prolong the time for the completion of the
Grimsby Breakwater, Pier, and Harbour.

Guelph and
Dundas Road
Bill.

An Act to amend the Act, intituled, "An Act to incor-
porate certain persons as the Guelph and Dundas Road Com-
pany.

Quebec and
St. Andrew's
Railroad Bill.

An Act to incorporate the Quebec and Saint Andrew's
Railroad Company.

British N.A.
Electric Tele-
graph Bill.

An Act to extend the period for completing the Tele-
graph of the British North American Electric Telegraph
Association, and for other purposes relative to the said
Association.

Notarial Pro-
fession Organ-
ization Bill.

An Act to amend and consolidate the Act providing for
the organization of the Notarial Profession in Lower
Canada.

Registry Law
(U.C.) Bill.

An Act to amend the Registry Law of Upper Canada.

Victoria Col-
lege Bill.

An Act to authorize the removal of the site of Vic-
toria College from Cobourg to Toronto.

Bankrupts
Relief Bill.

An Act to afford relief to Bankrupts in certain
cases.

Courts of Quar-
ter Sessions
(L.C.) Bill.

An Act to facilitate the holding of Courts of Gen-
eral or Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Lower Canada.

Electro-Magnetic
Telegraphs Bill.

An Act to protect from injury Electro-Magnetic Tele-
graphs in this Province.

Local Taxes
(U.C.) Bill.

An Act to enable Collectors of local Taxes in Upper
Canada, for the several years between One thousand eight
hundred and thirty-six and One thousand eight hundred and
forty-nine, (both inclusive,) to recover Taxes accrued in such years respectively,
and remaining due.

Land Scrip
Bill.

An Act to limit the time for redeeming Land Scrip.

York County
Grammar
Schools Bill.

An Act to provide for the payment of the sum of money therein mentioned, for the use and support of three additional Grammar Schools in the County of York, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

County Agricultural
Societies Bill.

An Act to allow the Members of County Agricultural Societies in Lower Canada, to be elected in any year after the period fixed by law.

Quebec Water
Works Bill.

An Act to amend an Act for supplying the City of Quebec and parts adjacent thereto with Water.

Lunatic Asylum, &c. (U.
C.) Bill.

An Act to provide funds for defraying the cost of the erection of the Lunatic Asylum and other Public Buildings in Upper Canada.

Actions of
Dower (U.
C.) Bill.

An Act to alter the practice of the law in Actions of Dower in Upper Canada.

Foreign Reprints
Duty Bill.

An Act to impose a Duty on Foreign Reprints of British Copyright Works.

Hawkers and
Pedlars' Bill.

An Act to amend the Laws relative to Hawkens and Pedlars.

Trust and
Loan Company
(U.C.) Bill.

An Act to alter and amend two several Acts passed respectively in the seventh year and in the eighth year of Her present Majesty's Reign, relating to the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada.

Chartered
Banks Rights
Bill.

An Act to confer certain rights upon the Chartered Banks of this Province, and to declare the rights already possessed by them in certain cases.

Division
Courts (U.C.)
Bill (No. 2.)

An Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts now in force regulating the practice of Division Courts in Upper Canada, and to extend the Jurisdiction thereof.

Toronto Har-
bour Bill.

An Act to provide for the future management of the Toronto Harbour.

Montreal Provi-
dent and Savings
Bank Bill.

An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to enquire into the affairs and management of the Montreal Provident and Savings Bank.

St. Hyacinthe
Incorporation
Bill.

An Act to provide more fully for the incorporation of the Village of Saint Hyacinthe.

Elgin Associa-
tion Bill.

An Act to incorporate the Elgin Association for the settlement and moral improvement of the colored population of Canada.

Jurors, Juries,
and Inquests
(U.C.) Bill.

An Act for the consolidation and amendment of the Laws relative to Jurors, Juries and Inquests in that part of this Province called Upper Canada.

Officers of
Justice (L.C.)
Salaries Bill.

An Act to assign fixed annual Salaries to certain Officers of Justice in Lower Canada, and to form a Special Fund out of the salaries, fees, emoluments, and pecuniary profits attached to their offices.

County Courts
(U.C.) Bill.

An Act to alter and amend the Act regulating the practice of the County Courts in Upper Canada, and to extend the Jurisdiction thereof.

Court of
Chancery Bill.

An Act for the more effectual administration of Justice in the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada.

Montreal Har-
bour and Lake
St. Peter Bill.

An Act to amend the Acts for the improvement of the Harbour of Montreal, and to provide for the improvement of the navigation of the River Saint Lawrence within the Port of Montreal.

Actions of Eject-
ment (U.C.) Bill.

An Act to alter and amend the practice and proceedings in Actions of Ejectment in Upper Canada.

Great Western
Branch Rail-
road Bill.

An Act to empower the Great Western Railroad Company to make a branch Railroad to the Town of Galt.

Quebec Fire
Sufferers' Re-
lief Bill.

An Act further to amend the Act for granting relief to the Sufferers by the Fires at Quebec.

Bill relating to
certain Roads
and Bridges.

An Act to make better provision with regard to the repairing of Roads within the limits of incorporated Cities and Towns, and of Roads and Bridges which having been under the control of the Commissioners of Public

Works may hereafter be released from such control.

Law Study
Bill.

An Act to facilitate and encourage the Study of the Law in this Province.

Board of Agricul-
ture (U.C.) Bill.

An Act to establish a Board of Agriculture in Upper Canada.

Bytown and
Prescott Rail-
road Bill.

An Act for the incorporation of a Company to construct a Railroad between Bytown and Prescott.

Cemetery
Companies
(U.C.) Bill.

An Act to authorize the formation of Companies for the establishment and management of Cemeteries in Upper Canada.

Dorchester
Bridge Bill.

An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Quebec Turnpike Road Trustees to acquire Dorchester Bridge, and to make certain Roads.

Municipal Laws
(L.C.) Bill.

An Act to amend the Municipal Law of Lower Canada.

Building So-
cieties (U.
C.) Bill.

An Act to amend the Act to encourage the establishment of certain Societies, commonly called Building

(285)

Societies, in that part of the Province of Canada formerly constituting Upper Canada.

Debentures
Bill.

An Act for raising on the Credit of the Funds therein mentioned, certain sums required for the Public Service.

Municipal
Corporations
(U.C.) Amend-
ment Bill.

An Act for correcting certain errors and omissions in the Act of the Parliament of this Province passed in the last Session thereof, intituled, "An Act to provide by one general Law for the erection of Municipal Corpora-

tions, and the establishment of Regulations of Police in and for the several Counties, Cities, Towns, Townships, and Villages in Upper Canada," for amending certain of the provisions of the said Act, and making some further provisions for the better accomplishment of the object thereof.

Bill relating
to Protests.

An Act to amend and explain the Acts therein mentioned relative to Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange, and to limit the sum to be allowed for the expenses of noting and protesting Bills and Notes in certain cases under the Act to regulate the damages on Protested Bills of Exchange within this Province.

Tavern Licen-
ses (U.C.) Bill.

An Act to amend the Law relative to Tavern Licenses in Upper Canada.

Public Works
Bill.

An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Public Works of this Province.

Agricultural
Abuses (L.
C.) Bill.

An Act to repeal two certain Acts therein mentioned relating to Agriculture, and to provide for the remedy of abuses prejudicial to Agriculture.

Expiring Laws
Continuation Bill.

An Act to continue for a limited time, the several Acts and Ordinances therein mentioned.

Marriage Li-
cense Fund
(U.C.) Bill.

An Act to repeal the Enactment appropriating the proceeds of that portion of the Marriage License Fund arising in Upper Canada to the support of certain specified Institutions only, and to leave the same at the disposal of Parliament for Upper Canadian purposes generally.

Cobourg Har-
bour Bill.

An Act to vest the Harbour at Cobourg in the Municipality of that Town.

Intemperance
Prevention Bill.

An Act for the more effectual suppression of Intemperance.

Bill relating to
Toronto, Simcoe,
and Lake Huron
Union Railroad.

An Act to enable the Municipal Corporation of the City of Toronto to assist in the construction of the Toronto, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Union Railroad.

Upper Canada
Courts Prac-
tice Bill.

An Act to confirm and give effect to certain Rules and Regulations made by the Judges of Her Majesty's Court of Error and Appeal for Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the powers of the Judges of the Courts of Law and Equity in that part of the Province, and the practice and decisions of certain of those Courts.

Indians (U.C.)
Protection
Bill.

An Act for the protection of the Indians in Upper Canada from imposition, and the property occupied or enjoyed by them from trespass and injury.

Indian Tribes
(L.C.) Pro-
perty Bill.

An Act for the better protection of the Lands and property of the Indians in Lower Canada.

Montreal Trin-
ity House Bill.

An Act to amend the Act relating to the Trinity House at Montreal.

Speaker's Ad-
dress to His
Excellency.

Then the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly addressed His Excellency the Governor General, as followeth:--

May it please Your Excellency,

The Legislative Assembly of Canada have cheerfully granted the Supplies required for the Public Service, as a free gift from Her Majesty's faithful Commons; and we have no doubt that the Vote will be applied with due regard to the objects for which the amount is intended, and to economy and the public resources.

Royal Assent
to Supply Bill.

The Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly then presented the following Money Bill:--

An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums required for defraying certain Expenses of the Civil Government, for the years One thousand eight hundred and forty-nine and One thousand eight hundred and fifty.

To this Bill the Royal Assent was signified in the following words:--

"In Her Majesty's Name, His Excellency the Governor General thanks Her loyal subjects, accepts their benevolence, and assents to this Bill."

His Excell-
ency's Speech.

After which, His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to make the following Speech to both Houses:--

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,

In relieving you for the present from further attendance in Parliament, I desire to offer you my warm acknowledgments for the zeal and diligence with which you have applied yourselves during the course of the Session, to the consideration of many subjects of great importance to the Public welfare.

It will be my study to carry into effect without unnecessary delay the arrangements contemplated in the Imperial and Provincial Acts which have recently passed for transferring to the Colonial Authorities the control and management of the Provincial Post Office.

I am of opinion that an exchange of Products may take place between the several British North American Provinces to a greater extent than has hitherto been the case, with much advantage to these Colonies; and I shall avail myself of the powers conferred on me by the Act which you have passed for the promotion of this important object.

I have had great satisfaction in transmitting to the Secretary of State, to be laid at the foot of the Throne, the Addresses passed during the present Session by either House of the Provincial Parliament, expressive of devoted loyalty to Her Majesty and attachment to the Institutions of the Province.

These Addresses represent, I am confident, the sentiments of the great body of the Canadian People, as truly as those of Parliament.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,

I thank you, in the name of Her Majesty, for the liberality with which you have voted the Supplies which are requisite for the Public Service. I shall deem it to be my duty to apply them with the strictest economy which a due regard to the efficiency of that service and to the maintenance of the Public credit will permit.

Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen,

I congratulate you on the improvement which has taken place in the Revenue, and on the promise of an abundant harvest which seems to be general throughout the Province.

Nature has bestowed on this Province singular facilities for transporting to distant markets its own products and those of other countries, and their extension and development is an object of primary importance to its welfare.

I had therefore much satisfaction in lately visiting, in company with many Members of both Houses of Parliament, a great public work which forms a link in

the chain of water communication extending from the far West through Canada to the Ocean.

The gratification I derived from this visit was enhanced by the opportunity which it afforded for an exhibition of courtesy on the part of the Citizens of a neighboring and friendly Nation.

(286)

I also observe, with satisfaction, the impulse which recent Acts of the Legislature have given to Railway enterprize, and to the construction of plank and macadamized Roads in various parts of the Province.

I trust that on your return to your respective districts you will exert the influence which you so deservedly possess in furtherance of these and other measures of practical utility. By directing the energies of the People of the Province towards the prosecution of objects, in the accomplishment of which they have a common interest, the asperities of party spirit which have exercised at various periods so baneful an effect on its welfare, will, it may be hoped, be mitigated, and its progress in all that constitutes substantial prosperity, with God's blessing, ensured.

Then, the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Council said:--

*Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,*

Parliament
Prorogued.

It is His Excellency the Governor General's will and pleasure that this Provincial Parliament be prorogued until Thursday the nineteenth day of September next, to be then here holden; and this Provincial Parliament is accordingly prorogued until Thursday the nineteenth day of September next.

APPENDIX: 10 AUGUST 1850.

((NOTICE OF MOTION RE: DIFFERENTIAL DUTIES.))

MR. ROBINSON gave notice that he would, at an early day next session, move for leave to bring in a Bill to impose differential duties in favor of all articles imported by the River St. Lawrence into Canada, unless the Government of the United States before that time should give effect to the Act of this Province by passing a similar law for the purpose of establishing to the proposed extent a reciprocity of trade between the two countries.¹

FOOTNOTES: 10 AUGUST 1850.

1. MONTREAL GAZETTE, 15 August 1850.

INDEX

INTRODUCTION

The following Index is divided into two sections: proper names and subjects. The proper name Index is limited to the names of the men who sat in the Canadian Assembly in 1850. This Index therefore excludes the names of all other persons, such as people mentioned in debates, witnesses testifying before the House in Committee of the Whole, or Messengers such as Félix Fortier, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, who at one time or another addressed the House from within the Bar. It also excludes the names of people merely mentioned in the House, such as those whose testimony before Select Committees was reported or referred to in the JOURNALS, and signatories to Petitions presented whose names are noted in connection with various kinds of legislation.

The decision to limit this section of the Index to members of the Assembly was made necessary by the fact that in 1850 the other names number in the thousands, so that their sheer bulk makes it impossible to include them. In addition, every piece of legislation or testimony with which these names are associated is always indexed under subject references. To summarize, the proper name Index refers to every occasion when a member proposed or seconded a motion or resolution, or brought up a petition; it refers to every speech he delivered during debates, and to every other time he addressed the House or took the chair of the House in Committee of the Whole. Only individual votes are excluded because divisions rightfully belong with the legislation they pertain to, and all legislation is included in the subject Index.

The subject Index is based on the Index to the JOURNALS. However, it has been modified, corrected and expanded to render it more useful and complete. In particular, the subjects of all the legislative events reported in the daily Appendices are included in the Index. This Index provides more than a subject analysis of parliamentary events. It also indicates the passage of each particular item through the various stages of the legislative process. It is thus a parliamentary subject Index.

The entries in this Index contain double sets of numbers whenever this is appropriate. One set is contained within parentheses, the other is not. All numbers within parentheses refer to pages in the JOURNALS. All other numbers refer to pages in this Volume. When something is mentioned in the JOURNALS it will be indexed with a double reference. Subjects mentioned only in reconstructed material will be indicated by a single page number.

SECTION I: PROPER NAMES

A

Armstrong, David Morrison, 885, 937, 949, 965, 985, 1068, 1138, 1145, 1157, 1290-1291, 1320, 1335, 1336, 1414, 1475, 1476, 1479.

B

Badgley, William, 888, 901, 912, 914, 917, 922, 924, 937, 943, 964, 988, 994, 1068, 1090-1091, 1111, 1119-1120, 1139, 1141, 1250, 1253, 1254-1255, 1260, 1261, 1299, 1317, 1332, 1340, 1341, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1368, 1396, 1397, 1403, 1405, 1414, 1433, 1446, 1449, 1472, 1485, 1489, 1551, 1554, 1580, 1582, 1590, 1606, 1614.

Baldwin, Robert, 873, 885, 886, 887, 888, 919, 920, 933, 938, 941, 942, 943, 946, 957, 962, 990, 997, 1003, 1004, 1016, 1018, 1033, 1035, 1042, 1043, 1052, 1057-1058, 1058, 1059, 1062, 1062-1063, 1070, 1073, 1084, 1112, 1113, 1140-1141, 1141, 1143, 1144, 1149, 1176, 1187, 1191, 1199, 1201, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1229, 1253, 1253-1254, 1255, 1259, 1272, 1282-1283, 1289-1290, 1292, 1294, 1298, 1299, 1307, 1308, 1325, 1344, 1350, 1355, 1357, 1379, 1384, 1386, 1388-1389, 1389, 1403, 1407, 1425, 1428, 1456, 1466, 1467, 1480, 1508, 1511, 1517, 1529, 1554, 1562, 1564, 1566, 1573, 1577, 1578, 1597, 1597-1598, 1607.

Bell, Robert, 993, 1004, 1034, 1272, 1370, 1400, 1404, 1415, 1436.

Boulton, Henry John, 882, 887?, 893?, 894, 894-895, 895, 900?, 902, 904, 915, 918, 944, 945, 948, 949, 950, 960, 975, 976, 976-977, 977, 985, 988, 997, 1016, 1043-1044, 1044, 1046-1049, 1049-1052, 1052, 1052-1056, 1058?, 1058, 1062, 1069, 1084, 1093, 1110, 1112-1113, 1113, 1114, 1122, 1160, 1162, 1168, 1175, 1176, 1188, 1223-1224, 1224, 1236, 1255, 1256-1257, 1261, 1262, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1284, 1293, 1338, 1339, 1343, 1345, 1356, 1365, 1369, 1377, 1385, 1387, 1393, 1394, 1406, 1425, 1433, 1440, 1443, 1451, 1455, 1462, 1465, 1467, 1499, 1501, 1513, 1518, 1522, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1551, 1552, 1553, 1554, 1562, 1575-1576, 1576, 1580, 1588, 1605, 1616.

Boulton, William Henry, 879, 881, 882, 882-883, 887, 887?, 888, 890, 890-892, 893?, 900?, 901, 902, 903, 920, 925, 933, 937, 942, 963-964, 964, 965, 966, 967, 984, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1013-1014, 1017, 1018, 1023, 1024, 1058?, 1074, 1080-1081, 1081-1082, 1090, 1092, 1099, 1101, 1114, 1157, 1174, 1191, 1230, 1236, 1239-1240, 1240, 1255-1256, 1274, 1284, 1285, 1290, 1291, 1298, 1311, 1312, 1350, 1366, 1370, 1372, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1393, 1394, 1410, 1456, 1461, 1513, 1518, 1519, 1524, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1555, 1573, 1576-1577, 1583, 1597, 1598, 1619.

Bouthillier, Thomas, 885, 1017, 1202, 1213, 1335, 1476, 1477, 1489.

Burritt, Read, 1316, 1319, 1331, 1369, 1373, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1513, 1520.

C

Cameron, John Hillyard, 940, 944, 945, 964, 994, 1002, 1006, 1014-1015, 1016, 1138, 1143, 1173, 1199, 1201?, 1203, 1224, 1224?, 1233, 1242, 1254, 1259-1260, 1261, 1276, 1318, 1343, 1371, 1373, 1384, 1404, 1413, 1444, 1479, 1481, 1512, 1517, 1517-1518, 1559, 1578-1579, 1579.

Cameron, Malcolm, 874, 879, 1070, 1201?, 1213, 1224?, 1233-1234, 1235, 1272, 1274, 1288, 1298, 1317, 1338, 1339, 1342, 1369, 1398, 1399, 1406, 1407, 1410, 1414, 1415, 1420, 1423, 1427, 1433, 1436, 1444, 1462, 1472, 1484, 1486, 1489, 1499, 1512, 1514, 1563, 1568, 1573, 1599, 1604, 1616, 1618, 1619.

Cartier, George Etienne, 898, 898-899, 919, 922, 965, 987, 988, 1138, 1146, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1183, 1203, 1222, 1322, 1341, 1343, 1347, 1356, 1372, 1378, 1479, 1480, 1495, 1512, 1597.

Cauchon, Joseph Edouard, 896-897, 923, 924, 950, 963, 965, 976, 986, 1111, 1124, 1138, 1240, 1275, 1323, 1327, 1335, 1336, 1353, 1410, 1437, 1444, 1451, 1457, 1462, 1465, 1480, 1484, 1529, 1531, 1561, 1577, 1596.

Cayley, William, 940, 974-975, 1020, 1022-1023, 1024, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1083, 1085, 1112, 1113, 1122, 1226, 1230, 1255, 1294, 1355, 1373, 1388, 1389, 1410, 1428, 1551-1552, 1554, 1555, 1561, 1579, 1580.

Chabot, Jean, 889-890, 890, 916, 918, 924, 1068, 1139, 1192, 1321, 1331, 1514, 1551, 1601.

Chauveau, Pierre Joseph Olivier, 884, 914, 918, 919, 941, 986, 1001, 1019, 1031, 1041-1042, 1057, 1139, 1149, 1185, 1272, 1305, 1306, 1323, 1327, 1347, 1348, 1372, 1455, 1465, 1466, 1476, 1486, 1487, 1527, 1528, 1550, 1570, 1570-1571, 1571, 1577-1578, 1591, 1598, 1601, 1616, 1618.

Christie, Robert, 888, 912, 916, 916-917, 917, 918, 923, 924, 957, 1060, 1061, 1061-1062, 1097, 1124, 1142, 1149-1150, 1150, 1185, 1188, 1293-1294, 1294, 1298, 1338, 1372, 1387, 1402, 1403, 1420, 1429, 1450, 1455, 1476, 1515, 1518, 1527, 1528, 1546, 1549, 1550.

Crysler, John Pliny, 926, 1413, 1453, 1568, 1569, 1589.

Cuthbert, William, 886, 887.

D

Davignon, Pierre, 1327, 1340.

DeWitt, Jacob, 873, 888, 916, 918, 931, 960, 969, 974, 977, 984, 995, 1006, 1010, 1031, 1033, 1038, 1039, 1060, 1099, 1100, 1145, 1155, 1162, 1175, 1186, 1198, 1205, 1206, 1216, 1257, 1265, 1294, 1298, 1308, 1312, 1336, 1337, 1342, 1343, 1348, 1353, 1366, 1398, 1411, 1424, 1466, 1470, 1487, 1519, 1550, 1591, 1600.

Dickson, Walter Hamilton, 1344, 1377, 1410, 1460, 1512, 1556, 1559, 1607, 1614, 1615.

Drummond, Lewis Thomas, 885, 933, 949, 967-968, 987, 988, 996, 1024, 1034, 1133, 1141, 1187, 1198, 1201-1202, 1220, 1250, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1276, 1320, 1322, 1323, 1331, 1404, 1408, 1410, 1415, 1432, 1435, 1440, 1442, 1456, 1457, 1467, 1476, 1477, 1483, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1492, 1493, 1571, 1607.

Duchesnay, Antoine Juchereau, 915.

Dumas, Norbert, 922, 1186-1187, 1251, 1320, 1331, 1332, 1334, 1356, 1366, 1373, 1469, 1477.

E

Egan, John, 887.

F

Fergusson, Adam Johnston, 984, 1063, 1155, 1228, 1272, 1369, 1400, 1403, 1407, 1428, 1478, 1527, 1529.

Flint, Billa, 955, 960, 994, 1032, 1033, 1061, 1063, 1144, 1145, 1185, 1197-1198, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1213, 1221, 1228, 1238, 1336, 1338, 1343, 1344, 1359, 1406, 1415, 1428, 1429, 1456, 1460, 1469, 1477, 1480, 1484, 1493, 1495, 1527, 1530-1531, 1568, 1599, 1600.

Fortier, Thomas, 929, 942, 977, 978, 1133, 1137, 1158, 1236, 1309, 1319, 1331, 1339, 1356, 1369, 1414, 1444, 1496, 1518, 1519, 1596.

Fournier, Charles François, 943, 1328, 1377, 1443, 1477, 1487, 1495, 1514.

Fourquin dit Lèveillé, Michel, 1368, 1386.

G

Gugy, Bartholomew Conrad Augustus, 875, 886, 902, 921, 932, 975, 1184, 1185-1186, 1275, 1280, 1281, 1332, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1389, 1402, 1410, 1420, 1451, 1452, 1455, 1459, 1480, 1508, 1519, 1527, 1528, 1546, 1570, 1571, 1578, 1585, 1589, 1597, 1600, 1601, 1616.

Guillet, Louis, 1487, 1489.

H

Hall, James, 912, 984, 1137, 1155, 1319, 1364, 1375, 1378, 1456, 1498.

Hincks, Francis, 873, 874, 879, 881, 882, 885, 886, 900, 900-901, 902, 904, 916, 917, 917-918, 918, 918-919, 919, 930, 939-940, 940, 941, 943-944, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 950, 963, 964, 965-966, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970-971, 975, 984, 991, 996, 997, 998, 1007, 1007-1008, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1012, 1012-1013, 1015-1016, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1024, 1033, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1038-1039, 1040, 1042, 1052, 1061, 1073, 1079, 1085, 1085-1087, 1087, 1087-1090, 1090, 1092, 1109, 1110, 1110-1111, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1113-1114, 1114, 1115, 1116-1117, 1117, 1118, 1118-1119, 1122, 1123, 1123-1124, 1125, 1149, 1151, 1156, 1158, 1159, 1160-1161, 1161, 1162, 1164, 1165, 1165-1166, 1166, 1167, 1167-1168, 1169, 1172, 1172-1173, 1173, 1174, 1176, 1188-1189, 1190-1191, 1192, 1203, 1204, 1213, 1220, 1225, 1225-1226, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1232, 1234-1235, 1235, 1237-1238, 1243, 1252, 1255, 1256, 1260-1261, 1261, 1263, 1266, 1285, 1286, 1287-1288, 1298, 1308, 1309, 1313, 1325, 1326, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1360, 1366, 1383, 1387, 1387-1388, 1389, 1389-1390, 1393, 1394, 1408, 1409, 1410, 1418, 1423, 1425, 1430, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1449, 1460, 1462, 1464, 1467, 1475, 1495, 1506, 1507-1508, 1508, 1526, 1527, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1545-1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1552, 1555, 1561, 1563, 1564, 1572, 1572-1573, 1573, 1576, 1582, 1584, 1588, 1591, 1602, 1610, 1614.

Holmes, Benjamin, 881, 886, 896, 897, 915, 918, 921, 923, 984, 1002, 1006, 1008, 1023, 1031, 1034, 1091-1092, 1093, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1134, 1137, 1204, 1205, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1276, 1321, 1331, 1338, 1339, 1344, 1356, 1357, 1373, 1374, 1377, 1405, 1410, 1415, 1451.

Hopkins, Caleb, 895, 902, 912, 920, 985, 1097, 1108, 1175, 1370, 1385, 1398, 1444, 1459, 1513, 1543, 1544, 1551, 1567, 1576, 1580, 1620-1622.

J

Jobin, André, 937, 938, 1186, 1435, 1454, 1496, 1531.

Johnson, Thomas, 912, 964, 986, 1098, 1099, 1137, 1173, 1263, 1338, 1466, 1467, 1490, 1496, 1514, 1532, 1578, 1580.

L

Lacoste, Louis, 922, 994, 1359, 1367.

Lafontaine, Louis Hippolyte, 885, 887, 887-888, 901, 918, 932, 933, 937, 942, 942-943, 943, 955, 964, 976, 988, 989, 1003, 1022, 1024, 1134, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1155, 1157, 1158, 1163, 1220, 1240, 1240-1241, 1252, 1263, 1274, 1275, 1275-1276, 1306, 1389, 1408, 1416, 1433, 1495, 1551, 1554, 1569, 1579-1580, 1583, 1588.

Laterrière, Marc Pascal de Sales, 918, 996, 1137, 1138, 1188, 1203, 1414, 1464.

Laurin, Joseph, 922, 986, 996, 996-997, 997, 1017, 1125, 1155, 1205, 1222, 1285, 1312, 1327, 1328, 1377, 1437, 1443, 1445, 1453, 1460, 1462, 1464, 1465, 1470, 1477, 1495, 1496, 1511, 1514.

Lemieux, François, 888, 914, 916, 1002, 1068, 1108, 1164, 1175, 1183, 1229, 1236, 1263, 1264, 1342, 1350, 1372, 1455, 1499, 1514, 1526, 1591, 1598.

Lyon, George Byron, 975, 984, 1321, 1331, 1336, 1356, 1367, 1413, 1420, 1476, 1488, 1496, 1512, 1517, 1523, 1529, 1579, 1582, 1601.

M

Macdonald, John Alexander, 887, 1158, 1183, 1213?, 1237, 1242-1243, 1243, 1276, 1309, 1383, 1398, 1399, 1400, 1405, 1406, 1414, 1428, 1460, 1467, 1468, 1472, 1476, 1477, 1507, 1508-1509, 1509, 1510, 1520, 1550, 1573, 1578, 1580, 1581, 1589, 1599.

Macdonald, John Sandfield, 887, 945, 946, 947, 950, 961, 963, 965, 1092, 1092-1093, 1093, 1138, 1144, 1167, 1201, 1213?, 1250, 1288, 1292-1293, 1306, 1334, 1343, 1367, 1386, 1406, 1410, 1467, 1509, 1511, 1529, 1564, 1571.

MacNab, Allan Napier, 874-875, 875, 885-886, 887, 888, 972, 975, 976, 987, 987-988, 990, 997, 1001, 1019, 1023-1024, 1024, 1097, 1112, 1114, 1138, 1156, 1251, 1258, 1260, 1266, 1281, 1305, 1305-1306, 1306, 1307, 1325, 1326, 1384, 1409, 1409-1410, 1410, 1425, 1428, 1433, 1450, 1451, 1459, 1460, 1465-1466, 1476, 1492, 1509, 1510, 1512, 1523, 1547-1548, 1549, 1562, 1563, 1573, 1580, 1591, 1606, 1615.

Malloch, Edward, 880, 903, 912, 915, 923, 950, 978, 984, 987, 1002, 1126, 1147, 1163, 1236, 1265, 1285, 1294, 1316, 1337, 1345, 1346, 1348, 1359, 1372, 1393, 1394, 1400, 1424, 1437, 1463, 1466, 1478, 1490, 1491, 1492, 1493, 1532, 1562, 1565, 1574, 1582.

Marquis, Pierre Canac dit, 1318, 1327.

McConnell, John, 921, 1202-1203, 1321, 1333, 1334.

McFarland, Duncan, 915, 960, 984, 995, 1004, 1060, 1133, 1147, 1163, 1200, 1221, 1262, 1272, 1308, 1317, 1326, 1327, 1329, 1353, 1394, 1405, 1478, 1483, 1484, 1486, 1487, 1512, 1518, 1562, 1564, 1571, 1614.

McLean, Alexander, 880, 1031, 1037, 1125, 1228, 1273, 1311, 1369, 1490, 1511, 1514, 1571.

Merritt, William Hamilton, 886, 893, 893-894, 894, 895, 937, 955, 984, 997, 1005-1006, 1006, 1006-1007, 1009, 1010, 1018, 1020-1021, 1032, 1033, 1123, 1160, 1175, 1199, 1202, 1204-1205, 1226, 1230-1231, 1231, 1232, 1235-1236,

1237, 1238-1239, 1326, 1370, 1398, 1408, 1410, 1432, 1449, 1464, 1465, 1478, 1485- 1486, 1486, 1522, 1578, 1597.

Méthot, François Xavier, 897, 912, 916, 923, 986, 1134, 1223, 1225, 1378, 1446, 1526, 1529.

Meyers, Adam Henry, 1147, 1163, 1350, 1376, 1453.

Mongenais, Jean Baptiste, 1001, 1068, 1146, 1204, 1205, 1305, 1365, 1378, 1384.

Morin, Augustin Norbert, 886, 887, 890, 912, 937, 949, 955, 969, 988, 996, 997, 1024, 1044, 1062, 1070, 1084, 1148, 1159, 1183, 1206, 1261, 1281, 1291, 1293, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1326, 1342, 1350, 1378, 1387, 1430, 1438, 1451, 1462, 1472, 1492, 1495, 1506, 1520, 1522, 1527, 1578, 1585, 1597, 1604, 1615, 1618, 1619, 1622, 1631-1632, 1632, 1633.

Morrison, Joseph Curran, 920, 965, 975, 977, 985, 1036, 1185, 1323, 1416, 1423, 1428, 1460, 1487, 1514, 1559.

N

Nelson, Wolfred, 888-889, 944, 949, 950, 963, 969, 978, 1010, 1017, 1099, 1365, 1410, 1451, 1459, 1465, 1468.

Notman, William, 985, 1018, 1019, 1024, 1079, 1136, 1151, 1201, 1298, 1370, 1373, 1374, 1403, 1420, 1478, 1496, 1522, 1623.

P

Papineau, Louis Joseph, 883-884, 892-893, 902, 922, 972-973, 974, 1079-1080, 1115-1116, 1133, 1140, 1146, 1157, 1187.

Perry, Peter, 887, 1068, 1093-1097, 1120-1121, 1143, 1159, 1166, 1166-1167, 1167, 1174, 1174-1175, 1190, 1191, 1203, 1226, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1257-1258, 1263, 1277-1279, 1279, 1280, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1291, 1291-1292, 1387, 1394, 1398, 1399, 1406, 1427, 1530, 1532, 1563, 1577, 1596, 1598, 1620-1622.

Polette, Antoine, 987, 1156, 1251, 1339, 1413, 1468, 1590.

Price, James Hervey, 875, 879, 915, 920, 925, 941, 961, 966, 984, 996, 1020, 1033, 1034-1035, 1044, 1044-1045, 1061, 1063, 1068, 1081, 1114, 1158, 1161, 1162, 1192, 1213, 1222, 1227, 1252, 1299, 1309, 1330, 1345, 1355, 1357, 1366, 1384, 1387, 1405, 1408, 1416, 1423, 1432, 1436, 1462, 1467, 1506, 1526, 1527, 1566, 1572, 1598, 1600, 1622, 1622-1623, 1623.

Prince, John, 938, 940, 941, 945, 947, 947-948, 949, 957, 988, 990, 996, 1001, 1011, 1033, 1039, 1057, 1061, 1084, 1084-1085, 1097, 1122-1123, 1123, 1125, 1142, 1143-1144, 1150, 1162, 1168-1169, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1187-1188, 1191, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1225, 1231, 1252, 1259, 1263, 1274-1275, 1275, 1276, 1279, 1281, 1284, 1288-1289, 1289, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1390, 1394, 1403, 1409, 1410, 1428, 1445, 1450, 1450-1451, 1452, 1476, 1484, 1487, 1495, 1499, 1501, 1508, 1511, 1515, 1519, 1530, 1544, 1545, 1548, 1550, 1552, 1563, 1568, 1599.

R

Richards, William Buell, 894, 899-900, 944, 948, 948-949, 950, 964, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1042, 1059-1060, 1060, 1083-1084, 1121, 1124, 1126, 1145, 1159, 1174, 1191, 1192, 1199, 1202, 1222, 1227, 1228, 1250, 1253, 1258, 1264, 1284-1285, 1306, 1323, 1339, 1346, 1353, 1357, 1359, 1410, 1415, 1433, 1443, 1457, 1479-1480, 1485, 1493, 1509, 1512, 1513, 1530-1531, 1554, 1556, 1579, 1599.

Robinson, William Benjamin, 880, 881, 897, 897-898, 898, 902, 914, 920, 931, 937,

941, 960, 1006, 1007, 1008-1009, 1019, 1090, 1160, 1183, 1184, 1186, 1213, 1216, 1221, 1228, 1229, 1238, 1263, 1275, 1276, 1281, 1366, 1394, 1403, 1405, 1410, 1414, 1415, 1443, 1449, 1484, 1554, 1565, 1572, 1573, 1577, 1581, 1588, 1598, 1619, 1634.

Ross, Dunbar, 875, 955, 965, 971, 973, 984, 986, 1002, 1016, 1034, 1333, 1369, 1379, 1423, 1434, 1457, 1466, 1476, 1499, 1561, 1562, 1568, 1568-1569, 1571.

S

Sanborn, John Sewell, 902, 966-967, 1136, 1201, 1257, 1272, 1342, 1358.

Sauvageau, Tancrède, 984, 1272, 1323, 1339, 1350, 1353, 1369, 1600.

Scott, John, 887, 1074, 1137, 1285, 1309, 1330, 1374, 1410, 1476, 1512, 1546, 1598.

Scott, William Henry, 926, 995, 1002, 1109, 1122, 1125, 1138, 1156, 1156-1157, 1157, 1163, 1322, 1337, 1409, 1415, 1424, 1468, 1469, 1475, 1490, 1491.

Seymour, Benjamin, 920, 944, 1032, 1038, 1079, 1113, 1122, 1158, 1370, 1449, 1546, 1548, 1552.

Sherwood, George, 882?, 885?, 1008?, 1018-1019?, 1031, 1045-1046, 1084, 1110?, 1118?, 1156, 1164, 1172?, 1173, 1200-1201?, 1237?, 1262, 1263?, 1284, 1334, 1335, 1348?, 1413, 1460, 1519, 1529, 1548, 1549?, 1578, 1601.

Sherwood, Henry, 879, 882?, 885?, 920, 945-946, 946, 946-947, 947, 962, 968, 968-969, 969, 969-970, 988, 990, 1008?, 1009, 1009-1010, 1011-1012, 1018-1019?, 1021-1022, 1039-1040, 1041, 1061, 1062, 1068, 1082-1083, 1085, 1087, 1108, 1110, 1110?, 1114, 1115, 1118?, 1124, 1125, 1143, 1145, 1149, 1150, 1150-1151, 1151, 1155, 1158, 1169, 1169-1172, 1172, 1172?, 1176, 1186, 1200-1201?, 1207, 1231, 1231-1232, 1232, 1232-1233, 1233, 1237?, 1239, 1240, 1256, 1258-1259, 1263?, 1275, 1289, 1305, 1306, 1313, 1317, 1326, 1343, 1348?, 1353, 1389, 1393, 1428, 1440, 1451, 1464, 1464-1465, 1472, 1492, 1530, 1544, 1545, 1548, 1549?, 1553, 1553-1554, 1554, 1562, 1599, 1601, 1608, 1614, 1616.

Smith, Harmanus, 887?, 944?, 1310, 1411, 1516.

Smith, Henry, 887?, 944?, 944, 948, 961-962, 992, 1037, 1041, 1100, 1138, 1139-1140, 1144-1145, 1221, 1225, 1241-1242, 1253, 1276, 1281-1282, 1317, 1325, 1327, 1338, 1369, 1374, 1377, 1378, 1398, 1399, 1405, 1420, 1429, 1446, 1476, 1478, 1484, 1499, 1508, 1510, 1517, 1523, 1530, 1544, 1550, 1555, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1577, 1583, 1602.

Smith, James, 963, 964, 994, 1019-1020, 1042, 1077-1078, 1079, 1098, 1099, 1121-1122, 1122, 1124, 1144, 1164-1165, 1165, 1166, 1227-1228, 1285, 1305, 1323, 1335, 1423, 1512.

Stevenson, David Barker, 881, 915, 944, 1115, 1174, 1188, 1308, 1311, 1328, 1334, 1347, 1404, 1420, 1449.

T

Taché, Etienne Paschal, 912, 919, 955, 1068, 1350, 1367, 1396, 1397, 1469, 1487, 1490, 1492, 1564, 1571, 1597.

Thompson, David, 918, 925, 933, 961, 965, 966, 1157, 1165, 1166, 1172, 1173, 1186, 1200, 1424, 1459, 1559, 1562, 1563, 1573, 1607, 1619.

V

Viger, Louis Michel, 922, 1007, 1332, 1348, 1367, 1614.

W

Watts, Robert Nugent, 916, 919, 941, 1002, 1138, 1149, 1155, 1305, 1309, 1312, 1323, 1326, 1341, 1356, 1364, 1367, 1385, 1451, 1455, 1485, 1512.

Wilson, John, 920, 946, 964, 966, 971-972, 972, 975, 975-976, 995, 1033, 1068, 1070, 1139, 1143, 1230, 1253, 1350, 1355, 1365, 1375, 1413, 1414, 1422, 1429, 1443, 1509, 1512, 1519, 1566-1567, 1568, 1579, 1583, 1590, 1596, 1614, 1615, 1619.

SECTION II: SUBJECTS

A.

ABSENCE, LEAVE OF:--Vide Members.

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:--Laid before the House, relative to:

1. Report from the Librarian, on the state of the Library. Ordered by Standing Order. Presented by Mr. Speaker, (6) 33. Vide also Accounts And Papers, (2.)
2. Copy of circular letter addressed by Mr. Speaker to certain official personages, relative to the destruction of the Parliamentary Libraries, --together with letters, in reply, from the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Speakers of the Legislative Councils of Prince Edward's Island, and New Brunswick, and of the Assembly of Nova Scotia, and from various authorities in the United States. Ordered by Mr. Speaker. Presented, (6-8) 33-37. Vide also Accounts And Papers, (1.)
3. Statement of Queen's Bench Writs of Mesne Process and execution issued throughout Upper Canada in 1849, with the judgments therein, and the number of records passing; also, charges made by the Clerks of Assize for criminal business in 1849; also, Return of Writs, Verdicts, and Judgments, in the District Courts, in 1849, with the emoluments of the Clerks therein. Ordered by Address, (9-10) 50. Presented, (272) 1597-1598.
4. Montreal Trinity House's accounts for 1849. Ordered by Act. Presented, (16) 116.
5. Quebec Trinity House's accounts for 1849. Ordered by Act. Presented, (16) 116.
6. Accounts of Trustees, of Montreal Turnpike Roads, from 1st December, 1848, to 31st December, 1849. Ordered by Act. Presented, (16) 116.
7. Statement of affairs, and list of Shareholders of Sherbrooke Cotton Factory. Ordered by Act 8 Vic., cap. 91. Presented, (20) 212.
8. Statement of affairs of Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Company. Ordered by Act. Presented, (20) 212.
9. Statement of affairs of Montreal City and District Savings Bank. Ordered by Act. Presented, (21) 212. Vide also Accounts And Papers, (34, 35, 67, 71, 72, 73, 74, 76, 78, 80.)
10. Reports from Agricultural Societies, in Upper and Lower Canada. Ordered by Act. Presented, (21) 212.
11. Reports and Returns from L'Academie Industrielle de St. Laurent; Communauté des Soeurs de Ste. Croix; Canada Baptist Missionary Society; Bytown College; Friends' Seminary, West Lake, Prince Edward; Kingston Hospital; and Toronto Hospital. Ordered by Acts. Presented, (21) 212.
12. Statement of real and personal estate belonging to the Toronto Mechanics' Institute. Ordered by a Member. Presented, (31) 310.
13. Accounts of the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads, for 1848 and 1849, and copies of their proceedings, and of all correspondence relative to the purchase of Dorchester Bridge, and the management of the Roads. Ordered by Address, (32) 312. Presented, (127-128) 1033, (143) 1158.
14. Return of Justices of the Peace for the District of Quebec who have made Returns of the Fines imposed by them since 1st January, 1847. Ordered by Address, (32) 312. Presented, (74) 647.
15. Three Despatches from the Colonial Secretary, relative to the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, in London, in 1851. Ordered by Message.

- Presented, (32) 314. Referred, (42) 384. Report, (72) 614. Printed, (90) 762.
16. Public accounts for 1849. Ordered by Command of His Excellency. Presented, (32) 314. Referred, (51) 440. Printed, (213) 1429. Vide Public Accounts.
 17. Registrar's Report of Bonds and Securities. Ordered by Command of His Excellency. Presented, (32) 314.
 18. Return of expense incurred for Stationery for the various Public Departments. Ordered by Address, (33) 315. Presented, (114) 930.
 19. Return of the Toronto Harbour Dues collected in 1849, and Statement shewing the balance remaining due to the Government on account of sum advanced for constructing the Queen's Wharf. Ordered by Address, (33) 315-316. Presented, (98) 846.
 20. Statement of moneys received and expended by the Commissioners for erecting the Lunatic Asylum at Toronto. Ordered by Address, (33) 320-321. Presented, (75) 648, 649-650. Vide also Accounts And Papers, (39, 66.)
 21. Statement of affairs of Montreal and Lachine Railroad Company. Ordered by Act. Presented, (34) 333.
 22. Statement of property of Montreal Mechanics' Institute. Ordered by Act 8 Vic., cap. 93. Presented, (34) 333.
 23. Correspondence between His Excellency and the Colonial Secretary, respecting the proposed appointment of Mr. J. G. Mackenzie as Portuguese Consul at Montreal. Ordered by Address, (38) 345. Presented, (47-48) 420-421.
 24. Correspondence between the Executive Government and the Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, and others, respecting the School Bill, and Education generally. Ordered by Address, (38) 346-349. Presented; Printed, (47) 410-411. Vide also Accounts And Papers (44, 77.)
 25. Despatches, &c., relative to the exemption from Duty of certain articles imported for the Gaspé Fisheries, necessary for carrying on the same. Ordered by Address, (41) 383-384. Presented, (78-80) 680-684. Printed, (90) 762. Referred to a Committee of the whole, (109) 916-919. Vide Gaspé Fisheries.
 26. Particulars in detail of the advances made to various persons on account of the Quebec Fire loans, and the expenses attending the same, &c. Ordered by Address, (41-42) 384. Presented; Printed, (153) 1220.
 27. Report of the Commissioners appointed under 12 Vic., cap. 58, with a Return of the claims filed before them, and their remarks thereon; also, a copy of the Commission appointing the Commissioners, and the amount paid them as compensation and expenses concerning the Rebellion Losses, in Lower Canada. Ordered by Address, (44) 401. Presented, (268) 1588. Printed, (276) 1608. Vide also Accounts And Papers, (30.)
 28. Statement of affairs of Guelph and Arthur Road Company. Ordered by Act 10 & 11 Vic., cap. 91. Presented, (45) 407.
 29. Return of Queen's Counsel employed since the Union, and the sums paid them; with the names of the Crown Officers and Crown Counsel who have attended the Circuit. Ordered by Address, (48) 422-423. Presented, (272-273) 1597-1598.
 30. Despatches between His Excellency and the Colonial Secretary, relative to the Bill for the payment of the Rebellion Losses. Ordered by Address, (48-49) 423. Presented, (90) 763. Vide also Accounts And Papers, (27.)
 31. Copy of the Orders of the Court of Chancery of Upper Canada, recently promulgated. Ordered by Message. Presented, (51) 440.

32. Trade returns for 1849. Ordered by Command of His Excellency. Presented, (54) 461.
33. Statement of affairs of St. Lawrence Inland Marine Assurance Company. Ordered by Act. Presented, (58-59) 500. Vide also Accounts And Papers, (42, 58.)
34. Statement of affairs of Quebec Provident and Savings Bank. Ordered by Act. Presented, (58-59) 500. Vide also Accounts And Papers, (9, 35, 67, 71, 72, 73, 74, 76, 78, 80.)
35. Statement of affairs of La Banque du Peuple. Ordered by Act. Presented, (58-59) 500. Vide also Accounts And Papers, (9, 34, 67, 71, 72, 73, 74, 76, 78, 80.)
36. Assessment returns for the several Districts in Upper Canada, for 1849. Ordered by Act. Presented, (69) 556.
37. Statement of affairs of Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Company. Ordered by Act 10 Vic., cap. 109. Presented, (69) 593.
38. Return of the Members of the Medical Board of Upper Canada, presented at the quarterly meetings in 1846, 1847, 1848, and 1849. Ordered by Address, (90) 762-763. Presented, (118-119) 957-960.
39. Statement shewing the amount expended in erecting the Lunatic Asylum, at Toronto, and the sum required to complete the same,--the number of paying patients and pauper patients now there,--the annual grants and annual cost for the last five years,--and the number of patients treated. Ordered by Address, (99) 858-860. Presented, (161-163) 1299-1304. Vide also Accounts And Papers, (20, 66.)
40. Report of an exploration by Mr. Blaiklock, of the Territory between Quebec and Lake St. John, with a copy of his Instructions. Ordered by Address, (100) 860. Presented, (161) 1299. Printed, (239) 1501.
41. Correspondence between the Government and the Honorable Louis Joseph Papineau, relative to a sum of money entrusted to him, while at Paris, to procure copies of Documents for the Quebec Literary Society. Ordered by Address, (100) 861. Presented; Printed, (122) 991. Referred, (142-143) 1157-1158. Vide also Accounts And Papers, (60.); Public Accounts.
42. Statement of affairs of Canada Life Assurance Company. Ordered by Act. Presented, (107) 912. Vide also Accounts And Papers, (33, 58.)
43. Statement of the distribution of Provincial Statutes in Upper and Lower Canada, for 1849. Ordered by Act 8 Vic., cap. 68. Presented, (107) 912.
44. Report of the Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada. Ordered by Mr. Speaker. Presented, (107) 912. Printed, (109) 914. Vide also Accounts And Papers, (24, 77.)
45. Reports of Progress of the Geological Survey for 1848-49, and 1849-50. Ordered by Command of His Excellency. Presented, (109) 915. Printed; To be translated by a person appointed for the purpose, (116) 941.
46. Returns of commutations effected within the Censives of Quebec, of the Jesuits' Estates, and of the Seigniory of Lauzon, in 1849 and 1850. Ordered by Command of His Excellency. Presented, (109) 915.
47. Correspondence with the Governments of Canada and New Brunswick relative to the project of a Canal or Railroad between the St. Lawrence and the River St. John, in New Brunswick. Ordered by Address, (110) 919-920. Presented, (137) 1134. Referred, (145) 1184. Vide New Brunswick.
48. Statement shewing the expenses incurred by the Commission of Enquiry into the affairs of King's College,--and the progress made by the Commission. Ordered by Address, (110) 920. Presented, (133) 1073. Printed, (154)

1221. Vide Accounts And Papers, (52.)
49. Statement shewing the population of the various Constituencies intended to be formed under the Bill for increasing the Representation now before the House. Ordered by Address, (110) 920. Presented, (148) 1196.
 50. Papers transmitted to the Government by the Sheriffs of Montreal in reference to the charges against them. Ordered by Address, (110) 921. Presented, (122) 991. Printed, (145) 1185.
 51. Statement of affairs of Streetsville Plank Road Company. Ordered by Act 10 & 11 Vic., cap. 95. Presented, (116) 955.
 52. Return of names of the Medical Students who have attended the Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, Surgery, &c., in King's College, since its commencement. Ordered by Address, (120) 985. Presented, (181) 1350.
 53. Return of the various Loans contracted for in London since the Union, with particulars of the same. Ordered by Address, (120-121) 985-986. Presented, (133) 1073-1074, 1075, 1076.
 54. Correspondence relative to the appointment of Messrs. C. Wetherall, W.K. McCord, R.B. Johnson, and W. Ermatinger, Special Magistrates in Montreal, in 1849, and the organization of the Mounted Police Force; with the Commission under which Messrs. Ermatinger and Johnson were appointed. Ordered by Address, (121) 988-989. Presented, (185-187) 1360-1364. Printed, (188) 1365. Supplementary Return, (209-210) 1418-1420.
 55. Rules framed by the Judges of the Court of Error and Appeal of Upper Canada, under 12 Vic., cap. 63, sec. 41. Ordered by Command of His Excellency. Presented, (126) 1004.
 56. Return of parties holding Timber limits on the Gatineau River, showing the extent of the same, and the Duties collected in 1848 and 1849; also, Return of applications for Timber berths on that River, on ground yet unlicensed, since 1st January, 1849. Ordered by Address, (138-139) 1137. Presented, (205) 1405-1406. Vide also Accounts And Papers, (64.)
 57. Correspondence with the Colonial Office relative to the admission into this Province of foreign reprints of British Copyright Works. Ordered by Address, (143) 1158. Presented, (146-148) 1192-1196. Printed, (154) 1221.
 58. Statement of affairs of British American Fire and Life Assurance Company. Ordered by Act. Presented, (144) 1183. Vide also Accounts And Papers, (33, 42.)
 59. Report of the Commissioners of Public Works, for 1849. Ordered by Act. Presented, (149) 1199. Printed, (154) 1221.
 60. Correspondence and documents relative to Mr. L.J. Papineau's claim for arrears of salary as Speaker of the Assembly of Lower Canada, and the payment of the same. Ordered by Addresses, (165) 1309-1310, (183) 1356. Presented, (215) 1433-1434. Referred to Committee on Public Accounts; Printed, (218-219) 1442-1443. Vide also Accounts And Papers, (41.)
 61. Estimates of the amount required for the expenses of the Civil Government for 1850. Ordered by Message. Presented; Printed, (170-171) 1326-1327. Referred to Committee of Supply, (192) 1375. Vide also Accounts And Papers, (68.); Supply.
 62. Return of amount thereof levied for Schools in Lower Canada. Ordered by Address, (176) 1338. Presented, (208-209) 1416-1417.
 63. Reports of Survey of the St. Maurice River, with Map and Instructions. Ordered by Address, (176) 1339. Presented, (273) 1598.
 64. Correspondence relative to granting to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bytown a tract of land on the Gatineau River, as an Indian Reserve; and relative

to granting Timber limits to T. McGeoy and J. Aumond, on their giving up their alleged rights in Mill Sites on the said River. Ordered by Address, (183) 1355-1356. Presented; Printed, (242) 1506. Vide also Accounts And Papers, (56.)

65. Correspondence since March, 1849, relative to Mr. W.M. Kelly's claim for disbursements made by him while Collector of Customs at Toronto. Ordered by Address, (191) 1373. Presented; Printed, (242) 1506-1507.
66. Copy of the Regulations relative to the admission and discharge of patients at the Lunatic Asylum in Toronto. Ordered by Address, (191) 1373. Presented, (232) 1480-1481. Vide also Accounts And Papers, (20, 39.)
67. Statement of affairs of Hamilton and Gore District Savings Bank. Ordered by Act. Presented, (194) 1378. Vide also Accounts And Papers, (9, 34, 35, 71, 72, 73, 74, 76, 78, 80.)
68. Supplementary Estimate for sum required for service for 1850. Ordered by Message. Presented, (213-214) 1430-1431. Referred to a Committee of the whole, (214) 1431. Vide also Accounts And Papers, (61.)
69. Correspondence with the Imperial Government relative to the payment of the expenses of the removal of the Troops in aid of the Civil Power. Ordered by Address, (215) 1433. Presented; Printed, (215-216) 1434-1435.
70. Account of the Tolls collected on the Trent Bridge in 1849, and in each month up to June, 1850, with the expense of Collection, and the Instructions given to the Collector. Ordered by Address, (223) 1453-1454. Presented, (277-278) 1610-1613.
71. Statement of affairs of the Bank of Upper Canada. Ordered by Act. Presented, (228) 1472. Vide also Accounts And Papers, (9, 34, 35, 67, 72, 73, 74, 76, 78, 80.)
72. Statement of affairs of Commercial Bank of the Midland District. Ordered by Act. Presented, (236) 1495. Vide also Accounts And Papers, (9, 34, 35, 67, 71, 73, 74, 76, 78, 80.)
73. Statement of affairs of Montreal Bank. Ordered by Act. Presented, (250) 1527. Vide also Accounts And Papers, (9, 34, 35, 67, 71, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80.)
74. Statement of affairs of Quebec Bank. Ordered by Act. Presented, (250) 1527. Vide also Accounts And Papers, (9, 34, 35, 67, 71, 72, 73, 76, 78, 80.)
75. Accounts, &c., of the Provincial Penitentiary, for 1849. Ordered by Command of His Excellency. Presented, (263) 1566.
76. Statement of affairs of Gore Bank. Ordered by Act. Presented, (272) 1597. Vide also Accounts And Papers, (9, 34, 35, 67, 71, 72, 73, 74, 78, 80.)
77. Report of the Chief Superintendent of Schools in Upper Canada, for 1849. Ordered by Command of His Excellency. Presented, (274) 1600. Vide also Accounts And Papers, (23, 44.)
78. Statement of affairs of City Bank, Montreal. Ordered by Act. Presented, (274) 1604. Vide also Accounts And Papers, (9, 34, 35, 67, 71, 72, 73, 74, 76, 80.)
79. General Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Province since the Union. Ordered by House, May 29, 1849. Presented; Printed, (274) 1604.
80. Statement of affairs of British North American, Canadian Branches. Ordered by Act. Presented, (279) 1618. Vide also Accounts And Papers, (9, 34, 35, 67, 71, 72, 73, 74, 76, 78.)

ACTIONS:--Bill to amend the Law of Lower Canada as regards the District in which real or mixed Actions may be commenced, presented and read, (139) 1139.
Read second time; Referred, (224) 1455. Reported; Motion, that the Report

be referred back to the Committee, negatived, on division; Bill committed, (250) 1527-1528. Motion, that the Order of the Day be now taken up, negatived, on division, (264-265) 1571. Again, negatived, on division, (269) 1591, (273) 1598.

ADDRESSES:--

1. To Her Majesty:--For an Act to render the Legislative Council elective; And to authorize the Legislature to call a Convention of the People, to establish a Constitution for the Province. Notice of Motion, 301. Motion negatived, on division, (40-41) 365-383.
2. To Her Majesty:--Assuring Her Majesty that the House is deeply sensible of, and grateful for, the advantages derived by the Province from its connexion with Great Britain; Declaring its determination to maintain the same unimpaired, and expressing its decided disapprobation of all such attempts as are now made to disturb the Constitution. Notice of Motion, 639. Ordered, (90-94) 773-795. Motion, for appointment of Committee to draft Address, amended, carried, (94) 795. Address reported; Read second time, (105-106) 880-881. Concurred in, (106) 881-884. Address to His Excellency, praying him to transmit the same; Ordered; Engrossed; Presented by the whole House, (106) 884-885. His Excellency appoints to be attended, (109) 919. House waits on His Excellency with the Address; Answer, (115) 937.
3. To Her Majesty:--For repeal of the Imperial Act relative to the Clergy Reserves, and that the appropriation of the same may be left in the hands of the Provincial Legislature, negatived, on division, (84) 736-737. Again, negatived, on division, (87-88) 748-749.
4. To Her Majesty:--For such an amendment of the Constitution as to secure to the people of Canada the right of legislating on all matters of an internal and social character, negatived, on division, (86-87) 742-747.
5. To Her Majesty:--Praying Her Majesty to recommend to Parliament the repeal of the Imperial Act 3 and 4 Vic., cap. 78, and that authority be granted to the Canadian Legislature to dispose of the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves, subject to certain conditions; Ordered, (88) 751-752. Address reported, (103-105) 875-879. Read second time; Concurred in; Engrossed, (105) 879-880. Address to His Excellency, praying him to transmit the same; Ordered; Engrossed; Presented by the whole House, (105) 880. His Excellency appoints to be attended, (109) 919. House waits on His Excellency with the Address; Answer, (115) 937.
6. To Her Majesty:--To defray the salary of the Governor General from the Imperial Treasury,--or otherwise, to reduce the same; Also, to reduce all salaries over £250,--to withdraw the Attorneys General from the Executive Council, and to abolish the office of Solicitor General, negatived, on division, (222-223) 1450-1453.
7. To His Excellency:--For Reports, papers, and documents relative to the Reserve Bills. Notice of Motion, 21. Motion, negatived, on division, (13-14) 68-71.
8. To His Excellency:--For a Statement of moneys paid to the Secretary-Treasurer of the School Municipalities of Lower Canada. Notice of Motion, 26.
9. To His Excellency:--For correspondence between the Provincial and Imperial Governments, respecting the question of the Clergy Reserves. Notice of Motion, 26-30. Withdrawn Motion, 30.
10. To His Excellency:--For a Return of the number of Queen's Bench Writs of Mesne Process and execution issued throughout Upper Canada, for one year before the establishment of the Court of Common Pleas, and verdicts entered

by the Clerks of Assize, with their charges; Also, similar Returns of Writs, Verdicts, and Judgments, in the several District Courts, with the emoluments of the Clerks thereof, (9-10) 50. Vide Accounts And Papers, (3.)

11. To His Excellency:--In answer to His Excellency's Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Session, (23-24) 262-264. Committee appointed to draft Address; Reported; Read second time; Concurred in; Engrossed; Presented by the whole House, (24-25) 264-266. His Excellency appoints to be attended, (26) 266. House waits on His Excellency with the Address; Reply, (26) 283.
12. To His Excellency:--For copies of certain despatches on the subject of the Indemnity Bill. Notice of Motion, 301.
13. To His Excellency:--For a Statement of the expense incurred in 1849, for Stationery for the Public Departments. Notice of Motion, 301. Motion, (33) 315. Vide Accounts And Papers, (18.)
14. To His Excellency:--For a Return of the Harbour dues collected at Toronto in 1849, and the balance remaining due to the Government on account of the construction of the Queen's Wharf. Notice of Motion, 301. Motion, (33) 315-316. Vide Accounts And Papers, (19.)
15. To His Excellency:--For correspondence between the Government and the Chief Superintendent of Education or other persons, on the subject of the School Bill, or of Education generally. Notice of Motion, 301. Motion, (38) 346-349. Vide Accounts And Papers, (24.)
16. To His Excellency:--For a list of suits brought in the Court of Chancery, Upper Canada, since 1st January, 1840, with particulars of each, and the amount of costs taxed, &c.; Also, a Return of suits brought in the Court of Common Pleas since its erection, (31) 310-311.
17. To His Excellency:--For Accounts of the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads, for 1848 and 1849; Also, correspondence relative to the management of the Roads, and the purchase of Dorchester Bridge, (32) 312. Vide Accounts And Papers, (13.)
18. To His Excellency:--For a Return of the Justices of the Peace for the District of Quebec, who have made Returns of Fines imposed by them since 1st January, 1847, (32) 312. Vide Accounts And Papers, (14.)
19. To His Excellency:--For a survey of Nottawasaga Bay, and a report on the expense of making a commodious harbour at the place; Also, for an examination of Penetanguishene Harbour on Lake Huron, to ascertain the best point of termination for a railroad from Toronto to Lake Huron, negatived, on division, (33) 320.
20. To His Excellency:--For a Statement of all moneys raised in Upper Canada, for the erection and support of the Lunatic Asylum, in Toronto, (33) 320-321. Vide Accounts And Papers, (20, 39, 66.)
21. To His Excellency:--For a survey of Lake Huron. Motion; Withdrawn Motion, 324.
22. To His Excellency:--For correspondence relative to the proposed appointment of Mr. J.G. Mackenzie as Portuguese Consul at Montreal, (38) 345. Vide Accounts And Papers, (23.)
23. To His Excellency:--For a Statement of all claims laid before the Commissioners, the amount awarded, the compensation to the Commissioners, and a copy of their Instructions concerning the Rebellion Losses in Lower Canada. Notice of Motion, 356. Motion, (44) 401. Vide Accounts And Papers, (27, 30.)
24. To His Excellency:--For copies of any Petitions or correspondence relative to the conduct of Thomas C. Dixon of London, as a Justice of the Peace. Notice

- of Motion, 356. Motion, negatived, on division, (47) 411-420.
25. To His Excellency:--For a Statement of the expenses of the Commission of Inquiry into the affairs of King's College and of the progress made by the said Commission. Notice of Motion, 356. Motion, (110) 920. Vide Accounts And Papers, (48.)
 26. To His Excellency:--For Despatches relative to the Gaspé and other Fisheries, or to the exemption from Customs Duties of certain articles required for carrying on the same, (41) 383-384. Vide Accounts And Papers, (25.)
 27. To His Excellency:--For detailed particulars relative to the moneys or Debentures advanced to different persons on account of the Quebec Fire Loans, (41-42) 384. Vide Accounts And Papers, (26.)
 28. To His Excellency:--For the names of the gentlemen employed as Queen's Counsel since the Union, with the amounts paid them, and the names of the Crown Officers and Queen's Counsel who have attended the Circuits, (48) 422-423. Vide Accounts And Papers, (29.)
 29. To His Excellency:--For copies of the Despatch referred to in Earl Grey's Despatch of 9th January last, and of all other Despatches relative to the Bill to provide for the payment of the Rebellion Losses, in Lower Canada, (48-49) 423. Vide Accounts And Papers, (27, 30.)
 30. To His Excellency:--For correspondence respecting the issue of copper coinage. Notice of Motion, 426.
 31. To His Excellency:--For copies of correspondence relative to the appointment of Major C.A. Low. Motion, 426-430. Withdrawn Motion, 431.
 32. To His Excellency:--For copies of all Petitions, Opinions, and Correspondence relative to the pardon granted to Dr. Keyes, confined, under sentence, in the provincial penitentiary, negatived, on division, (51) 441-444.
 33. To His Excellency:--For a Return of expenses incurred by public departments for printing. Motion; Withdrawn Motion, 473.
 34. To His Excellency:--For a warrant for £5,000, on account of the Contingencies of the House, (62) 508.
 35. To His Excellency:--For refund of expenses to Mr. F.C. Capreol. Motion, 521-522. Withdrawn Motion, 523.
 36. To His Excellency:--For a Return of the last 100 judgments entered in the Court of Plaintiff, Queen's Bench, after verdict or assessment in debt and assumpsit, specifying the particulars in each case, (66) 531.
 37. To His Excellency:--For copies of all correspondence between the Government and Honorable L.J. Papineau, relative to a sum of money entrusted to him, when at Paris, to procure copies of historical documents for the Quebec Literary and Historical Society. Notice of Motion, 608. Motion, (100) 861. Vide Accounts And Papers, (41, 60.)
 38. To His Excellency:--To recommend to Parliament a measure for the repeal of the Imperial Act 3 and 4 Vic., cap. 78, relative to the Clergy Reserves, having due regard to vested rights, negatived, on division, (84) 736-737.
 39. To His Excellency:--For a Return of the members of the Medical Board of Upper Canada, who have composed their quarterly sittings, during the last four years, (90) 762-763. Vide Accounts And Papers, (38.)
 40. To His Excellency:--For a Statement of the amount expended in erecting the Lunatic Asylum, at Toronto, and the sum required to complete the same; Also, what accommodation will be afforded for the reception of patients, now there; Also, the amount of annual grants for the last five years; The annual cost, and number of patients treated, (99) 858-860. Vide Accounts And Papers, (20, 39, 66.)
 41. To His Excellency:--For a copy of a Report by Mr. Blaiklock, or any other person, of an exploration of the country between Quebec and Lake St. John, with a

copy of the Instructions given to Mr. Blaiklock, (100) 860. Vide Accounts And Papers, (40.)

42. To His Excellency:--For copies of any correspondence between the Governments of Canada and New Brunswick, or other parties, relative to the construction of a Canal or Railroad between the St. Lawrence and the River St. John, (110) 919-920. Vide Accounts And Papers, (47.)
43. To His Excellency:--For a Statement of the population of the various Constituencies intended to be formed under the Bill for increasing the Representation, (110) 920. Vide Accounts And Papers, (49.)
44. To His Excellency:--For copies of any papers transmitted by the Sheriffs of Montreal, in reference to the charges against them, (110) 921. Vide Accounts And Papers, (50.)
45. To His Excellency:--For ascertaining what alteration has been made by the Judges in rules of practice. Motion; Withdrawn Motion, 932.
46. To His Excellency:--For a Return of the Medical Students who have attended the Lectures on Surgery, Medicine, Anatomy, &c., in King's College, since the commencement, (120) 985. Vide Accounts And Papers, (52.)
47. To His Excellency:--For particulars respecting the various Loans contracted for in London, on behalf of this Province, since the Union, (120-121) 985-986. Vide Accounts And Papers, (53.)
48. To His Excellency:--For a copy of the Commission appointing Messrs. C. Wetherall, W.K. McCord, R.B. Johnson, and W. Ermatinger, special Magistrates in Montreal, in 1849; And of the appointments of the officers of the Mounted Police Force, and the authority for those appointments, (121) 988-989. Vide Accounts And Papers, (54.)
49. To His Excellency:--For a Statement of Licenses issued to cut Timber on the River Gatineau, and the duty collected; Also the quantity of timbered land thereon unlicensed, and the names of any applicants therefor, (138-139) 1137. Vide Accounts And Papers, (56, 64.)
50. To His Excellency:--For copies of all correspondence between the Government and Hon. L.J. Papineau relative to his claim for salary as Speaker of the Assembly of Lower Canada; Also, the Minute in Council respecting the same, and his receipt for the payment of the amount, and the last warrant issued to him for his Salary anterior to the Union. Motion, 1149-1150. Postponed Motion, 1151. Motion, (165) 1309-1310. Vide Accounts And Papers, (41, 60.)
51. To His Excellency:--For correspondence with the Colonial Secretary relative to the admission into this Province of foreign reprints of British copyright works. Motion; Postponed Motion, 1151. Motion, (143) 1158.
52. To His Excellency:--For copies of correspondence with the Imperial Government, and with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, relative to the construction of the Halifax and Quebec Railroad. Notice of Motion, 1323. Motion, (191) 1372.
53. To His Excellency:--For measures for compensation for the Parliament Buildings destroyed by fire, in Montreal. Notice of Motion, 1323.
54. To His Excellency:--For a Return of the amount levied in Lower Canada, by assessment, for School purposes. Motion, (176) 1338. Vide Accounts And Papers, (62.)
55. To His Excellency:--For a Return of the persons to whom Scrip has been issued in satisfaction of Land Claims, since the Land Act of 1841, (176) 1338-1339.
56. To His Excellency:--For a copy of the Despatch which authorized the establishment of Rectories, and of any subsequent Despatches on the subject, (176) 1339.
57. To His Excellency:--For a copy of the Report of Survey of the St. Maurice River, and all plans and instructions relative thereto, (176) 1339. Vide Accounts And Papers, (63.)

58. To His Excellency:--For a Warrant for £5,000, on account of the Contingencies of the House, (178) 1343.
 59. To His Excellency:--Motion, for an Address for correspondence relative to granting to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bytown, a tract of land on the Gatineau River, as an Indian Reserve; And relative to granting lumber limits to Thomas McGeoy and Joseph Aumond, on their giving up their alleged rights in Mill Sites on the said River; A motion of amendment, carried; Address as amended, agreed to, (183) 1355-1356.
 60. To His Excellency:--For copies of correspondence on the same subject between Mr. L.J. Papineau and Mr. Christopher Dunkin, (183) 1356. Vide Accounts And Papers, (41, 60.)
 61. To His Excellency:--For a copy of the lists of books furnished by the Commissioners of Customs to be exposed at the different ports, respecting which notice shall have been given by the proprietor of any copyright in such books, under Imperial Act 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 93, (190) 1369-1370.
 62. To His Excellency:--For copies of correspondence with the Trinity House, Harbour Master, and Corporation of Quebec, relative to the enlargement of the Quebec Lower Town Market place, (191) 1372-1373.
 63. To His Excellency:--For copies of correspondence with Mr. W.M. Kelly since March, 1849, relative to his claim for disbursements while Collector at Toronto, (191) 1373. Vide Accounts And Papers, (65.)
 64. To His Excellency:--For a copy of the Regulations relative to the admission and discharge of patients at the Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, (191) 1373. Vide Accounts And Papers, (20, 39, 66.)
 65. To His Excellency:--For a Statement of all moneys paid to Religious Denominations from 1814 to 1840, from the Casual, Provincial, Clergy Reserve, or other Funds; And of all grants of land within the same period, (201-202) 1398.
 66. To His Excellency:--For correspondence with the Imperial Government relative to payment of the expenses of the removal of the troops in aid of the Civil Power, (215) 1433. Vide Accounts And Papers, (69.)
 67. To His Excellency:--For an account of the tolls collected on the Trent Bridge, in 1849, and in each month of the present year,--with the salary of the Collector, and mode of payment,--together with the Instructions given for his guidance, (223) 1453-1454. Vide Accounts And Papers, (70.)
 68. To His Excellency:--For a Return of moneys advanced in aid of the building and repair of School Houses in Lower Canada, and in whose names the title of the sites of such School Houses are held, (230) 1475-1476.
 69. To His Excellency:--For a Statement of all moneys expended out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, since the Union, and the balance in hand, (230) 1476.
 70. To His Excellency:--To dismiss certain Trustees of the Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, and to cause an inquiry into the allegations made against Dr. Park, and to afford him a full opportunity for defence. Mr. Speaker declines receiving this motion, as unparliamentary, being prefaced throughout. Decision of Mr. Speaker, carried, on division, (239-242) 1501-1506.
 71. To His Excellency:--For a Warrant for £16,654 19s. 1d., on account of the Contingencies of the House, (273) 1599-1600.
- Papers and documents applied for by Addresses, but not subsequently transmitted to the House:--Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (16, 36, 52, 56, 57, 62, 63, 66, 69, 70.)
- Motions for Addresses, negatived:--Vide Addresses, To Her Majesty, (1, 3, 4, 6.) Addresses, To His Excellency, (7, 19, 24, 32, 38, 70.)
- Notices of Motion for Addresses:--Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (8, 12, 30, 53.)

-----Notices of Motion for Addresses, withdrawn:--Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (9, 19, 21, 31, 33, 35, 45.)

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES:--Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Lower Canada Agricultural Society. Notice of Motion, 753. Bill presented and read, (100) 861. Read second time; Engrossed, (114) 930. Passed, (122) 991. By the Council, (138) 1136. Royal Assent, (181) 1351-1352. (14 Vic., cap. 45.)

-----Bill to allow members of County Agricultural Societies to be elected in any year after the period fixed by law. Notice of Motion, 1323. Bill presented and read, (176) 1339. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Engrossed, (235) 1488. Passed, (237-238) 1498. By the Council, (264) 1569. Royal Assent, (284) 1629. (14 Vic., cap. 46.)

-----Petition of Thomas Saunders, and others, Agricultural Society of Waterloo, against any alteration of the act relating to Agricultural Societies, (213) 1428, (225) 1459.

-----Petition of Hon. John G. Thompson, and others, for provision for the establishment of a District Agricultural Society for Gaspé, (39) 362, (46) 407.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (10.)

AGRICULTURE:--Notice of Resolution concerning agriculture and railways, 26.

-----Select Committee appointed to enquire into the state of agriculture in Lower Canada, and the means of facilitating the settlement of the wild lands, (38) 345. Member added, (58) 479. Report; Printed, (272) 1597.

-----Select Committee appointed to enquire into the expediency of amending the Act of Lower Canada relating to abuses prejudicial to agriculture, (110) 919. Report a Bill, (125) 1002.

-----Bill to repeal certain Acts, and to provide for the remedy of abuses prejudicial to agriculture; Reported by a Committee, (125) 1002. Read second time; Committed, (168) 1318. Considered, (234) 1487. Reported; Engrossed, (244) 1514. Passed, (267) 1584. By the Council, (279) 1614. Royal Assent, (285) 1631. (14 Vic., cap. 40.)

-----Bill to continue and amend the Act for the encouragement of agriculture in Lower Canada, presented and read, (201) 1397-1398. Order for second reading, discharged, (236) 1490.

-----Bill to establish a Board of Agriculture in Upper Canada. Notice of Motion, 1323. From the Council; Read first time, (249) 1527. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported amended; Amendment agreed to, (276) 1607. Passed, as amended, (277) 1608. Amendment agreed to by the Council, (280) 1619. Royal Assent, (284) 1630. (14 Vic., cap. 73.)

-----Petition of Alfred Pinsonneault, and William Evans, for the Lower Canada Agricultural Society, for an inquiry into the state of agriculture in Lower Canada, (68) 555, (70) 594.

ALLEN, HENRY:--Petition of Henry Allen, formerly Judge of the London District Court, for the repeal of 9 Vic., cap. 36 and 38, or the adoption of measures for relieving him from imputations connected with his dismissal, (144) 1183, (155) 1250. Motion, to refer petition, negatived, on division, (204) 1403.

AMERICAN VESSELS:--Question concerning American Vessels on St. Lawrence; Answer, 323.

AMELIASBURGH:--Petition of R.C. Wilkins, and others, for the settlement of certain disputed surveys in that Township, (26) 284, (36) 336.

-----Bill to confirm a certain survey of Ameliasburgh, from the Council, (109) 914. Read first time, (109) 915. Read second time; Referred, (189) 1368. Reported, (204) 1404. Motion, for third reading; Amendment, to add "in six

months," negatived, on division; Bill passed, (210) 1420-1421. Royal Assent, (283) 1626. (14 Vic., cap. 88.)

-----Petition of William Anderson, and others, against the Bill, and for settlement of the disputes by the Courts of Justice, (170) 1325, (181) 1350.

-----Petition of William Anderson, and others, against any action relative to a certain line in that Township surveyed by A. Aitkins, (11) 64, (28) 286.

-----Petition of Samuel Pinnock, and others, for erection of portions of Hillier and Ameliasburgh into a new township to be called "Ontario," (11) 64, (28) 286. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (96) 827. Report thereon, (102) 874.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:--Notice of Motion concerning improving animal husbandry by railroad building, 301.

APPEAL, COURT OF, UPPER CANADA:--Bill to confirm certain Rules made by the Judges of the Court of Error and Appeal for Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the powers of the Judges of the Courts of Law and Equity, and the practice of those Courts, from the Council, read first time, (261) 1561. Read second time; Committed, (262) 1564. Considered; Reported amended; Amendments agreed to, (276) 1607-1608. Passed, as amended, (280) 1620. Amendments agreed to by the Council, (282) 1624. Royal Assent, (285) 1631. (14 Vic., cap. 51)

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (55.)

APPEAL, RIGHT OF:--Bill to extend the right of Appeal in certain cases, in Upper Canada, presented and read, (100) 862. Read second time; Referred, (123) 994. Reported; Committed, (167) 1316. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (177) 1341. Passed, (192) 1374. By the Council, (206) 1407. Royal Assent, (283) 1626. (14 Vic., cap. 54.)

ARBITRATORS:--Vide Experts And Arbitrators.

ASSESSMENTS:--Bill to enable collectors of local taxes in Upper Canada to recover arrears of taxes due between 1836 and 1849, presented and read, (31) 310. Read second time; Committed, (67) 539. Order of the Day postponed, (114) 929, (174) 1334, (193) 1375-1376. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (231) 1478. Passed, (245) 1516. By the Council, (264) 1570. Royal Assent, (284) 1628. (14 Vic., cap. 69.)

-----Bill to establish a more equal and just system of assessment. Notice of Motion, 302. Bill presented and read, (34) 321. Read second time; Committed, (58) 483-492. Considered, (144) 1164-1175. Petitions for amendments to the Bill, also referred, (146) 1192. Bill further considered, (155) 1229-1236, (157) 1263-1264. Reported; Motion, to recommit Bill, to make certain amendments thereto; Amendments, Printed; Debate thereon adjourned, (166) 1311. Resumed; Amendment amended, and carried; Bill recommitted; Reported further amended; Engrossed, (180) 1347. Motion, to recommit Bill, negatived, on division; Bill passed, (188) 1366. Returned from the Council, with an amendment, (212) 1427. Considered, and agreed to, (215) 1432. Royal Assent, (283) 1627. (14 Vic., cap. 67.)

-----Petitions for amendments to the above Bill: Of Council of the Toronto Board of Trade, (73) 645, (81) 716. Of Municipal Council, County of York, (77) 678, (81) 716. Of Franklin Jackes, and others, of York, (120) 984, (127) 1031. Both referred to Committee of the whole on the Bill, (146) 1192.

-----Petition of the Council of the Board of Trade, Toronto, against the Bill, (181) 1350, (194) 1378.

-----Bill to repeal the laws relative to assessments in Upper Canada, presented and read, (165) 1308. Read second time; Committed, (180) 1348. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (211) 1423. Passed, (216) 1436. By the Council, (231) 1479. Royal Assent, (284) 1628. (14 Vic., cap. 66.)

-----Petition of Municipality, Township of Puslinch, for authority to Corporations to assess property according to its real value, (12) 65, (28) 287.

-----Petition of Municipal Council, County of Waterloo, for a more equitable system of assessment in Upper Canada, (12) 65, (28) 287.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (36.); Municipalities, Upper Canada; Public Income And Expenditure.

ASSURANCE COMPANIES:--Vide Insurance Companies.

ATTORNEYS GENERAL:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (29.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (28.); Public Income And Expenditure.

B.

BALLOT, VOTE BY:--Vide Clergy Reserves; Constitution; Public Income And Expenditure.

BANKING:--Bill to establish freedom of banking. Notice of Motion, 608. Bill presented and read, (96) 828. Order for second reading, (126) 1005-1010. Read second time; Committed, (155) 1226. Considered, (166) 1312, (180) 1347-1348, (187) 1364. Reported; Engrossed, (197-198) 1385-1386. Passed, (206) 1408-1409. By the Council, (225) 1461. Royal Assent, (283) 1627. (14 Vic., cap. 21.)

-----Bill to confine within certain limits the system of voting by proxy in Banks and other Corporations, from the Council, read first time, (117) 956-957. Order for second reading, (125) 1002.

-----Petitions against the Bill relative to voting by proxy: Of Commercial Bank of Midland District, (127) 1031, (135) 1108. Of Bank of Montreal, (141) 1155, (145) 1184. Of David Torrance, and others, shareholders of the Bank of Montreal, (144) 1183, (155) 1250.

-----Petition of Hon. AEmilius Irving, and others, in favor of the Bill, (158) 1272, (167) 1316.

-----Bill to confer certain rights on the Chartered Banks, presented and read, (205) 1406. Read second time; Engrossed, (247) 1519-1520. Passed, (252) 1532. By the Council, (277) 1609. Royal Assent, (284) 1629. (14 Vic., cap. 22.)

-----Leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the business of banking. Notice of Motion, 520. Motion, negatived, on division, (66) 532-534.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (9, 34, 35, 67, 71, 72, 73, 74, 76, 78, 80.)

BANKRUPTS:--Bill to afford relief to bankrupts, in certain cases, presented and read, (49) 424-425. Order for second reading, (56) 471, (112) 925. Motion, for second reading; Amendment, to add "in six months," negatived, on division; Bill read second time; Referred; Instruction to Committee, to amend the Bill so as to apply its provisions to the Province generally, (140) 1144-1146. Reported; Committed, (164) 1305. Considered; Reported; Motion to recommit Bill, negatived, on division; Bill engrossed, (234) 1485. Passed, (246) 1518. By the Council, (264) 1570. Royal Assent (284) 1628. (14 Vic., cap. 20.)

BANQUE DU PEUPLE:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (9, 34, 35, 67, 71, 72, 73, 74, 76, 78, 80.)

BAYHAM:--Petition of Thomas Edison, and others, (11) 64, (27) 285-286. Petition of the Municipality, Township of Bayham, praying that the township may be united to Oxford, for all purposes, (27) 285, (37) 338.

BEAUHARNOIS CANAL:--Question concerning indemnification, Answer, 323.

-----Petitions praying indemnity for damages caused by the construction of a dam at the western end of the Canal: Of J.W. Parent, and others, (26) 284, (36) 336. Of G.H. Dumesnil, and others, (64) 528, (70) 593.

-----Petition of François Leboeuf, and others, for indemnification for damages committed by the laborers employed in constructing the Canal, (30) 308, (37) 338.

BEAUHARNOIS COUNTY:--Petition of L.G. ((or L.E.)) Brown, and others, praying that the sittings of the Circuit Court may be held at the village of Beauharnois, (236) 1495, (260) 1559.

BEAUHARNOIS SEIGNIORY:--Petition of Fisher Ames, and others, complaining that by a re-grant of the said Seigniori in free and common soccage, the rents and powers of the Seigniors have been greatly increased, and praying for the establishment of the original rates; Also, for justice to the settlers on the Gore, (127) 1031, (136) 1108.

BEEF AND PORK:--Bill to amend and make permanent the Act to regulate the inspection of beef and pork, presented and read, (128) 1034. Read second time; Committed; Considered, (168) 1319. Reported; Engrossed, (173) 1331. Passed, (179-180) 1346. By the Council, (206) 1408. Royal Assent, (283) 1626. (14 Vic., cap. 30.)

BERTHIER:--Bill to correct an error in the Act dividing the said County into two Municipalities, presented and read; Printing dispensed with; Rules suspended; Bill read a second time; Engrossed, (66) 532. Passed, (95) 804. By the Council, (116) 939. Royal Assent, (181) 1351. (14 Vic., cap. 110.)

BERTHIER ACADEMY:--Petition of T.R. Tranchemontagne, and others, for aid, (68) 555, (70) 594.

BEVERLEY:--Vide Waterloo County.

BEXLEY, SOMMERVILLE, AND HARVEY:--Petition of Municipality, Township of Ops, for free grants of land in those Townships, to induce the settlement thereof, (141) 1155, (145) 1183.

BILLS:--Resolution, That the third readings of Bills be made Orders of the Day in future, and do precede all other Orders except such as may have preference by special order, (44) 399-400.

-----Bills withdrawn, (140) 1142, (141) 1147-1148, (149) 1199, (157) 1255-1261, (167) 1317, (168) 1318, (173) 1332, (177) 1340, (207) 1413, 1414, (223) 1454.

-----Instruction to a Select Committee on a Bill,--to confine its operations to Upper Canada, relating to imprisonment for Debt, (68) 539-548.--To apply its operations to the whole Province, relating to Bankrupts, (140) 1144-1146.

-----A Bill, for the prevention of intemperance, having been returned from the Council with amendments, (279) 1614. Mr. Speaker calls attention to one of the amendments, which increases the fees on tavern licenses, and submits whether it would not be expedient, in order to expedite business, that the House should waive its privileges in this instance; Resolution, that the House does not insist on its privileges in setting aside the Bill; Amendment agreed to, (279-280) 1618-1619.

-----Passed with unusual speed:--Vide Indians; Toronto, Simcoe, And Huron Union Railroad Company.

-----Messages sent to the Council, desiring the proofs and documents on which a Bill is founded, (183) 1354-1355.

BILLS, FROM LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:--Vide Legislative Council, Messages From.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE:--Notice of Motion concerning Committee of Whole on Inland Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, 21.

-----Bill to limit the expense of noting and protesting Bills and Notes in certain cases. Notice of Motion, 8. Bill presented and read, (48) 421-422. Read second time; Referred, (56) 469. Bill to amend certain Acts relative to Promissory Notes, and Bills of Exchange, (vide below) also referred, (173) 1333. First Bill reported amended by incorporating some of the provisions of second Bill; Committed, (208) 1415-1416. Considered, (247) 1520, (268) 1589. Reported; Motion to recommit Bill, negatived, on division; Engrossed, (273) 1599. Passed, as a Bill to amend and explain certain Acts relative to Promissory Notes, &c., and to limit the expense, &c., (276) 1608. By the Council, (280) 1619. Royal Assent, (285) 1631. (14 Vic., cap. 23.)

-----Bill to amend and explain certain Acts relative to Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange. Notice of Motion, 8. Bill presented and read, (49) 425. Order for second reading, (56) 471, (112) 925, (141) 1146, (148) 1197. Read second time; Referred to Committee on foregoing Bill, (173) 1333. Vide above.

-----Bill to facilitate negotiation of Notes of hand and Bills of Exchange, and to relieve them from the operation of the Usury Laws, presented and read, (109) 915. Motion, for second reading; Amendment, to add "in six months," negatived, on division, (193) 1377. Bill read; Committed, (193) 1377.

-----Vide Law, Practice Of; Public Income And Expenditure.

BILLS, PRIVATE:--Notice of Motion concerning doing away with fee on Private Bills, 1101.

-----Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills to be appointed, (4) 6-7. List of members to compose Standing Committee, ordered, (5) 20. Committee appointed, (9) 49-50. Order of the Day postponed, (16) 102. Report considered and concurred in by House, (30) 300. Committee empowered to proceed with Bills without a week's notice as required by the 63rd Rule, (167) 1317, (184) 1356, (196) 1383.

-----Bills referred: Silverthorns' Mill-dam Bill, (56) 471. Kingston Fire and Marine Insurance Company Bill, (112) 925. Quebec Workmen's Benevolent Society Bill, (113) 927. St. John's Academy incorporation Bill, (113) 928. Bill to transfer the Common of Three Rivers to the Municipal Council thereof, (114) 929. Cataraqui Cemetery Bill, (123) 993. Vaughan Road Company incorporation Bill, (135) 1099-1100. Toronto Mechanics' Institute Bill; Toronto Necropolis incorporation Bill, (135) 1100. Louis Comte's relief Bill, (140-141) 1146. Bill to incorporate the Benevolent Societies of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, (141) 1147. Bill to enable John Counter to obtain a Patent for making Stoves on a new principle, (149) 1206. Bill to incorporate La Société Ecclésiastique de St. Michel, (169) 1320. Bill to grant further powers to the Montreal Fire, Life, and Inland Navigation Assurance Company, (177) 1341. Bill to amend Acts relative to the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, (189) 1368. Proofs and evidence on Counter's Patent Bill referred, (205) 1405.

-----FIRST REPORT: Silverthorns' Mill-dam Bill, (96) 827. SECOND REPORT: Kingston Fire and Marine Insurance Company Bill; Quebec Workmen's Benevolent So-

ciety Bill; St. John's Academy Bill; Three Rivers Municipal Council Common Bill, (130) 1068. THIRD REPORT: Cataraqui Cemetery Bill, (142) 1156. FOURTH REPORT: Toronto Necropolis Bill; Vaughan Road Company Bill; Toronto Mechanics' Institute Bill, (155) 1250. FIFTH REPORT: Louis Comte's relief Bill, (161) 1299. SIXTH REPORT: That preamble of Wesleyan Methodist Benevolent Societies incorporation Bill has not been proved,--and desiring the proofs and evidence on which Counter's Patent Bill is founded, (182-183) 1354. SEVENTH REPORT: Montreal Fire, Life, and Inland Navigation Assurance Bill, (189) 1368. EIGHTH REPORT: Trust and Loan Company Bill, (201) 1397. NINTH REPORT: St. Michel Société Ecclésiastique incorporation Bill, (204) 1403. TENTH REPORT: John Counter's Patent Bill, (220) 1446.

-----Select Committee appointed to consider what improvements can be adopted in the management of the Private business of the House, and to frame such Standing Orders as may be necessary to carry the same into effect, (128) 1034-1035. Report, (150-151) 1213-1216. Printed; Committed, (151) 1216. Considered; Resolutions reported, and agreed to, (232-233) 1481-1483.

-----Series of Resolutions regulating the course of proceedings upon Private and Local Bills, (232-233) 1481-1483. Printed, (275) 1606.

-----Time extended for receiving Petitions for Private Bills, (34) 321, (44) 399, (65) 530. For receiving Private Bills, (44) 399, (96) 827, (108) 914, (145) 1185. For Reports on Private Bills, (44) 399, (108) 914, (145) 1185, (201) 1396-1397.

-----Exempted from the usual fee, (56) 470, (121) 987-988, (178) 1343-1344, (190) 1370, (191) 1372, (219) 1443, (230) 1476, 1476-1477. Fee refunded after the rejection of the Bill, (192) 1374-1375, (230) 1476.

-----Motions, for exempting Bills from the Fee, negatived, on division, (121) 987, (190) 1370.

-----Bills or Petitions not proceeded with, on account of insufficient notice under the 66th Rule, (57) 478, (66) 530-531, (96) 827-828, (102) 874. Part of a Petition, only, (89-90) 762.

-----Rule requiring Notice (66th) suspended, (100-101) 862, 862-863, (108) 913, 914, (121) 986, (127) 1032.

-----Motion, for suspending the said Rule, negatived, (101) 862-863.

-----Rule requiring a week's notice of the consideration of Bills by Select Committee (63rd) suspended, (82) 719, (167) 1317, (184) 1356, (196) 1383, (230) 1477.

-----Committee on Private Bills report, on a certain Bill, that the Preamble has not been proved, (182-183) 1354. That they desire the proofs and evidence on which a certain Bill, from the Council, is founded, (183) 1354-1355.

-----Vide Bills.

BIRD ROCKS:--Vide Quarantine.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE:--Petitions for increased aid to that Institution, and the privilege of conferring Degrees in the Arts and Divinity: Of Rev. James Jones, and others, of Stanbridge, (4) 13, (8) 38. Of Rev. Jacob J.S. Mountain, and others, of Côteau du Lac, (8) 37, (13) 67. Of Rev. T.A. Young, and others, of St. Martin; Of Minister and members, of Church of England, at Buckingham; Of Rev. John Johnston, and others, of Hull and Aylmer, (11) 64, (28) 286. Of Rev. Jacob Linge, and others, of West Frampton, (12) 65, (28) 286. Of Minister, &c., of Church of England at Grenville; Of Rev. Robert Lindsay, and others, of Brome and Sutton; Of Rev. Richard Whitwell, and others, of St. Armand West; Of Rev. Andrew Balfour, and others, of Kingsey, (26) 283, (35) 335. Rev. W. King, and others, of Broughton, (27) 284, (35)

335. Of Rev. J. Nicholls, M.A., Principal of Bishop's College, (27) 285, (37) 337. Of Rev. William Jones, and others, of Farnham and Ste. Brigitte, (30) 308, (35) 335. Of Rev. Richard Lonsdell, and others, of Laprairie, (34) 333, (39) 363. Of Rev. D. Falloon, D.D., and others, of Shipton, Melbourne, and Ely; Of Rev. William Arnold, and others, of Gaspé Basin; Of Rev. John Dalziel, and others, of Eaton; Of Rev. John Kemp, and others, of Bury and Lingwick; Of Thomas Davis, and others of Dudswell, (39) 362, (46) 407. Of Rev. A.J. Whitten, and others, of Shefford, (46) 407, (54) 460. Of Rev. Joseph Scott, and others, of Dunham, (50) 437, (54) 460. Of Rev. H.G. Burrage, and others, of Hatley; Of Rev. L. Doolittle, and others, of Lennoxville, (57) 477, (64) 528. Of Rev. James Hutton, and others, of Russelltown; Of Rev. Richard Lewis, and others, of Portneuf; Of Rev. J. Torrance, and others, of Pointe Levi, (59) 500, (68) 555. Of Rev. J. Flanagan, J. Pangman, and A.B. Ervan, of Mascouche; Of Rev. A.D. Lockhart, and others, of St. Lin, (69-70) 593, (74) 647. Of Rev. John McKeown, and others, of Hemmingford; Of Rev. Samuel S. Wood, and others, of Three Rivers; Of Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of Montreal, and others, of Quebec; Of Corporation of Bishop's College, (72) 614, (77) 678. Of Rev. William V. Lloyd, and others, of Leeds, (77) 678, (89) 760. Of Rev. George Milne, and others, of New Carlisle; Of Rev. A. Digby Campbell, and others, of Montreal, (107) 912, (117) 955. Of Rev. J. Hellmuth, and others, of Sherbrooke, (158) 1272, (167) 1316.

BLENHHEIM:--Vide Waterloo County.

BOARD OF WORKS:--Vide Public Works.

BLIND:--Vide Deaf And Dumb.

BONDS AND SECURITIES:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (17.)

BRIDGES:--Question concerning reconstruction of bridge at Thorn Hill on Yonge Street Road, Answer, 1237.

-----Batiscan:--Vide St. Maurice, River.

-----Jacques Cartier:--Notice of Question concerning Jacques Cartier Bridge, 21.

-----Rivière du Loup:--Petitions for construction of a Bridge over that River, in the Parish of Rivière du Loup: Of Alexis Desautier, and others; Of Etienne Mayrand, and others, (4) 13, (8) 38.

-----Ste. Anne:--Petition of Edouard Morin, and others, for aid for a bridge over that River, in the Parish of St. Casimir, (4) 13, (8) 38.

-----Ste. Anne La Pêrade:--Vide St. Maurice, River.

-----Ste. Anne Village:-- Vide Isle Perrault.

-----St. Charles, River:--Vide Quebec Turnpike Roads.

-----St. Francis, River:--Petition of J.G. Robertson, and others, for aid to complete the Aylmer bridge over that River, in Sherbrooke, (43) 396, (50) 438.

-----St. Maurice, River:--Petition of François Normand, and others, for indemnification for losses sustained in the erection of bridges over the River St. Maurice, Batiscan, and Ste. Anne La Pêrade, (8) 38, (13) 68.

-----Sherbrooke:--Vide St. Francis, River.

-----Vaudreuil:--Vide Isle Perrault.

-----Verte, River:-- Petition of J.B. Beaulieu, and others, of Whitworth, for aid for a bridge over that River, (94-95) 804, (98) 851.

-----Welland, River:--Petition of Municipal Council, District of Niagara, for authority to certain Townships to construct a swing bridge over that River, (34) 333, (40) 363. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (54) 461. Report thereon, (57) 478. Motion, to refer petition to a Select Committee,

negatived, on division, (71) 595.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (70.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (67.);
Chatham Bridge; Roads And Bridges.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (58.)

BRITISH CONNEXION:--Vide Addresses, To Her Majesty, (1.)

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, BANK OF:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (80.)

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, FEDERAL UNION OF:--Vide Constitution.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH ASSOCIATION:--Petition of the Directors, for amendments to their Act of Incorporation, (144) 1183. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (167) 1316. Report thereon, (176) 1339. Bill presented and read, (183) 1355. Fee dispensed with, (230) 1476. Read second time; Committed, (235) 1488.

-----Bill to extend the period for completing the Telegraph of the said Association, &c., from the Council, read first time, (238) 1499. Read second time; Rules suspended, (262) 1564. Passed, (263) 1567. Royal Assent, (284) 1628. (14 Vic., cap. 119.)

BUILDING SOCIETIES:--Bill to amend the Act for encouraging the establishment of building societies in Upper Canada, presented and read, (54) 461-462. Read second time; Referred, (113) 927. Reported; Committed, (204) 1404-1405. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (246-247) 1519. Passed, (261) 1560. By the Council, (279) 1613. Royal Assent, (284-285) 1630. (14 Vic., cap. 79.)

BURIAL PLACES:--Bill to permit lands in Upper Canada to be conveyed to Trustees, for burial places, presented and read, (146) 1192. Read second time; Engrossed, (177) 1340. Passed, (184) 1358. By the Council, (203) 1401. Royal Assent, (283) 1625. (14 Vic., cap. 77.)

-----Vide Cemetery Companies.

BYTOWN:--Question concerning improvement of L'Original and Bytown Road; Answer, 324.

-----Petition of the Mayor and Town Council, for removal of doubts respecting the late Municipal Elections; And for power to collect arrears of taxes for 1848, (27) 284-285, (36) 337. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (43) 398. Report thereon, (65-66) 530-531. Bill presented and read, (121) 986-987. Read second time; Engrossed, (177) 1340. Passed, (192) 1374. By the Council, (211) 1422. Royal Assent, (283) 1626. (14 Vic., cap. 82.)

BYTOWN AND MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY:--Petition of John MacKinnon, and others, for removal of doubts as to the legality of their undertaking, (107) 912, (117) 956. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (119) 960. Report thereon; Bill presented and read, (125) 1002. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Railroads and Telegraph Lines, (135) 1099. Reported; Committed, (142) 1156. Considered, (149) 1205. Reported; Engrossed, (154) 1222. Passed, (166) 1310-1311. Fee dispensed with, (191) 1372. Returned from the Council, with amendments, (198) 1386. Considered and agreed to, (201) 1397. Royal Assent, (283) 1625. (14 Vic., cap. 120.)

BYTOWN AND PRESCOTT RAILWAY COMPANY:--Petition of N. Sparks, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (73) 645, (81) 716. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (82) 718. Report, that no notice has been given, (89-90) 762. Rule requiring notice suspended, (127) 1032. Bill presented and read, (139) 1137. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Railroads, (217) 1437. Reported, (225) 1460. Rule requiring a week's notice of considera-

tion, suspended, (230) 1476. Committed, (230) 1477. Considered, (249-250) 1527. Reported; Engrossed, (250) 1529. Passed, (263) 1567. Returned from the Council, with an amendment, (269) 1590. Considered, and agreed to, (272) 1596. Royal Assent, (284) 1630. (14 Vic., cap. 132.)

BYTOWN COLLEGE:--Petitions for aid to that Institution:--Of the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Bytown, (11) 64, (28) 286; (27) 284-285, (36) 337; (27) 285, (37) 338. Of Edouard Masse, and others, (16) 116, (29) 288.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (11.)

BYTOWN SOEURS DE LA CHARITE:--Petition of Sister E. Bruyère, and others, for aid, (11) 64, (28) 286. Petition of William King, and others, in favor, (34) 333, (39-40) 363.

-----Petition of Sister E. Bruyère, and others, for aid to support the Hospital at Bytown, under their care, (27) 285, (37) 338.

C.

CAISTOR:--Petition of William Davidson, and others, for establishment of the survey of the 1st and 2nd Concessions of Caistor, according to the original field notes, (116) 955, (124) 1001.

CALEDONIA, PROPOSED TOWNSHIP:--Petition of Alexander Scobie, and others, for erection of certain parts of Seneca and Onondaga into a new township, by that name, (5) 24, (12) 66. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (46-47) 409. Report thereon, (57) 478. Motion, to refer petition to a Select Committee; Two amendments, negatived, on division; Main motion agreed to, (65) 529-530. Report, (165-166) 1310. Bill presented and read, (166) 1310.

-----Petitions against:--Of Provisional Municipal Council, County of Haldimand, (5) 24, (12) 65. Of Municipality, Township of Seneca, (5) 24, (12) 66, Of M. Harcourt, and others, of Seneca, (43) 396, (50) 437. Of Municipality, Township of Walpole; Of Municipality, Township of Dunn; Of Municipality, Township of North Cayuga; Of John Yokom, and others, of Seneca; Of John Jar-ron, and Agnew P. Farrell, of Dunn; Of Municipality, Township of South Cay-uga, (43) 396, (50) 437-438. Of Municipality, Township of Oneida, (53) 459, (59) 501. All referred to a Select Committee, (59-60) 502. Report, (77-78) 679-680. Of Municipality, Township of Canborough, (72) 614, (77) 678. Of Municipality, Township of Rainham, (73) 645, (81) 717.

CALL OF THE HOUSE:--Vide House.

CANADA BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (11.)

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (42.)

CANADA, NEW BRUNSWICK, AND NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY COMPANY:--Petition of Hon. Adam Ferrie, and others, Members of the Company for authority to extend their line to its junction with the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, (26) 284, (36) 336.

-----Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (52.)

CAPE ROSIER:--Vide Quarantine.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT:--Bill to amend the Law respecting capital punishment, pre-sented and read, (60) 503. Order for second reading, (113) 928, (174) 1334, (193) 1376. Order for second reading, discharged, (223) 1454.

CAPREOL, F.C.:--Petition of, praying compensation for expenses incurred in the capture of the murderers of the late Thomas Kinnear, (81) 716, (89) 761. So much of Petition as prays for an investigation of the matter, referred, (98) 851-852. Report; Printed, (145) 1184. Vide Kingsmill, George.

CARRIERS:--Notice of Motion concerning common carriers, 8.

CATARAQUI CEMETERY COMPANY:--Petition of Thomas Kirkpatrick, and others, of Kingston, for an Act of Incorporation, (16) 116, (29) 288. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (50) 438. Report thereon, (57) 478. Bill presented and read, (62) 508. Order for second reading, (113) 928. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (123) 993. Reported; Committed, (142) 1156. Considered, (169) 1320. Reported; Engrossed, (173) 1331. Passed, (192) 1373-1374. Returned from the Council, with amendments, (220) 1445. Considered, and agreed to, (220-221) 1446-1447. Royal Assent, (284) 1628. (14 Vic., cap. 140.)

CEMETERY COMPANIES:--Bill to authorize the formation of Cemetery companies in Upper Canada, presented and read, (138) 1137. Read second time; Referred, (168-169) 1320. Reported; Committed, (194) 1378-1379. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (235) 1489-1490. Passed, (250) 1528. Returned from the Council, with amendments, (268) 1589. Considered, and agreed to, (274-275) 1604-1605. Royal Assent, (284) 1630. (14 Vic., cap. 76.)

-----Vide Burial Places.

CENSUS:--Bill to amend the Act for taking the Census. Notice of Motion, 302. Bill presented and read, (120) 985. Read second time; Committed, (177-178) 1342. Considered, (189) 1368-1369.

CHAMBLY COLLEGE:--Petition of Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal, and others, for the usual aid to that College, and aid to establish a Model Farm in connection therewith, (11) 64, (27) 286.

CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD:--Petition of the Company of Proprietors, for an increase of capital stock, and authority to extend the railroad to the Province line, (26) 283, (35) 335. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (40) 364. Report thereon, (47) 409. Bill presented and read, (47) 411. Order for second reading, (56) 469. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Railroads, (77) 670-671. 63rd Rule suspended; Bill reported; Committed, (82) 719. Considered, (114) 929-930. Reported; Engrossed, (116) 942. Passed, (123) 992. By the Council, (138) 1136. Royal Assent, (182) 1352. (14 Vic., cap. 114.)

-----Petitions for an investigation into the affairs of the Company, and their tariff, and that increased powers be not granted them: Of Louis Marchand, and others, of St. Johns; Of M.J. Arcand, and others, of Rouville, (53) 459, (59) 501. Petition of Louis Marchand referred to Committee on Railroads, (89) 761.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (8.); Montreal And Province Line Junction Railway Company.

CHANCERY, COURT OF:--Notice of Motion to abolish Court of Chancery, 8. Withdrawn Motion, 608.

-----Bill to confirm Decrees and Orders and other proceedings of the Court of Chancery, presented and read, (31) 309-310. Order for second reading, (67) 538, (101) 864, (111) 923. Motion, that the Bill be now read a second time; Amendment, to substitute Thursday next, carried, (140) 1142-1144. Order again for second reading, (173) 1332, (192) 1375.

-----Select Committee appointed to enquire into the mode of instituting and prosecuting proceedings in the said Court, against parties absent from the country, (140) 1144. Report, (238-239) 1499-1501.

-----House goes into Committee, to consider of providing for the salary of a Clerk in the Office of the Master of the Court, (178-179) 1344. Resolution reported, and agreed to, (185) 1359. Referred to the Committee of the whole

on the Chancery Bill, with an Instruction, (198) 1386. Vide below.

-----Bill for the more effectual administration of justice in the Court of Chancery, presented and read, (179) 1344. Read second time; Committed; Resolution above also committed; Instruction to Committee to insert a clause in the Bill conformable thereto, (198) 1386. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (226-227) 1466-1467. Passed, (243) 1510-1511. By the Council, (277) 1609. Royal Assent, (284) 1630. (14 Vic., cap. 50.)

-----Petition of R. Stuart Woods, and others, of Sandwich, for the abolition of the Court of Chancery, (4) 6, (5) 24.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (31.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (10.); Constitution; Courts; Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, (4.); Public Income And Expenditure.

CHARITABLE ASSOCIATIONS:--Bill for incorporating certain charitable, philanthropic, and provident associations, presented and read, (138) 1136-1137. Read second time; Engrossed, (178) 1342. Passed, (196) 1383. By the Council, (211) 1422. Royal Assent, (283) 1626. (14 Vic., cap. 32.)

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (11.)

CHARLESTON ACADEMY:--Petition of W.G. Cook, and others, for aid, (4) 13, (8) 38.

CHATEAUGUAY:--Bill to attach the said Seigniorship to the Judicial District of Beauharnois, presented and read, (190) 1369. Petition of Stanislas Muir, and others, in favor, (181) 1350, (194) 1378.

CHATHAM:--Bill to remedy an error in the Letters Patent for two certain lots in that Town, presented and read, (143) 1158. Read second time; Referred, (156-157) 1253. Reported; Committed; Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (208) 1416. Passed, (216) 1436. By the Council, (231) 1479. Royal Assent, (284) 1627. (14 Vic., cap. 87.)

CHATHAM BRIDGE:--Petition of Edwin Larwill, and others, praying that the sale of the said Bridge may be postponed until the organization of the County and Town Councils, and that the tolls may be reduced in the meantime, (161) 1298, (170) 1325.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND:--Petition of M.R. Jukes, and others, of Dunn and South Cayuga, praying that the Church of England in Canada may be relieved from certain disadvantages resulting from her connexion with the Parent State, and be left to manage her own affairs, (59) 500, (69) 556.

-----Petition of Rev. Adam Townley, and others, of Dunn, against the above, (49) 437, (54) 460.

-----Vide Trinity College.

CHURCHES:--Bill to authorize Trustees of lands on which churches are erected in Upper Canada to mortgage the same to pay off debts due by such churches, presented and read, (146) 1192. Read second time; Engrossed, (177) 1340. Passed, (192) 1374. By the Council, (206) 1408. Royal Assent, (283) 1626. (14 Vic., cap. 78.)

CIVIL LIST:--Vide Constitution.

CLARENCEVILLE ACADEMY:--Petition of M. Townsend, and others, for increased aid, (27) 285, (37) 337.

CLARK, MRS. ADELAIDE TURCOT:--Petition of, for a pension in consideration of the death of her late husband at Quebec, from typhus fever, contracted in the public service, (26) 283, (35) 335.

CLERGY RESERVES:--Notice of Resolutions concerning Clergy Reserves, 301.

Motion, 494. Postponed Motion, 495.

-----Notice of Question concerning Clergy Reserves Bill, 8.

-----Notice of Motion concerning bill on Clergy Reserves, 453. Postponed Motion, 494-495.

-----Resolution proposed, on the subject of the Clergy Reserves; Question put upon first paragraph thereof; Debate thereon adjourned, (73) 615-638. Resumed, (76) 651-669; An amendment proposed; Two motions for adjourning debate thereon, negatived, on division, (76) 669-670. Debate on main motion adjourned, (76-77) 670. Resumed, (80) 684-700; Another amendment moved, (80) 700-707; Debate thereon adjourned, (80) 708. Resumed, (82-83) 719-720. Amendment, negatived, on division, (83) 720-734. Other amendments proposed, negatived, on division, (83-84) 734-738. Main motion, carried on division, (84) 738. Question put on remaining paragraphs, carried, (84-86) 738-742. Amendments moved to some of them, and others, negatived, on division, (86-88) 742-751. Main question carried; Address to Her Majesty ordered on Resolution, (88) 751-752. Select Committee appointed, (88) 752. Vide Addresses, To Her Majesty, (3.)

-----Motion, for appointing a Select Committee to prepare a Bill to provide for the disposal of the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves, for the promotion of education, moved as an amendment to the foregoing resolution, negatived, on division, (83) 720-734.

-----Motion, that it is inexpedient to disturb existing endowments, and that that portion of the Clergy Reserve Fund at the disposal of the Government be apportioned among the different sects heretofore unprovided for (do.), negatived, on division, (83-84) 735-736.

-----Motion, for an Address to Her Majesty, to recommend to Parliament a measure for the repeal of the Imperial Act 3 and 4 Vic., cap. 78, relative to the Reserves, having due regard to vested rights (do.), negatived, on division, (84) 736-737.

-----Motion, for an Address to Her Majesty, for repeal of the said Act, and that the appropriation of the Reserves may be left in the hands of the Provincial Legislature, negatived, on division, (84) 737-738. Again, (87-88) 748-749.

-----Question concerning Committee to prepare Address on Clergy Reserves; Answer, 866.

-----Question concerning devaluation of Clergy Reserve lands; Answer, 1063.

-----Petitions for the repeal of the Clergy Reserves Act, and abolition of the Rectory endowments,--and the application of the funds to educational purposes, &c.:--Of Provisional Municipal Council, County of Haldimand; Of Municipality, Township of Rainham; Of Municipality, Township of Glenelg, (5) 24, (12) 65. Of Municipality, Township of Erin; Of Municipality, Township of Waterloo, (5) 24, (12-13) 66-67. Of Municipality, Township of Bentinck; Of Municipal Council, County of Waterloo; Of Municipality, Township of Woolwich; Of Municipality, Township of Eramosa; Of Municipality, Township of Guelph, (5) 24, (13) 67. Of Municipal Council, United Counties of Wentworth and Halton, (5) 24, (13) 68. Of George Hyde, and others, of Plympton, (11) 64, (27) 285. Of Municipality, Township of Whitchurch, (11) 64, (28) 286. Of Municipal Council, Village of Galt, (16) 116, (29) 288. Of Municipality, Township of Brantford, (27) 284, (36) 337. Of Municipality, Township of Ancaster, (34) 333, (40) 364. Of Lewis Willson, and others, of Pelham, (39) 362, (46) 408. Of Henry Walker, and others, of Haldimand; Of John Jarron, and others, of County of Haldimand, (43) 396, (50) 437. Of Municipality, Township of Sullivan, (45) 407, (53) 459. Of George Rowe, and others, of Stamford; Of Municipality, Township of Puslinch, (53) 459, (59) 501. Of Municipality, Township of Sarnia; Of A. McNaughton, and others, of Nassagaweya, (57) 477, (64) 528.

Of John Johnston, and others, of Brock, Reach, and Whitby, (68) 555, (70) 595. Of Municipality, Township of Pelham; Of Municipality, Township of Wainfleet, (69) 593, (73) 646. Of Ministers and Elders of Presbyterian Synod of Canada, (69) 593, (74) 646. Of Municipality, Township of North Cayuga; Of John R. Christy, and William Martin, of South Gower, Oxford and Mountain, (73) 645, (81) 717. Of Conference of Canadian Wesleyan New Connexion Church; Of Alexander Buchanan, of Dumfries, (77) 678, (89) 760. Of Rev. William Smith and Ziba W. Camfield, for the Grand River Baptist Association, two separate petitions, (81) 716, (89) 760-761. Of Municipality, Township of Warwick; Of Municipality, Township of Humberstone;; Of James Peters, and others, of Eramosa; Of Henry Ramsay, and others, of Eramosa, (81) 716, (89) 760. Of Job Hughes, and others, of East Gwillimbury; Of W. Dickson, and others, of Oxford, (102) 873, (108) 913. Of Municipal Council, County of Peterborough, (108) 912, (117) 956. Vide also Constitution; Public Income And Expenditure.

-----Petition of Benjamin Geoffroy, and others, of Kildare, for a reduction of the arrears of charges, due on Clergy lots in that Township, occupied by them, (8) 37, (13) 67.

-----Petition of Lewis D. Adams, and others, of Maryborough, complaining of an unfair valuation of the Clergy Reserve Lands on which they have settled, and praying for an inquiry into the same; Also, for the opening of a certain road, (16) 116, (29) 288.

-----Petition of Town Council, Town of Brantford, for appropriation of the Clergy Reserve and Rectory Funds to purposes of Education,--Extension of the Representation,--Vote by Ballot,--and transfer of the control of Tavern and other Licences to the Municipal Councils, (34) 333, (40) 363-364.

CLERK OF CROWN IN CHANCERY:--Requests leave of absence, through Mr. Speaker, on account of illness in his family, with permission to appoint a deputy; Leave granted; He appoints Mr. Peter L. Macdonell as his deputy, (21) 212.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE:--To procure 10 copies of Irving's Index to the Statutes, for the use of the House, (110) 920-921.

-----To procure 400 copies of Keefer's "Prize Essay on the Canals of Canada," and to cause a translation of the same to be made, and to be printed in French, (268) 1588.

-----To pay £10 to James Curran, a Messenger, for his services in the Library at the destruction of the Parliament House, (275) 1606.

CLERKS OF ASSIZE:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (3.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (10.)

CLERK'S OFFICE:--Motion, that it be an Instruction to the Committee on Contingencies to insert in their Report an allowance of 15s. per diem for Extra Writers, and one pound per diem for Extra Translators, with travelling expenses; Amendment, that the Clerk do call in offers from persons disposed to serve next Session as Extra Writers at 7s. 6d. per diem, negatived, on division, (145-146) 1185-1189. Main Motion, negatived, on division, (146) 1189.

CLEVELAND, V.:--Petition of, for aid, in consideration of his services in the last American War, (30) 308, (37) 338.

COBBAN, ROBERT:--Petition of, for remuneration for his services as Chairman and Returning Officer for Inverness, in 1841, (27) 284, (36) 337.

COBOURG HARBOUR:--Bill to vest the same in the Municipality of Cobourg, presented and read, (165) 1308. Read second time; Referred, (181) 1348. Reported; Committed, (230) 1475. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (264) 1567. Passed, (273) 1600. By the Council, (279) 1614. Royal Assent, (285) 1631. (14 Vic.,

cap. 83.)

COINS:--Vide Currency.

COLOUR, PERSONS OF:--Vide Elgin Association.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF MIDLAND DISTRICT:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (72.)

COMMISSIONERS:--Notice of Motion concerning Commissioners appointed by Act of 1849, cap. 101, 55.

COMMISSIONERS' COURTS, LOWER CANADA:--Bill to render executory the judgments of Commissioners' Courts in Lower Canada, presented and read, (223) 1453.

-----Petition of James Henderson, and others, of Ste. Geneviève de Batiscan, for the repeal of the Act establishing those Courts, (34) 333, (40) 363.

COMMISSIONS ROGATOIRES:--Bill to amend the law of Lower Canada relative thereto, presented and read, (210) 1420.

COMMITTEES:--Resolution, for the appointment of seven Standing Committees, (4) 6-7. Select Committee appointed to prepare lists of Members to compose such Committees, (5) 20. Report, (9) 49-50. Order of the Day postponed, (16) 102. Report considered and concurred in by the House, (30) 300. Vide Bills, Private; Contingencies; Laws, Expiring; Orders, Standing; Printing; Privileges; Railroads.

-----Instruction to a Committee of the whole, (198) 1386.

-----Motion, for an Instruction, negatived, (234) 1486-1487.

-----Members added to Committees, (58) 479, (99) 858, (120) 985, (123) 993, (168) 1319, (208) 1416.

-----Instructions to Select Committees, (68) 548, (97) 833, (140) 1146.

-----Motions, for Instructions, negatived, (145-146) 1188-1189, (234) 1487.

-----In absence of Chairman of a Select Committee, another Member of the Committee allowed to present a Report, (178) 1343.

-----Motion, to refer a Report back to the Committee, with an Instruction to add certain paragraphs containing a protest on the part of certain Members; Decided by Mr. Speaker to be out of order, (130-131) 1068-1070.

COMMON PLEAS, COURT OF:--Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (16.); Courts; Public Income And Expenditure.

COMPTON ACADEMY:--Petition of C.P. Reid, and others, for aid, (34) 333, (40) 363.

COMTE, LOUIS:--Petition of, for power to recover a sum of money due him for building a church in St. Edouard, (4) 13, (9) 39. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (30-31) 308. Report thereon, (37) 339. Bill presented and read, (48) 421. Order for second reading, (112) 925. Read second time; Referred to a Committee on Private Bills, (140-141) 1146. Reported; Committed, (161) 1299. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (177) 1340-1341. Passed, (184-185) 1358. Returned from the Council, with amendments; Considered, and agreed to, (206) 1408. Royal Assent, (283) 1626. (14 Vic., cap. 128.)

CONSTITUENCIES:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (49.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (43.)

CONSTITUTION, PROVINCIAL:--Motion, for an Address to Her Majesty and the Imperial Parliament, for an Act to render the Legislative Council elective, and to authorize the Legislature at any time to call a Convention of the people, to establish a Constitution for the Province, negatived, on division, (40-41) 365-383.

-----Motion for certain resolutions, with a view to an Address to her Majesty on the subject of amending the Constitutional Act, (72) 606.

- Motion, for an Address to Her Majesty, for such an amendment of the Constitution as may secure to the people of Canada the right of legislating on all matters of an internal and social character, moved as an amendment, negatived, on division, (86) 742-747.
- Motion, that the well being of Society requires adequate checks on all constituted authorities, to prevent abuse of power; That the functions of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Departments should be better defined, in order that all may readily understand what are their political duties and political rights (90) 763-774; An amendment proposed, substituting an Address to Her Majesty; An amendment moved to the amendment, negatived, on division, (90-91) 774-788. First amendment carried, on division; Address ordered, (91) 788-789. Motion, in continuation of the former one, for certain modifications of the Constitution for the purpose of carrying out the first proposition, negatived, on division, (91-94) 789-795. Motion, for appointment of Committee to draft the Address above ordered; Amendment, carried, (94) 795. Vide Addresses, To Her Majesty, (2.)
- Motion, for appointment of a Select Committee, to inquire into the best mode of altering the Constitution of the Legislative Council, so as to secure for it a greater degree of public confidence,--also, the best mode of providing against dispensing the patronage of the Crown by the Administration for the purpose of interfering with the independent action of the Members of either House; Superseded by Previous Question, (191) 1372.
- Motion, that it is expedient to authorise the holding of a general Convention by the People, to consider various proposed changes in the Constitution and the laws, now agitating the public mind,--as the amendment of the Constitution,--extension of the Elective Franchise,--abolition of property qualification for Members,--fixing the time for holding meetings of Parliament, and shortening its duration,--rendering the office of Governor General, and the Legislative Council, elective,--Repeal of the Civil List Act,--Repeal of the Union Act, and a Federal Union of British North America,--Retrenchment in Public Expenditure,--abolition of the Court of Chancery,--Law Reform,--Free Trade,--Vote by Ballot,--settlement of the Clergy Reserve and Rectory questions,--abolition of the Usury Laws, and the Law of Primogeniture; Objection made to the motion, on account of no notice having been given; Mr. Speaker maintains the objection; His decision appealed from, and confirmed by the House, (280-281) 1620-1622.

CONTINGENCIES:--Standing Committee on Contingencies to be appointed, (4) 6-7. List of Members to compose Standing Committee, ordered, (5) 20. Committee appointed, (9) 49-50. Order of the Day postponed, (16) 102. Report considered and concurred in by House, (30) 300.

-----Petitions referred: Of A.L. Cardinal, losses on burning of Parliament House, (57) 477. Of Officers, Clerks, and Servants of the House (do.), (74) 647. Of Mrs. Belton (do.), (225) 1460. Of M. Moore, and others, reporters in the House of Assembly, for remuneration for their labors, (158) 1273. Of Messrs. Lovel and Gibson, losses on printing establishment, (268) 1588.

-----FIRST REPORT: Of Committee on Accounts of 1849, &c., (60-62) 503-507. Printed; Committed, (62) 508. Order of the Day postponed, (113) 928. Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (34.) SECOND REPORT: On losses by destruction of Parliament House, &c., and reconsideration of part of 1st Report, (151-153) 1216-1220. Printed; Committed, (153) 1220. Order committing 1st Report, discharged; Report referred to a Committee of whole on 2nd Report, (174) 1334. Both Reports considered, (224) 1456. Order of the Day postponed, (234) 1485. Both Reports considered again, (238) 1498. THIRD REPORT: On the Advance of £5,000, (178) 1342-1343. Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (58.) FOURTH REPORT: On Accounts, Petitions, extra Clerks, Messengers, &c., (269-272)

1591-1596. Referred to Committee of whole on 1st and 2nd Reports; Motion, for an Instruction to Committee, to consider of resolving a further allowance to the officers and servants of the House, as mentioned in the Schedule to the 2nd Report, claims, destruction of Parliament House, negatived, (272) 1596. All considered; Four Resolutions reported and agreed to, amending 4th Report, and concurring in 1st Report, and in 4th Report as amended, (273) 1599-1600. Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (71.)

-----Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (34, 58, 71.); Curran, James.

CONVENTION:--Vide Constitution.

COPYRIGHT:--Bill to provide for the admission of foreign reprints of British copyright works, presented and read, (116) 939-940. Read second time; Committed, (155) 1225-1226. Order for consideration, discharged, (157) 1255-1261.

-----House goes into Committee, to consider of imposing a duty of 20 per cent. on foreign reprints of British copyright works, (165) 1308. Resolution reported and agreed to, (172) 1329-1330.

-----Bill to impose a duty on foreign reprints of British copyright works, presented and read, (172) 1330. Read second time; Committed, (187) 1364. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (227-228) 1469. Passed, (237) 1497. By the Council, (264) 1569. Royal Assent, (284) 1629. (14 Vic., cap. 6.)

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (57.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (52, 61.)

CORCORAN, THOMAS:--Petition of, stating that he obtained a license to cut timber on certain lands in Masham, for which a previous license had been issued to another party, and praying relief, (88) 760, (95) 826.

CORNWALL:--Petition of George Poapst, and others, for confirmation of Mr. Bruce's survey of the 9th Concession thereof, (4) 13, (8) 38. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (37) 339. Report thereon, (40) 365. Referred, (59) 502. Report a Bill, (105) 880. Read second time; Engrossed, (124) 995. Passed, (126) 1004. By the Council, (136) 1109. Royal Assent, (182) 1352. (14 Vic., cap. 84.)

CORONERS:--Bill to amend the law respecting the office of Coroner, presented and read, (38) 345-346. Read second time; Committed, (53) 451. Order of the Day postponed, (113) 926. Considered, (141) 1147. Reported; Engrossed, (144) 1163. Passed, (148) 1196. By the Council, (172) 1329. Royal Assent, (182) 1353. (14 Vic., cap. 56.)

-----Vide Public Income And Expenditure.

CORPORATE RIGHTS:--Vide Writs Of Prerogative.

CORRECTION, HOUSE OF:--Vide Deaf And Dumb; Goals.

COSTEN, THOMAS:--Petition of, complaining of his dismissal from the office of Head-Keeper of the penitentiary, and praying relief, (70) 593, (74) 647. Motion, to refer petition, negatived, on division, (242) 1510.

COSTS:--Bill to remove doubts as to the right of the Crown to recover costs in certain cases, in Lower Canada, presented and read, (106) 885. Read second time; Engrossed, (116) 942. Passed, (125) 1003. By the Council, (144) 1183. Royal Assent, (181) 1351. (14 Vic., cap. 33.)

COUNSEL:--Vide Members.

COUNTER, JOHN:--Bill to enable John Counter to obtain a Patent for making stoves, of a new pattern, and on a new principle, from the Council, read first time, (116) 939. Order for second reading, (119) 960. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (149) 1206. Report, desiring the proofs and

evidence on which the Bill is founded; Message requesting the Council to communicate the same, (182-183) 1354-1355. Message from the Council in reply, (203) 1401-1402. Referred to the Committee, (205) 1405. Reported; Read third time, (220) 1446. Passed, (225) 1460-1461. Royal Assent, (284) 1627. (14 Vic., cap. 145.)

COUNTY COURTS, UPPER CANADA:--Bill to amend the Act regulating the practice of the said Courts, and to extend the jurisdiction thereof, presented and read, (189) 1367. Read second time; Committed, (243) 1512. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (249) 1526. Passed, (261) 1560. By the Council, (277) 1609. Royal Assent, (284) 1630. (14 Vic., cap. 52.)

COUNTY OFFICERS:--Vide Justice, Administration of; Municipalities, Upper Canada; Public Income And Expenditure.

COURT HOUSES:--Bill to provide for building court houses and gaols in the Judiciary Circuits of Lower Canada, presented and read, (44) 399. Order for second reading, (58) 480, (112) 924. Read second time; Committed, (116) 942-943. Order of the Day postponed, (158) 1265.

COURTS:--Motion for Bill concerning Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, 324-326. Postponed Motion, 326.

-----Petition of B.G. French, and others, of Stormont, for alterations in the Division Courts,--abolition of the Courts of Common Pleas and Chancery,--and that an equity jurisdiction be given to the Court of Queen's Bench, (49) 437, (54) 460.

-----Vide Appeal, Court of; Law, Practice of.

COURTS OF REQUEST:--Notice of Motion concerning Courts of Request, 8.

COXWELL, WILLIAM H.:--Petition of, for an increase of his salary as Clerk in the Office of Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, (236) 1495, (260) 1559.

CRAMAHE AND MURRAY:--Petition of Thaddeus H. Ketchum, and others, for the formation of a new township out of parts of those townships, by the name of Brighton, (213) 1428, (224) 1459.

CRIMINAL LAW:--Bill to amend and consolidate the criminal laws of the Province, presented and read, (14) 73-74. Order for second reading, (42) 386, (64) 513, (97) 835. Order for second reading, postponed indefinitely, (139-140) 1139.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE:--Bill to establish a code of criminal procedure, presented and read, (14) 74. Order for second reading, (42) 386, (64) 513-514, (95) 835. Order for second reading, postponed indefinitely, (140) 1139-1142.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT:--Petition of Thomas Bedard, of L'Assomption, for investigation of certain complaints against the Department in 1844, 1845, and 1847, (57) 477, (65) 529.

CROWN OFFICERS:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (29.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (28.); Public Income And Expenditure.

CROWN PATRONAGE:--Vide Constitution.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS:--Bill for prevention thereof. Notice of Motion, 1323. Bill presented and read, (176) 1339. Read second time; Committed, (235) 1488.

CURRAN, JAMES:--Resolution, allowing him a gratuity of £10, for his services in the Library at the time of the destruction of the Parliament House, (275) 1606.

CURRENCY:--Bill to alter the rate at which certain silver coins shall be a legal

tender. Notice of Motion, 302. Bill presented and read, (34) 321. Read second time; Engrossed, (38) 349-350. Passed, (39) 362. By the Council, (50) 438. Royal Assent, (181) 1351. (14 Vic., cap. 9.)

-----House goes into Committee, to consider of amending the Currency Act 4 and 5 Vic., cap. 93.; Resolution reported, and agreed to, (179) 1344-1345.

-----Bill to amend the Currency Act, presented and read, (179) 1345. Read second time; Committed, (187) 1364. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (211-212) 1423-1424. Passed, (216) 1436. By the Council, (231) 1479. Royal Assent, (284) 1628. (14 Vic., cap. 8.)

CUSTOMS:--House goes into Committee to consider of so amending the Customs Duties Act, as to enable the Governor in Council to place an unenumerated article paying $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. among those subject to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. duty, (143) 1158-1159. Resolution reported, and agreed to, (154) 1222. Vide below.

-----House goes into Committee to consider of amending the said Act, by providing that clothing and wine imported for the use of the military shall be free of duty, (179) 1346. Resolution reported, and agreed to, (185) 1359. Vide below.

-----Bill to amend the Act imposing duties of Customs, presented and read, (185) 1360. Read second time; Motion, that it be engrossed; Amendment, that it be committed, negatived, on division; Main motion agreed to, (211) 1423. Motion, for third reading; Amendment, that it be recommitted, negatived, on division; Bill passed, (216) 1436. By the Council, (231) 1479. Royal Assent, (284) 1628. (14 Vic., cap. 5.)

-----Motion, that the House go into Committee, to consider of amending the Customs Duties Act, so as to impose 20 per cent. on wheat and Indian corn imported from foreign countries, and to increase the duty on Mess pork and whiskey; Consideration of motion postponed six months, (222) 1449-1450.

-----Notice of Motion concerning differential duties, 1634.

D.

DEAF AND DUMB:--Committee of the whole, to consider of providing for an Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, an Asylum for the blind, a House of Refuge, and a School for the reformation of juvenile delinquents. Notice of Motion, 1018. Motion, negatived, on division, (190) 1370-1371.

DEBENTURES:--Vide Montreal Provident And Savings Bank; Supply.

DEBT, IMPRISONMENT FOR:--Bill to abolish imprisonment for debt. Notice of Motion, 302. Bill presented and read, (33) 314. Order for second reading, (52) 450. Read second time; Motion for referring Bill, amended, carried, on division; Instruction to Committee to confine its operation to Upper Canada, (68) 539-548. Reported; Printed, as amended; Committed, (109) 915. Committee report progress; Motion that they have leave to sit again, negatived, on division; Bill referred to Committee on another Bill, (203) 1400-1401. Vide below.

-----Bill to abolish imprisonment for debt except in cases of fraud, and to extend the remedy by writs of execution. Notice of Motion, 639. Bill presented and read, (100) 861. Read second time; Referred, (193) 1376. Foregoing Bill referred, (203) 1401.

DEBTS:--Vide Executions, Civil.

DECEASED PERSONS, ESTATE OF:--Bill to amend the law relative to the administration of the estate of deceased persons, presented and read, (54) 461. Order for second reading, (113) 927. Order for the second reading, discharged, (149) 1199.

DEER:--Vide Game.

D'ESCHAMBAULT, WILLIAM:--Petition of, and Robert L. MacDonnell, M.D., for remuneration for their services as medical members of the Central Board of Health at Montreal during the prevalence of the Cholera, in 1849, (73) 645, (81) 717.

DISTRICT COURTS:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (3.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (10.)

DIVISION COURTS, UPPER CANADA:--Bill to amend and consolidate the laws relative to Division Courts in Upper Canada, presented and read, (32) 312-313. Order for second reading, (102) 865, (111) 923. Read second time; Referred, (119) 961-963. Reported; Reprinted, as amended; Committed, (156) 1250-1251. Considered, (217) 1437. Order of the Day postponed, (223) 1454. Reported, (226) 1462. Motion, to recommit Bill; Debate thereon adjourned, (243) 1511-1512. Resumed; Motion again to recommit Bill, negatived, on division; Engrossed, (247-248) 1522-1523. Passed, (264) 1568. By the Council, (277) 1609. Royal Assent, (284) 1629. (14 Vic., cap. 53.)

-----Bill to amend and consolidate the laws regulating the practice of the Division Courts, and to extend the jurisdiction thereof. Notice of Motion, 323. Bill presented and read, (38) 345. Order for second reading, (58) 493. Order for second reading, discharged, (140) 1142.

-----Petition of W.C. Chase, and others for the abolition of Division Courts, and that the power of collecting small debts be transferred to the Municipal Corporations, (73) 645, (82) 718. Referred to Committee on the Bill to simplify the practice of the law, (95-96) 826-827.

-----Petition of Municipality, Township of Adelaide, for the abolition of Division Courts, and the re-establishment of Commissioners' Courts, (88) 760, (95) 826.

-----Vide Courts; Public Income And Expenditure.

DIVISION LINE:--Bill to define the division line between Upper and Lower Canada, from the St. Lawrence to the Ottawa, presented and read, (100) 862, Order for second reading, (157) 1264. Motion for second reading, discharged, (231) 1477.

DIXON, THOMAS C.:--Address for copies of any petitions, or correspondence, relative to the conduct of Thomas C. Dixon, of London, as a Justice of the Peace. Notice of Motion, 356. Motion, negatived, on division, (47) 411-420.

DOAN, ROBERT:--Petition of, for compensation for a house destroyed during the Rebellion, (30) 308, (37) 338. Motion, to refer petition, negatived, on division, (54) 461.

DORCHESTER BRIDGE:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (13.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (17.); Quebec Turnpike Roads.

DOUGLAS ((OR DOUGLASS)), JAMES:--Petition of, for relief with regard to a lot in Esquesing leased by him as a Glebe lot, but which, proving not be so, is about to be sold to the Church Society; Praying to be allowed to purchase the same himself, (150) 1213, (158) 1272-1273.

DOWER:--Bill to alter the practice in actions of Dower in Upper Canada, presented and read, (31) 311. Order for second reading, (52) 450, (55) 464, (67) 536. Read second time; Referred to Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law, simplify the practice, and reduce the expenses of Legal proceedings, (101) 864. Chairman directed to report the Bill; Reported, (183) 1356. Referred to a Select Committee; Also Ejectment Bill referred, (189) 1367. Both Bills reported, (189) 1369. Dower Bill committed, (190) 1369. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (235) 1488-1489. Passed, (246) 1518. By the Council, (264) 1570. Royal Assent, (284) 1629. (14 Vic., cap. 58.)

DU CHENE RIVER:--Bill to extend the period for the election of Commissioners under the Act for improvement of that River. Notice of Motion, 26. Bill presented and read, (14) 71. Read second time; Engrossed, (42) 385. Passed, (43) 396. By the Council, (50) 438. Royal Assent, (181) 1351. (14 Vic., cap. 111.)

DUMFRIES:--Vide Representation, Increase of; Waterloo County.

E.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS, LOWER CANADA:--Petition of Rev. Antoine Racine, and others, of Stanfold, and other Townships, for a tax on wild lands, and other measures for the improvement of the Eastern Townships, (4) 13, (9) 39.

EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS:--Bill for the establishment and maintenance of Common Schools in Upper Canada. Notice of Motion, 302. Bill presented and read, (34) 321. Read second time; Committed, (97) 833-835. Considered, (116) 943-950, (119) 963-978, (126) 1010-1017. Reported, (129) 1036. Motions, for recommitting Bill, negatived, on division, (129-130) 1037-1042. A further motion, for the same, (130) 1042-1060. Debate thereon adjourned, (130) 1060. Resumed; Two amendments proposed, negatived, on division, (134) 1074, (1077-1098. Main motion, negatived, on division, (134) 1098. Further motions for recommitting Bill, negatived, on division, (134-135) 1098-1099. Report received; Amendments agreed to, another amendment made; Engrossed, (135) 1099. Order for third reading, (136) 1108, (139) 1139. Passed, (143) 1159. By the Council, (165) 1309. Royal Assent, (182) 1352. (14 Vic., cap. 48.) Vide Accounts And Papers, (24.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (15.)

-----Petitions for amendments to the above Bill: Of Municipality, Township of Wainfleet, (69) 593, (73) 646. Of Common Council, City of Kingston, (70) 593, (74) 647.

-----Petition of James Brenan, and others, of Emily, for insertion in the Bill, of provisions for the protection of Teachers' fees, (73) 645, (81) 717.

-----Petitions praying that the Bill may be amended by striking out the words "coloured people" from the 19th clause: Of W.R. Abbott, and others, of Toronto, (81) 716, (89) 761. Of John Anderson, and others, of St. Catharines; Of Edward Crump, and others, of Hamilton, (95) 826, (102) 873. Of John Richardson, and others, of Niagara, (124) 1001, (127) 1032. Of William P. Newman, and others, of Kent, (150) 1213, (158) 1273.

-----Petition of Municipality, Township of Osgoode, praying that the Bill may not pass during the present Session, (107) 912, (117) 955.

-----Petitions praying that the Bill may be so amended as to enable the Roman Catholics to establish separate Schools: Of Very Rev. John Carroll, and others, of Toronto; Of Very Rev. Angus MacDonell, Vicar General, (120) 984, (127) 1031.

-----Bill for the better establishment and maintenance of Grammar Schools in Upper Canada. Notice of Motion, 796. Bill presented and read, (106) 885. Read second time; Committed, (155) 1226-1229. Order for consideration, discharged, (231) 1477-1478.

-----Question concerning Lower Canada Education Act; Answer, 608.

-----Notice of Motion concerning Lower Canada's School Law, 753.

-----Bill to amend the Education Acts of Lower Canada, presented and read, (156) 1252.

-----Bill to provide for three additional Grammar Schools in the County of York, for 1849, presented and read, (205) 1406. Read second time; Engrossed, (228) 1469. Passed, (237) 1497-1498. By the Council, (264) 1569. Royal Assent, (284) 1629. (14 Vic., cap. 91.)

- Message from His Excellency, announcing the Royal Assent to the reserved bill for raising £100,000 for Common Schools, out of the public lands, (31) 310.
- Petitions for repeal or amendment of the Common School Act of Lower Canada: Of David Bourque, and others, of St. Norbert d'Arthabaska, (11) 64, (28) 287. Of Augustin Vallières, and others, of Quebec, (59) 500, (68) 555.
- Petition for repeal or amendment of the Common School Act of Upper Canada: Of Rev. M. Lalor, and others, of Picton, (34) 333, (39) 363. Of Municipal Council, County of York, (34) 333, (40) 364.
- Petitions for aid: Of Rev. F. Bonin, a school house in St. Andrews, (11) 64, (27) 286. Of Rev. J.L. Guyon, and others, an Academy at Ste. Elizabeth, (26) 283, (35) 335. Of François Desaulnier, and others, a Seminary for Females at Yamachiche, (30) 308, (37) 338. Of Rev. J.P. Kelly, and others, Male and Female Model Schools at Sorel, (72) 614, (77) 679. Of Rev. Samuel S. Wood, and others, extension to the Three Rivers Academy of the aid formerly granted to the late Grammar School of Three Rivers, (207) 1413, (217) 1440.
- Petitions praying that the office of Chief Superintendent of Education may be merged in some one of the departments of Government:--Of Municipal Council, United Counties of Wentworth and Halton, (5) 38, (12) 66. Of Municipality, Township of Brantford, (16) 116, (29) 288.
- Petition of John Caven, of Dumfries, for the same, and for establishment of Teachers' Institutes; Also, that Provincial certificates be not confined to students of the Normal School, (130) 1068, (137) 1133.
- Petition of Thomas Tracy, and others, Roman Catholics, of Kitley, for the re-establishment of Common Schools, and the equitable distribution of School Funds, (12) 65, (28) 287.
- Petition of Michael Rape, and others, Trustees of the Roman Catholic School, Section No. 10, Kitley, praying provision for the said School for 1850, (59) 500, (69) 556.
- Vide Accounts And Papers, (24, 44, 62.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (8, 15, 54, 68.)

EDWARDSBURGH:--Petition of James Keller, for the confirmation of certain side-lines in that Township, (11) 64, (27) 286. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (37) 339. Report thereon, (40) 365. Bill presented and read, (49) 423. Order for second reading, (56) 469. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (112) 926. Passed, (122) 991. By the Council, (136) 1109. Royal Assent, (182) 1352. (14 Vic., cap. 85.)

EJECTMENT:--Bill to alter the practice in actions of Ejectment in Upper Canada, presented and read, (31) 311. Order for second reading, (52) 450, (55) 464, (67) 536. Read second time; Referred to Select Committee on Bill to amend the Law, simplify the practice, and reduce the expense of legal proceedings, (101) 864. Chairman directed to report the same; Reported, (183) 1356. Referred to the Committee on the Dower Bill, (189) 1367. Both Bills reported, (189) 1369. Committed, (190) 1369. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (235) 1489. Passed, (245) 1516-1517. By the Council, (277) 1609. Royal Assent, (284) 1630. (14 Vic., cap. 57.)

ELECTIONS, WRITS ISSUED DURING THE RECESS:--

FOR WHAT PLACE	IN THE ROOM OF	ON WHAT ACCOUNT
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Chambly	Pierre Beaubien, Esq.	Accepted Office, (1) 1.
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York, East Riding . .	William Hume Blake, Esq.	Accepted Office, (1) 1.
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FOR WHAT PLACE	IN THE ROOM OF	ON WHAT ACCOUNT
Glengary	John Sanfield Macdonald, Esq.	Accepted Office, (1-2) 1-2.
London	John Wilson, Esq.	Resigned, (2) 2.
Quebec City.	Jean Chabot, Esq.	Accepted Office, (2) 2.
Sherbrooke County.	Alexander Tilloch Galt, Esq.. . . .	Resigned, (2) 2-3.
Halton	John Wetenhall, Esq.. . . .	Accepted Office, (2) 3.
Lincoln.	Hon. William Hamilton Merritt	Accepted Office, (2) 3.
Megantic	Hon. Dominick Daly.	Accepted Office, (2-3) 3-4.

-----Vide Constitution, Provincial; Public Income And Expenditure.

ELECTIONS, CONTROVERTED:--Motion concerning Bill to extend the elective franchise to all householders in Upper Canada, 1061-1062. Withdrawn Motion, 1063.

-----Bill to provide for the trial of all Controverted Parliamentary Elections, in Upper or Lower Canada, presented and read, (115) 938. Order for second reading, (158) 1265. Read second time; Committed, (217) 1437.

-----Notice of Motion concerning election of John Sewall Sanborn, 1323.

-----Petition of William Locker Felton, and others, Electors, against John Sewal Sanborn, for the County of Sherbrooke, presented; Mr. Speaker reports that recognizances have been entered into, (16) 116. Petition read, (29-30) 288-290. Printed, (30) 290. Resolution, that the grounds and reasons set forth in the Petition are sufficient, if true, to void the Election, (206) 1408.

ELGIN ASSOCIATION:--Petition of Skeffington Connor, and others, for an Act of Incorporation as the Elgin Association for improving the condition of the coloured population, (30) 308, (37) 338. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (72) 615. Report thereon, (75-76) 648, 651. Bill presented and read, (110) 921. Read second time; Committed, (207) 1413. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (247) 1520. Passed, (261) 1560. By the Council, (277) 1609. Royal Assent, (284) 1629. (14 Vic., cap. 144.)

-----Petitions in favor: Of Charles Berczy, and others, of Toronto, (115) 937, (120) 984. Of Peter Hume, and others, of Niagara, (124) 1001, (127) 1032. Of Peter Clapp, and others, of Kent, (161) 1298, (170) 1325.

-----Petitions against: Of John G. Weir, of Raleigh, (59) 500, (69) 556. Of Jordan Challenger, and others, of Chatham, for discouragement of the immigration of coloured people, (72) 614, (77) 678-679. Of Municipality, Township of Chatham, (124) 1001, (127) 1032.

-----Petition of Robert Lachlan, of Colchester, for measures for preventing negro colonization in the Western District, (59) 500, (69) 555. Printed; Referred, (108) 914. Report, (220) 1445-1446.

ELMSLEY, NORTH:--Vide Montague And North Elmsley.

ELORA:--Petition of Municipality, Township of Woolwich, praying that that Village may not be detached from Nichol and added to Woolwich, (141) 1155, (145) 1184.

-----Vide Pilkington Tract.

EMIGRANT TAX:--House goes into Committee, to consider of allowing the return of a portion of the tax, on such emigrants as merely pass through the Province to the United States; His Excellency's recommendation being signified, (44) 400-401. Resolution reported and agreed to, (52) 448-449.

-----Bill to encourage emigrants from Europe to the United States to use the St. Lawrence route, presented and read, (52) 450. Read second time; Committed, (58) 492. Order of the Day postponed, (113) 927. Considered, (126) 1017. Reported; Engrossed, (135) 1099. Passed, (136) 1109. By the Council, (159)

1277. Royal Assent, (182) 1352. (14 Vic., cap. 4.)

EMIGRATION:--Petition of George Alexander, and others, of Woodstock, for the adoption of measures to prevent the evils resulting from the influx of a pauper emigration, (39) 362, (46) 408.

-----Petition of Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of City of Hamilton, for reimbursement of expenses in the care and forwarding of emigrants, and the adoption of measures for preventing such outlays in particular localities, (43) 396, (50) 438.

-----Question concerning typhus stricken emigrants; Answer, 997.

-----Question concerning emigrant expenses; Answer, 1266.

ESTATE OF DECEASED PERSONS:--Vide Deceased Persons, Estate Of.

ESTIMATES, CIVIL GOVERNMENT, &C.:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (61, 68.); Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, (5, 6.)

ETOBICOKE AND MONO SIXTH LINE ROAD COMPANY:--Petition of, for increased powers, and authority to construct a branch road to Hurontario Street, (26) 284, (36) 336.

EVIDENCE, LAW OF:--Bill to improve the Law of evidence in Lower Canada, presented and read, (42) 385. Order for second reading, (56) 468, (102) 864, (111) 923, (140) 1142, (148) 1196. Motion, for second reading; Amendment, to add "in six months," carried, on division, (173) 1332.

EXECUTIONS, CIVIL:--Bill to prevent the seizure of the homestead in satisfaction of debt, in certain cases. Notice of Motion, 9. Bill presented and read, (99) 853-854. Order for second reading, (193) 1376-1377. Motion, for second reading; Amendment, to add "in six months," carried, on division, (202) 1399-1400.

-----Bill to prevent a certain amount of goods and chattels from seizure under execution, in civil cases, presented and read, (99) 854. Order for second reading, (193) 1376. Motion, for second reading; Amendment, to add "in six months," carried, on division, (202) 1398-1399.

-----Vide Debt, Imprisonment For; Public Income And Expenditure.

EXPENDITURE, PUBLIC:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (79.); Address, To His Excellency, (69.)

EXPERTS AND ARBITRATORS:--Bill to facilitate the swearing of experts and arbitrators appointed by the courts in Lower Canada, and of witnesses to be heard before them, presented and read, (109) 916. Read second time; Engrossed, (167) 1317. Passed, (171) 1327. By the Council, (182) 1354. Royal Assent, (283) 1625. (14 Vic., cap. 38.)

EXPLORATION IN REAR OF QUEBEC:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (40.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (41.)

F.

FEES:--Vide Public Income And Expenditure.

FENCES, LINE:--Vide Public Income And Expenditure.

FINES:--Select Committee appointed to enquire whether the fines imposed by Justices of the Peace in Lower Canada are accounted for and paid over to the proper authorities, (71-72) 597.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (14.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (18.)

FISH AND OIL:--Bill to amend the Ordinance for the inspection of fish and oil, presented and read, (100) 861. Read second time; Referred, (123) 994. Reported; Committed, (137) 1134. Considered, (168) 1319. Reported; Engrossed, (173)

1331. Passed, (180) 1346. By the Council, (211) 1422. Royal Assent, (283) 1626. (14 Vic., cap. 43.)

FISHERIES:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (25.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (26.); Gaspé Fisheries.

FLOUR AND MEAL:--Question concerning duty on flour imported from Canada; Answer, 388.

-----Bill to amend and consolidate the laws regulating the inspection of flour and meal, presented and read, (49) 423. Read second time; Committed; Considered, (112) 925. Reported; Engrossed, (116) 942. Passed, (123) 992. Returned with an amendment to the English version, (136) 1109. Considered, and agreed to, (138) 1136. Royal Assent, (182) 1352. (14 Vic., cap. 29.)

FOREIGN INSURANCES:--Vide Insurance Companies.

FOREIGN JUDGMENTS:--Bill to facilitate the admission in evidence of foreign judgments, presented and read, (41) 383. Order for second reading, (56) 468. Read second time; Committed, (101) 864. Considered; Reported; Recommended; Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (123-124) 994-995. Passed, (126) 1004. By the Council, (142) 1157. Royal Assent, (182) 1352. (14 Vic., cap. 19.)

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS:--Vide Shipping.

FORTIN POLICE:--Notice of Motion concerning impolicy of keeping up the Fortin Police, 1207.

FRANK, JOHN:--Petition of, for a grant of a portion of the 4th concession line of Adelaide, in lieu of a new line of road, (73) 645, (81) 717. Bill presented and read, (128) 1034. Motion, for suspension of Rule requiring payment of a fee, negatived, on division, (190) 1370. Order for second reading, discharged, (207) 1413.

FREDERICKSBURGH:--Petition of Milo Parke, and others, for establishment of certain boundary lines in that Township, (26) 284, (36) 336. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (120) 984. Report thereon, (125) 1002.

-----Petition of Baltus Shewman, and others, against, (30) 308, (37) 338.

FREE TRADE:--Bill to facilitate free trade between Canada and the other British North American Provinces. Notice of Motion, 301. Bill presented and read, (34) 321. Read second time; Engrossed, (38) 350-351. Passed, (39) 362-363. By the Council, (50) 438. Royal Assent, (181) 1351. (14 Vic., cap. 3.)

-----Vide Constitution, Provincial; Public Income And Expenditure.

FRENCH, REUBEN:--Petition of, for indemnification for losses during the last war, (95) 826, (102) 873.

"FRIENDS" SEMINARY:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (11.)

FROST, HENRY A.:--Petition of, complaining of his imprisonment for debt in the Woodstock Gaol, and praying for an investigation into the matter, (247) 1522, (268) 1588.

G.

GAME:--Petition for an Act to prevent the hounding of deer: Of Leonard Misener, and others, of Wainfleet, (69) 593, (73) 646. Referred, (95) 804. Report, (96) 827. Of James Morris, and others, of Crowland, (136) 1133, (145) 1183.

-----Bill to prevent the hounding of deer, except in particular months, and to alter the period for killing woodcocks and wild ducks, presented and read, (96) 827. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (149) 1205. Motion, for third reading; Amendment, that it be recommitted to exempt

the Indian tribes from its operation, carried, on division, (154) 1221-1222. Motion, to postpone consideration six months, negatived, on division; Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (233) 1483-1484. Passed, (237) 1498.

-----Bill to amend certain Acts for the protection of wild fowl in Lower Canada, presented and read, (215) 1434.

-----Petition of Rev. H. Routier, and others, of Kamouraska and Rimouski, for the protection of game and wild fowl therein, (16) 116, (29) 288.

GAOLS:--Bill to provide a better system of discipline and management for gaols, and for the erection of a House of Correction for juvenile offenders, presented and read, (156) 1252.

-----Vide Court Houses.

GASPE FISHERIES:--Question concerning encouragement or relief of Fisheries; Answer, 323.

-----Petition of Horatio LeBoutillier, and others, for removal of the duties on certain articles required for the said Fisheries, (53) 459, (59) 501. Printed, (62) 508. House goes into Committee on the Petition, and on the Return to an Address for correspondence on the subject, (109) 916-919. Resolution reported, for exempting salt imported for the Gaspé Fisheries, from duty; agreed to, (116) 941-942.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (25.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (26.)

GATINEAU, RIVER:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (56, 64.); Addresses To His Excellency, (49, 59.)

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY:--House goes into Committee to consider of reviving and continuing the Act providing for a geological survey of the Province, (146) 1192. Resolution reported, and agree to, (154) 1222.

-----Bill to revive and continue the Act providing for a geological survey of the Province, presented and read, (154) 1222. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (166) 1311-1312. Passed, (171) 1327. By the Council, (179) 1345. Royal Assent, (182) 1353. (14 Vic., cap. 12.)

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (45.)

GODERICH:--Petition of James Watson, and others, praying that the said Town may be relieved from difficulties arising out of the election of a mayor under the Municipal Act of last Session, (213) 1428, (225) 1459.

GORE BANK:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (76.)

GOVERNOR GENERAL:--His Excellency's Speech at opening of the Session, (3-4) 4-6. Day appointed for consideration thereof, (4) 6. Motion, for an Address to thank His Excellency for his Speech from the Throne, &c., (10-11) 50-54. Debate thereon adjourned, (11) 54. Resumed, (14-16) 80-87. An amendment proposed, (16) 87-102. Debate thereon adjourned, (16) 102. Resolution, that until the Address in answer to the Speech shall have been adopted, the Order of the Day with respect to the same, shall be disposed of before proceeding with the daily routine; Consideration of motion and amendment resumed, (16-18) 117-127. An amendment made to the amendment, (18) 127-132. Amendment as amended, negatived, on division, (18) 132. Two other amendments proposed, negatived, on division, (18) 132-133. Further amendment moved, (18) 133-154. Debate thereon adjourned, (18) 154. Consideration of main motion, (18-20) 168-170. Amendment resumed, (20) 170-198. Amendment, negatived, on division, (20) 198-199. Motion for further consideration postponed, negatived, (20) 199. Two toher amendments proposed, negatived, on division, (20) 199-203. Consideration of main motion further adjourned, (20) 203. Resumed, (21-22) 212-214. Three other amendments moved, negatived, on division, (22-23) 214-260. Motion, to adjourn debate, negatived, on division,

(23) 260, 261. Main motion carried, (23) 261-262. Address ordered, (24) 264. Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (11.)

-----Speech further considered; Motion, that a Supply be granted to Her Majesty; To be considered in a Committee of the whole, (179) 1345. Vide Supply.

-----A portion of His Excellency's Speech again read, and a Committee appointed upon the subject therein recommended for consideration, (38) 339-345.

-----Recommends to the consideration of the House, through a Member of the Executive Council, certain measures involving pecuniary grants, (44) 400, (179) 1344.

-----Gives the Royal Assent to Bills, (181-182) 1350-1353, (282-285) 1624-1631.

-----Speech of His Excellency at close of the Session, (285-286) 1632-1633.

GOVERNOR GENERAL, MESSAGES FROM HIS EXCELLENCY:--

1. Desiring the attendance of the House in the Legislative Council Chamber, (1) 1, (181) 1350-1351, (282-283) 1624-1625.
2. Announcing the Royal Assent to the reserved Bill for raising £100,000 for Common Schools, out of the Public Lands, (31) 310.
3. Communicating three Despatches from the Colonial Secretary, relative to the Exhibition of Industry of all nations to be held in London in 1851, (32) 314.
4. Transmitting a copy of the Orders of the Court of Chancery of Upper Canada, recently promulgated, (51) 440.
5. Transmitting the Estimates for 1850, and recommending the same to the consideration of the House; Printed, (170-171) 1326-1327. Referred to the Committee of Supply, (192) 1375. Vide Supply.
6. Transmitting a Supplementary Estimate, (213-214) 1430. Referred to the Committee of Supply, (214) 1431.

-----Vide Constitution, Provincial; Public Income And Expenditure.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS:--Vide Education And Schools.

GRAND RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY:--Petition of, for a loan, (57) 477, (65) 529.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY:--Petition of the Company for an Act to empower Municipal Corporations to subscribe for their Stock, (4) 13, (9) 38-39. Petition of Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, City of Hamilton, in favor, (8) 38, (13) 68. Both referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (43) 398. Report thereon, (47) 409. Both petitions referred to Committee on Railroads, (47) 410. Petition of Town Council of St. Catharines, in favor, (57) 477, (64-65) 528. Bill presented and read, (51) 439. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Railroads, (56) 471. Report amended; Amendment concurred in; Bill Engrossed, (57) 478. Order discharged; Bill recommitted; Considered; Reported amended; Engrossed, as amended, (62) 508-510. Passed, being made applicable to Railroads generally, (64) 518. Returned from the Council with amendments, confining the Act to the Great Western Company, (117) 956. Amendments considered, and amended, (121-122) 989-990. Passed, as amended, (125) 1003. Agreed to by the Council, (134) 1074. Royal Assent, (181) 1351. (14 Vic., cap. 129.)

-----Petition of Andrew Elliott, and others, of Galt, for authority to the Company to construct a branch line to that place, (213) 1428. Referred to Committee on Railroads, (213) 1429. Petition of the Great Western Company, for authority to construct the said Railroad, (224) 1459. Petition read; Referred, to Standing Committee on Railroads, (225) 1460. Bill presented and read; Fee dispensed with; Notice of consideration by Committee, (230) 1476-1477. Motion, for second reading; Amendment, to add "in six months," negatived, on division; Motion, to adjourn, negatived, on division; Bill read; Referred to Committee on Railroads, (243-244) 1512. Reported; Engrossed, (248) 1523-1524. Passed, (250) 1528-1529. Returned from the Council, with an amendment, (264) 1570. Considered, and agreed to, (267) 1584. Royal Assent, (284) 1630.

(14 Vic., cap. 130.)

GREENSTREET, HENRY JOHN:--Petition of, for authority to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor, (26) 283, (35) 335. Bill presented and read, (99) 858. Read second time; Engrossed, (177) 1342. Motion, for third reading; Amendment, to add "in six months," carried, on division, Fee refunded, (192) 1374-1375.

GREY, PROPOSED COUNTY OF:--Vide Waterloo County.

GRIMSBY:--Petition of the Municipality, Township of Grimsby, for the settlement of the road allowance from the first to the seventh Concession, (73) 646, (82) 718. Bill to establish certain road allowances therein, presented and read, (127) 1032. Motion, for second reading; Amendment, to add "in six months," carried, on division, (231) 1478-1479.

GRIMSBY HARBOUR COMPANY:--Petition of Robert F. Nelles, and others, for renewal of the Charter of the said Company, (73) 646, (82) 718.--Bill to prolong time for completing the Harbour, from the Council, (109) 914. Read first time, (109) 914-915. Fee dispensed with, (190) 1370. Order for second reading, (202) 1398. Read second time, (236) 1490. Passed, (238) 1498. Royal Assent, (284) 1628. (14 Vic., cap. 135.)

GUARDIANS:--Bill to provide for the appointment of guardians to persons incompetent to manage their own property in Upper Canada, presented and read, (51) 440. Order for second reading, (112) 926. Order for second reading, discharged, (149) 1199.

GUELPH AND ARTHUR ROAD COMPANY:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (28.)

GUELPH AND DUNDAS ROAD COMPANY:--Petition of the Company, for an increase of their capital stock, and an amendment of their Charter, (8) 38, (13) 68. Petitions in favor: Of Municipal Council, County of Waterloo; Of Municipal Council, United Counties of Wentworth and Halton, (8) 38, (13) 68. All referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (31) 308. Report thereon, (37) 339. Bill presented and read, (66) 532. Order for second reading, (113) 928. Read second time; Committed, (141) 1147. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (224) 1456. Passed, (225) 1461. By the Council, (251) 1531. Royal Assent, (284) 1628. (14 Vic., cap. 133.)

-----Petition of Hon. James Crooks, for provision in the Bill for appointment of arbitrators to estimate the damage sustained by him by the deviation of the road from the original line, (161) 1298, (170) 1325.

GUNN, MARCUS:--Petition of, complaining of unjust judgments against him in the Civil Courts of the London District, and praying redress, (70) 593, (74) 647.

-----Another Petition, for remuneration for supporting a sick emigrant, (203) 1403, (213) 1429.

GUNPOWDER:--Vide Montreal.

H.

HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILROAD:--Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (52.); Canada, New Brunswick And Nova Scotia Railway Company.

HALTON:--Vide Wentworth.

HAMILTON AND GORE DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (67.)

HAMILTON GAS COMPANY:--Petition of James Cummings, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (16) 116, (29) 288. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (44) 339. Report thereon; Bill presented and read; Printing thereof dispensed with, (47) 409-410. Read second time; Committed; Considered, (53) 451-452.

Reported; Engrossed, (55) 463-464. Ryder added; Bill passed, (63) 510-511. By the Council, (71) 596. Royal Assent, (181) 1351. (14 Vic., cap. 136.)

HARVEY:--Vide Bexley, Sommerville, And Harvey.

HAWKERS AND PEDLARS:--House goes into Committee, to consider of amending Acts relating to hawkers and pedlars; Resolution, for exempting persons from taking out a licence to sell Temperance or Religious Tracts, &c., reported and agreed to, (215) 1432-1433.

-----Bill to amend the laws relative to hawkers and pedlars, presented and read, (215) 1433. Read second time; Engrossed, (226) 1466. Passed, (237) 1497. By the Council, (264) 1569. Royal Assent, (284) 1629. (14 Vic., cap. 7.)

HAYS, M.J.:--Petition of, for the payment of his claim for the balance of rent due him for the building in Montreal occupied by the Legislature after the destruction of the Parliament House, (228) 1472, (236) 1495.

HEBERT, JEAN BAPTISTE:--Petition of, for compensation for loss on the tolls on the Bécancour Bridge, from his having taken it at too high a rate from the Government, (136) 1133, (145) 1183.

HILLIER:--Petition of James Pierson, and others, for a survey of the rear line of the third Concession, (26) 284, (36) 336. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (59) 501-502. Report thereon, (66) 531. Referred to a Select Committee; Petition against also referred, (82) 718.

-----Petition of Robert Darling, and others, against, (64) 528, (70) 594. Referred to Committee on above Petition, (82) 718.

-----Vide Ameliasburgh.

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINE:--Vide Medical Profession.

HOPS:--Petition of William Magrath, and others, for a restoration of the former duty on hops, (16) 116, (29) 288.

-----Motion concerning Petitions for protective duty on hops, 866-867. Withdrawn Motion, 867.

HOUSE:--Call of the House for 28th June; Members then absent to be sent for in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, (72) 615. House called; Names of absent Members taken down, (106) 886-887.

-----Order, that the Votes and Proceedings be printed, under the direction of Mr. Speaker, (4) 6.

-----Mr. George Ure summoned to the Bar of the House, on the complaint of a Member that he had used rude and offensive language to him from the Reporter's box, ((160)) 1293-1294, (160-161) 1298. He appears, and addresses the House; Resolution, that he is guilty of a breach of privilege; He is reprimanded by Mr. Speaker; What was said by Mr. Speaker, in reprimanding him, to be entered on the Journals, (164) 1306-1307.

-----Attends His Excellency:--At Bar of Legislative Council Chamber; At the opening of the Session, (1) 1. On the Royal Assent being given to Bills, (181) 1350. At the close of the Session, (282-283) 1624. At the Government House, with Addresses, (115) 937.

-----Sits on Saturday, (164) 1306, (194) 1378, (225) 1460, (276) 1607.

-----Has two sittings in the same day, (176) 1338, (188) 1367, (207) 1413, (217) 1440, (236) 1495, (249) 1526, (262) 1564, (272) 1596.

-----Having resolved not to sit on the following day, it being Her Majesty's Birthday, House adjourns after 12 o'clock, midnight, on it being noticed that it was Her Majesty's Birthday, (20) 203.

-----Adjourns for want of a quorum, (72) 606-607, (141) 1148, (149-150) 1206, (178) 1342, (217) 1437-1438, (247) 1520, (268) 1585, (279) 1615.

- Adjourns out of respect for the memory of a former Member, and late a Member of the Legislative Council, (11) 62.
- Adjourns over one day, being Her Majesty's Birthday, (18) 168. A Statutory Holiday, (34) 321-322, (52) 445-447.
- Adjourns to an earlier hour than usual on the following, or a future day, (20) 203, (26) 266, (109) 919, (164) 1305-1306, (170) 1326, (194) 1378, (205) 1405, (213) 1429, (225) 1460, (230) 1476, (242-243) 1510, (251) 1532, (267) 1583, (276) 1607.
- Motion, to adjourn till an earlier hour than usual on the following day, negatived, on division, (142) 1156-1157, (220) 1446, (224) 1457.
- Motions of adjournment, negatived, on division, (42) 385, (175) 1335, (246) 1517-1518, (272) 1597, (274) 1600-1601, 1601.
- That for the rest of the Session the House do, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, meet at 10 a.m. Notice of Motion, 866. Motion, negatived, on division, (106) 885-886.
- Motion, that for the rest of the Session the House do meet every day, Saturdays included at 11 o'clock, negatived, on division, (139) 1138.
- Question concerning adjournment in November next; Answer, 933.
- Motion, that the House do meet at 10:00 o'clock, and continue to sit until 1:00 o'clock the following day, negatived, on division; Amendments, negatived, on division, (182) 1353. Main question, carried, on division, (182) 1353-1354.
- Names taken on divisions:--Questions carried in the affirmative: (9) 49, (14) 79-80, (23) 261-262, (42) 386, (43) 387, (63) 510, 513, (64) 518, (67) 537, (68) 547, (76-77) 670, (80) 708, (84) 738, (86) 741-742, 742, (87) 747, 747-748, 748, (88) 749-750, 751, 751-752, (91) 788-789, (96) 831-832, (97) 832, (98) 845-846, (100-101) 862, (105) 879-880, (106) 884, (107) 903, (110) 920-921, (111) 922-923, 924, (119) 961, (121) 988, (131) 1070, (140) 1146, (143) 1161, (148) 1198-1199, (149) 1204, (157) 1262, (160) 1285-1286, 1293, (164) 1306, (172) 1330, (173) 1332, (174) 1335, (175) 1336-1337, (178) 1343-1344, (182) 1353-1354, (184) 1357, (188) 1365, 1366, (190) 1370, (192) 1374, (193) 1377, (198) 1386, (202) 1398-1399, 1399-1400, (203) 1400, (206) 1409, 1410-1411, (207-208) 1414, (208) 1415, (210) 1421, (219) 1443, (222) 1449-1450, (223) 1455, (224) 1456-1457, (233) 1484, (234) 1486, (237) 1496, (242) 1506, (243) 1510, (250) 1528, (258) 1549, (259) 1551, 1553, (260-261), 1559-1560, (262) 1563, (264) 1568, (265) 1571-1572, 1574, (267) 1582-1583, (274) 1601, (279) 1618, (281) 1622.
- Names taken on divisions:--Questions carried in the negative: (5) 20, (14) 71, (18) 132, 133, (20) 198-199, 199, 202-203, (22) 241-242, 242, (23) 260, 261, (33) 315, 320, (38-39) 355, (41) 383, (42) 385, (45) 403, (47) 419-420, (49) 424, (51) 444, (52) 444-445, (66) 533, (72) 606, (76) 669-670, 670, (83) 733-734, (83-84) 736, (84) 737, 737-738, (86-87) 746-747, (87-88) 749, (91) 788, (94) 795, (99) 853, (101) 863, (106) 886, (107) 902-903, 903, (118) 957, (119) 961, (121) 987, (129) 1037, (130) 1041, (134) 1074, 1077, 1097-1098, 1098, (134-135) 1098, (135) 1099, (139) 1138, (140) 1145-1146, (143-144) 1163, (145-146) 1189, (146) 1189, (149) 1203-1204, (159) 1277, (171) 1327, (174-175) 1335, (175) 1335, 1336, (182) 1353, (184) 1357, (188) 1366, (190) 1370, 1371, (191) 1372, (191-192) 1373, (193) 1377, (197) 1384-1385, (198-199) 1390, (199) 1390, (200) 1393, (203) 1401, (204) 1403, (205) 1406, (206) 1410, (210) 1420-1421, (211) 1423, (212) 1427, (216) 1436, (219) 1444, (220) 1446, (222-223) 1453, (223) 1453, (226) 1463, (234) 1484-1485, 1485, (242) 1510, (244) 1513, (245) 1515, 1515-1516, 1516, (245-246) 1517, (248) 1523, (250) 1527-1528, (251) 1529-1530, 1530, (257) 1543-1544, 1544, 1544-1545, 1546, (257-258) 1546-1547, (258) 1548, 1548-1549, (258-259) 1551, (259) 1552, 1552-1553, (260) 1554-1555, 1555, 1559, (261) 1562-1563, (264-265) 1571, (265) 1573, 1574, (266) 1580-1581, 1581, 1581-1582, (266-267) 1582, (269) 1591, (272)

1597, (273) 1599, (274) 1600-1601, 1601, (279) 1614.

-----House divides, and names not taken, (20) 199, (23) 260, (25) 266, (42) 385, (49) 423, (52) 445, (54) 461, (65) 529, 529-530, (68) 548, (71) 595, (73) 638, (74) 648, (76) 670, (77) 679, (86) 741, (88) 750, (95) 807-808, (99) 858, (101) 863, (102) 865, (108) 914, (110) 921, (112) 925-926, (116) 942, 943, ((119)) 966, 975, 978, (121) 986, (124) 994, (125) 1003, (129) 1038, (130) 1038, 1060, (135) 1099, (140) 1146, (142) 1157, (143) 1161, ((144)) 1175, (154) 1222, ((155)) 1236, ((160)) 1292, (170) 1326, (171) 1327, 1328, (175) 1335, 1337, (182) 1353, (184) 1357, (197) 1385, (208) 1415, (223-224) 1455, (224) 1457, (227) 1467, (228) 1470, (230) 1476, 1477, (231) 1478, 1478-1479, (233) 1484, (234) 1487, (236) 1490, (238) 1498, (242) 1510, (243) 1512, (244) 1514, (246) 1518, 1519, (251) 1531, (257) 1545, (258) 1547, (259) 1553, (261-262) 1563, (265) 1572, (272) 1597, (273) 1598, (274) 1601.

-----Vide Representation, Increase of.

HOWE ISLAND:--Petition of John F. McCarthy, and others, praying that the said Island may be erected into a separate township, (12) 65, (28) 288.

HUNTINGDON:--Petition of Very Rev. A. Morin, and others, for a division of the said County for registration purposes, (34) 333, (39) 363. Bill presented and read, (51) 440. Order for second reading, (56) 471. Read second time; Engrossed, (112) 926. Passed, (122) 991. By the Council, (136) 1109. Royal Assent, (182) 1352. (14 Vic., cap. 108.)

HURON:--Vide Waterloo County.

HURON, PERTH, AND BRUCE:--Petition of the Municipal Council of those United Counties, late Huron District, for authority to tax wild lands therein, (11-12) 65, (28) 287.

HUSTON, J.:--Petition of, for encouragement in the publication of the 4th Vol. of his "Répertoire National de Littérature Canadienne," (77) 678, (89) 760. Referred to Committee on the Library, (89) 761. Report thereon; Concurred in, (275) 1605-1606.

I.

IBERVILLE:--Vide Upton.

INDEPENDENCE:--Petition of Rowland Wingfield, and others, of Essex, Kent, and Lambton, for an Address to Her Majesty to release Canada from her dependence, and allow her to become an independent Sovereignty, (4) 13-14. Motion, that the Petition be not received, carried, on division, (9) 39-49.

INDIAN CORN:--Vide Customs.

INDIANS:--Bill to provide for administering the property of certain Indian tribes in Lower Canada, presented and read, (106) 885. Order for second reading, (158) 1264-1265. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported; Engrossed; Passed, (282) 1623. By the Council, (282) 1624. Royal Assent, (285) 1631. (14 Vic., cap. 42.)

-----Bill for the protection of the Indians in Upper Canada, and their property, presented and read, (194) 1379. Read second time; Committed, (216-217) 1437. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (276-277) 1608. Passed, (280) 1620. By the Council, (282) 1623-1624. Royal Assent, (285) 1631. (14 Vic., cap. 74.)

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (64.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (59.); Game.

INDIGENT SICK PERSONS:--Petition of the Municipal Council, United Counties of Lincoln, Haldimand, and Welland, for authority to municipal Corporations to provide for the relief of indigent sick or infirm persons, (43) 396, (50) 437.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851:--Select Committee appointed on His Excellency's Message communicating certain Despatches relative to the proposed Industrial Exhibition in London in 1851. Notice of Motion, 356. Motion, (42) 384. Report, (72) 614. Printed, (90) 762.

-----Petition of Municipal Council, United Counties of Prescott and Russell, for the appointment of Commissioners for Canada, with reference to the Industrial Exhibition in London; And a grant of money therefor, (108) 912, (117) 956.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (15.); Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, (3.)

INDUSTRY AND RAWDON RAILROAD:--Petition of J.H. Dorwin, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (26) 283, (35) 334. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (40) 364. Report thereon, (65-66) 530. Bill presented and read, (66) 531. Order for second reading, (114) 929. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Railroads, (135) 1100. Reported; Committed, (156) 1252. Considered, (169) 1321. Reported; Engrossed, (173) 1331. Passed, (196) 1383. Returned from the Council, with amendments, (211) 1422. Considered, and agreed to, (213) 1429-1430. Royal Assent, (283) 1627. (14 Vic., cap. 115.)

INQUESTS:--Vide Jurors.

INSURANCE COMPANIES:--Petition of the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for a tax on foreign insurance companies transacting business in this Province, (69) 593, (73-74) 646. Referred, (108) 914. Report; Committed, (119) 960. Considered; Resolution reported, concurring in Report, (167) 1317.

-----Bill to amend the Act authorizing mutual insurance companies, and to prohibit foreign insurances, presented and read, (120) 984-985. Order for second reading, discharged, (167) 1317.

-----Petition of Richard Woodruff, and others, of Niagara, against the Bill, (120) 984, (127) 1031.

-----Bill to amend the Act authorizing the establishment of mutual insurance companies, presented and read, (167) 1317. Motion, for second reading; Amendment, to add "in six months," negatived, on division, (234) 1486-1487. Considered, (262) 1564. Reported amended; Consideration of amendments postponed three months, (265) 1571-1572.

-----Petition of Andrew Miller, of Hamilton, for a law to abolish the present system of insurance, and to establish a Grand Provincial Mutual Insurance Company, read, (170) 1325.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (33, 42, 58.)

INTEMPERANCE:--Bill to vest in Trustees the property of persons who are incapacitated by intemperance from managing their own affairs. Notice of Motion, 103. Bill presented and read, (32) 313-314.

-----Bill for the suppression of intemperance. Notice of Motion, 9. Presented and read, (103) 874-875. Order for second reading, discharged, (177) 1340.

-----Petition of the Grand Division of Sons of Temperance of Canada West, for the passing of the Bill unimpaired, (189) 1369, (201) 1396.

-----Bill for the more effectual prevention of intemperance, based on certain Resolutions, presented and read, (205) 1407. Vide Tavern Licences. Motion, that the Order of the Day for the second reading be now taken up, negatived, on division, (234) 1484-1485. Read second time; Committed, (246) 1519. Considered, (264) 1568-1569. Reported; Engrossed, (268) 1589. Passed, (272) 1597. Returned from the Council, with amendments; Amendments considered; Mr. Speaker directs attention to one of the amendments, which increases the fee on Licences, and submits whether it would not be expedient, in order to expedite business, that the House should waive its privileges in this instance; Resolution, that the House does not think it expedient to insist on its privileges, in setting aside the Bill; Amendments all agreed to, (279-280) 1618-1619. Royal Assent, (285)

1631. (14 Vic., cap. 27.)

-----Select Committee appointed, on temperance, and the means of suppressing intemperance, and counteracting the evil effects of the present system of licensing, (38) 346. Petitions on the subject referred, (46) 409. Leave to report from time to time; First Report, (102-103) 874.

-----Petitions for the adoption of measures for the suppression of intemperance: Of Rev. E. LeBlond, and others, of Isle Bizard, (4) 6, (5) 24. Of Godefroi ((or Godfroii)) Petit Lamarche, and others, of Ste. Anne du bout de l'Isle, (5) 24, (12) 65. Of Rev. C.L. Vinet, and others of St. Constant, (8) 37, (13) 67. Of Rev. P.H. Jean, and others, of St. Joseph de la Pointe Levi, (8) 37, (13) 68. Of Rev. J. Auclair, and others, of Nouvelle Beauce, (8) 37, (13) 68. Of Amable Simard, and others, of St. Joseph; Of V.S. Fontaine, and others, of La Pointe aux Trembles; Of Rev. Joseph Asselin, and others, of L'Ange Gardien; Of Rev. A. Groulx, and others, of St. Benoit and St. Placide; Of Rev. S.M. Brassard, and others, of Longueuil, (11) 64, (27) 285. Of Augustin Pigeon, and others, of St. Mathieu de Beloeil, (12) 65, (27) 285. Of Rev. F. Labelle, and others, of Repentigny; Of Olivier Plette, and others, of St. Roch des Aulnets; Of Hon. A. Dionne, and others, of Ste. Anne La Pocatière; Of Pierre Boucher, and others, of St. Simon, (16) 116, (27) 285. Of Rev. Messire Charland, and others, of St. Clément; Of Louis Blanchet, and others, of St. Charles; Of J.A. Berthelot, and others, of St. Eustache; Of Louis Magnan, and others, of Ste. Elizabeth; Of Rev. Messire Quintal, and others, of Boucherville; Of Rev. L.T. Bernard, and others, of Beauport; Of Rev. Léon Noel, and others, of Beaumont, (26) 283, (35) 334. Of Rev. J. Doucet, and others, of Isle Verte; Of Rev. F.X. Delage, and others, of L'Islet; Of Rev. G. Crevier, and others, of St. Hyacinthe, (26) 284, (35) 334. Of Rev. E. Lavoie, and others, of St. Vincent de Paul; Of Rev. Joseph Duguet, and others, of Ste. Thérèse de Blainville; Of Rev. A. Théberge, Curé, and others, of St. Louis de Terrebonne, (27) 284, (35) 334. Of Rev. X.O. Bruneau, and others, of St. François-Xavier de Verchères, (27) 285, (35) 334. Of Rev. Louis F. ((or Louis T.)) Fortier, and others, of St. Jean Baptiste de Nicolet; Of A. Vidal, and R. Mackenzie, of Port Sarnia; Of Rev. F.T. ((or F.J.)) Lahay, and others, of Chambly, (30) 308, (35) 334. Of Rev. H. Routier, and others, of St. Louis de Kamouraska, (30) 308, (35) 334-335. Of Rev. A.C. Lebel, and others, of St. Thomas, (30) 308, (35) 335. Of Rev. Antoine Manseau, and others, of St. Charles Borromée; Of Rev. R. Neyron, and others, of St. Henri de Mascouche; Of Rev. J.B. Dupuy, and others, of L'Assomption; Of Louis A. Lefevre, and others, of St. Remi; Of Rev. T.M. Maingay, and others, of Laprairie; Of J. Desautels, and others, of Ste. Magdeleine de Rigaud, (34) 333, (39) 363. Of Rev. A. Lemay, and others, of Ste. Victoire, (34) 334, (39) 363. Of Rev. E. Payment, and others, of St. Charles de Charlesbourg; Of Rev. L. Parant, and others, of St. Jean Port Joli, (35) 334, (39) 363. Of Rev. P.J. Crevier, and others, of St. Augustin; Of Rev. L. Thibault, and others, of St. Jérôme, (39) 362, (46) 408. All the Petitions referred to the Committee on Intemperance, (46) 409. Of Rev. Augustin Beaudry, and others, of Malbaie, (43) 396, (50) 438. Of Rev. Thomas Destroismaisons, and others, of St. Germain, (50) 437, (54) 460. Of Rev. J. Gravel, and others, of St. Athanase; Of L.A. Desrochers, and others, of St. Paschal, (53) 459, (59) 501. Of Rev. Joseph Crevier, and others, of St. Pie, (57) 477, (64) 528. Of Rev. T.L. Brassard, and others, of St. Paul de Lavaltrie; Of M. Raymond, and others, of Longue Pointe, (64) 528, (70) 594. Of Rev. F. Morin, and others, of Cap Santé; Of Rev. J. Boucher, and others, of St. David, (69) 593, (73) 646. Of Stephen S. Foster, and others, of Rechabites; Of J. Grégoire, and others, of St. Valentin, (81) 716, (89) 761. All Petitions referred to the Committee, (89) 761. Of Rev. J.F. Gagnon, and others, of Berthier, read (98) 851. Of Rev. G.S. Marceau, and others, of St. Simon, (94-95) 804, (98) 851. Of Joseph Daout, and others, of

Pointe Claire; Of Xavier Desrosiers, and others, of St. Joseph de Lanoraie, (115) 937, (120) 984. Of Rev. L.S. Malo, and others, of Rimouski, (116) 955, (124) 1001. All Petitions referred to the Committee, (127) 1032. Of Joseph Genest, and others, of Ste. Marguerite de Joliette, (130) 1068, (137) 1133. Of Rev. L. Turcot, and others, of St. Césaire, (150) 1213, (158) 1272. Of Vital Dumouchel, and others, of St. Joachim, (158) 1272, (167) 1316. Of Josias Richey, and others, of Lanark; Of John Mair, M.D., and others, of Kingston, (208) 1415, (217) 1440.

-----Vide Tavern Licences.

ISLE PERRAULT ((OR PERROT)):
--Petition of Municipal Council, County of Vaudreuil, praying that the works on Isle Perrault be continued,--two bridges constructed at Vaudreuil and Ste. Anne,--and a railroad from Montreal to Toronto, (72) 614, (77) 678.

-----Notice of Question concerning completion of macadamized road on Isle Perrault, and construction of a bridge between Vaudreuil and Ste. Anne, 639.

J.

JESSUP, JAMES:
--Petition of, for remuneration for his services in taking the census of Leeds and Grenville, in 1848, (39) 362, (46) 407.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES:
--Bill to provide for the formation of incorporated joint stock companies for manufacturing, mining, mechanical, or chemical purposes, from the Council, read first time, (31) 309. Order for second reading, (33) 315, (52) 450. Read second time; Committed, (55) 464-467. Order of the Day postponed, (113) 927. Considered, (149) 1204-1205. Reported amended, (173-174) 1333. Motion, for third reading; Amendment, to add "in six months," negatived, on division; Bill passed, as amended, (184) 1357. Amendments agreed to by the Council, (198) 1386. Royal Assent, (283) 1625. (14 Vic., cap. 28.)

JOURNALS:
--Entry in Journals of last Session, relative to School of Navigation at Quebec, again read, (38) 345.

JURORS:
--Bill to consolidate the laws relative to jurors, juries, and inquests in Upper Canada, presented and read, (128) 1035. Read second time; Committed, (157) 1253-1255. Considered, (217) 1437, (226) 1462. Reported; Engrossed, (231-232) 1480. Passed, (249) 1527. By the Council, (277) 1609. Royal Assent, (284) 1629. (14 Vic., cap. 55.)

-----Question concerning payment of jurors in criminal cases; Answer, 996.

-----Petitions for the payment of jurors in criminal cases: Of Jean Baptiste Pagé, and others, of L'Ancienne Lorette; Of Charles Timony, and others, of St. Giles; Of L. Grenier, and others, of Lotbinière, (5) 24, (12) 66. Of P.C. Levasseur, and others, of St. Jean des Chaillons, (8) 37, (13) 68. Of John Day, and others, of St. Sylvestre, (12) 65, (28) 287. Of G. Rykert, and others, of Grantham, (73) 645, (82) 718.

-----Vide Public Income And Expenditure.

JURY LAWS:
--Notice of Motion concerning change in Jury Laws, 8.

JUSTICE, ADMINISTRATION OF:
--Bill to assign fixed salaries to certain officers of justice in Lower Canada, and to form a special fund out of the fees and emoluments, attached to their offices. Notice of Motion, 302. Bill presented and read, (37) 339. Read second time; Committed, (45) 401-402. Order of the Day postponed, (157) 1264. Considered, (249) 1526. Reported; Engrossed, (250) 1529. Passed, (261) 1560. By the Council, (277) 1609. Royal Assent, (284) 1629. (14 Vic., cap. 37.)

-----Bill to facilitate the administration of justice in certain cases, presented

and read, (128) 1034. Read second time; Committed, (157) 1261-1262.

-----Select Committee appointed to inquire into the costs and fees in the administration of justice in Lower Canada; Petition of C.R. Vaughan, J.P., complaining of injury done him in consequence of convicting a person for selling liquor without a licence, referred, (99) 854-858.

-----Petition of Municipal Council, County of Prince Edward, against any alteration of the present system of defraying the expenses of the same with respect to County officers, (30) 308, (37) 338.

-----Petition of Henry Brownlee, and others, of Grantham, for a reduction in the expenses attending the administration of justice, (73) 645-646, (82) 718. Referred to the Committee on Bill to simplify the practice of the Law, (95-96) 826-827.

-----Vide Public Income And Expenditure.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE:--Bill to provide for the administration of the oath of office to persons appointed as such, presented and read, (3) 4.

-----House goes into committee to consider of regulating the fees to Justices of the Peace in Upper Canada. Notice of Motion, 301. Considered, (67) 535-536. Order of the Day postponed, (114) 929. Considered again, (174) 1334. Order of the Day postponed, (193) 1376.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (14.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (18.)

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS:--Vide Deaf And Dumb; Gaols.

K.

KAMOUASKA:--Petition of Louis Bertrand and A. Fraser, praying that Rivière du Loup may be the District town of the new District of Kamouraska, (27) 284, (36) 336.

KANE, PAUL:--Petition of, stating that he has spent several years traversing northern and western America, and obtained many sketches of the country, Indians, curiosities, &c., and praying for aid to complete and publish the same, (181) 1350, (194) 1378.

KEEFER'S PRIZE ESSAY:--Resolution, for procuring 400 copies of Mr. Keefer's "Prize Essay on the Canals of Canada,"--and for having the same translated and printed in French, (268) 1588.

KELLY, W.M.:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (65.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (63.)

KENNEDY, ANGUS:--Petition of, for grants of land to him and his company of Glen-gary militia, for their services during the last war, (213) 1428, (224) 1459.

KENT:--Petition of the Provisional Municipal Council of Kent, praying that the Act 12 Vic., cap. 79, may be repealed, as respects the Counties of Lambton and Kent, and that the original Act erecting Kent into a District may remain in force, (4) 13, (9) 38. Motion, to refer Petition, negatived, on division, (74) 647-648.

-----Petition of George Hyde, and others, of Lambton, against, (5) 24, (12) 66.

-----Petition of James Smith, and others, for an alteration of the present boundary between Kent and Lambton, (34) 333, (40) 363. Referred to Committee of the whole on the Territorial Divisions Bill, (207) 1413.

KEYES, DR.:--Motion, for an Address for copies of all Petitions, opinions, and correspondence, relative to the pardon granted to Dr. Keyes, confined, under sentence, in the penitentiary, negatived, on division, (51) 441-444.

KILDARE:--Vide L'Assomption Circuit.

KING'S COLLEGE:--Question concerning commission of enquiry on King's College; Answer, 608.

-----Bill to remove doubts respecting the Act of last Session, amending the Charter of King's College, and to provide for the institution of professorships, lectureships, &c., and for other purposes connected with the University, and with Upper Canada College. Notice of Motion, 453. Bill presented and read, (125) 1003. Read second time; Committed, (144) 1164. Considered, (154-155) 1222-1225. Order of the Day postponed, (158) 1265. Considered, again, (187) 1365. Reported; Motion, that Bill be engrossed; Two amendments, for recommitting Bill, negatived, on division; Engrossed, (197) 1384-1385. Passed, (202) 1399. Returned from the Council, with amendments, (220) 1445. Considered and agreed to, (221-222) 1448-1449. Royal Assent, (283-284) 1627. (14 Vic., cap. 49.)

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (48, 52.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (25, 46.)

KINGSMILL, GEORGE:--Petition of, for remuneration for his services in capturing the murderer of the late Thomas Kinnear, in 1843, (213) 1428, (225) 1459-1460. Vide Capreol, F.C.

KINSTON FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY:--Petition of Thomas Askew, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (12) 65, (28) 288. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (37) 339. Report thereon, (40) 365. Bill presented and read, (49) 424. Order for second reading, (56) 470. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (112) 925. Reported; Committed, (130) 1068. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (168) 1319. Passed, (174) 1334. By the Council, (191) 1371. Royal Assent, (283) 1625. (14 Vic., cap. 139.)

KINGSTON HOSPITAL:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (11.)

KNOX'S CHURCH:--Vide Toronto Presbyterian Congregation.

L.

LAKE ST. LOUIS AND PROVINCE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY:--Petition of, for authority to alter their terminus, and to amalgamate with the Montreal and Lachine Company; Petition of the Montreal and Lachine Railroad Company, in support of the above, (73) 645, (81) 716-717. Both referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (82) 718. Report, that no notice has been given, necessary for that part only which relates to an alteration of the terminus, (89-90) 762. Motion, to suspend Rule, negatived, on division, (101) 862-863. Bill to authorize the union of the two companies, and for other purposes; presented and read, (139) 1137. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Railroads, (169) 1320. Reported; Engrossed, (204) 1405. Passed, (210-211) 1421. By the Council, (219) 1444. Royal Assent, (283) 1626. (14 Vic., cap. 112.)

LAMBTON:--Petitions praying that the Act establishing the said County may be amended so as to place the county town in the Township of Enniskillen: Of Municipality, Township of Dawn; Of Municipality, Township of Brooke; Of Municipality, Township of Euphemia, (178) 1342, (188-189) 1367. Referred to Committee of the whole on the Territorial Divisions Bill, (260) 1559.

-----Petition of Municipality, Township of Sarnia, praying that Port Sarnia may be the County Town, (228) 1472, (236) 1495. Referred to Committee of the whole on the Territorial Divisions Bill, (260) 1559.

-----Vide Kent.

LANDS:--Bill to limit the time for redeeming Land Scrip, presented and read, (44) 400. Read second time; Committed, (58) 480-483. Order of the Day postponed, (113) 927, (157) 1264. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (225) 1461. Passed, (237) 1497. By the Council, (264) 1569. Royal Assent, (284) 1628. (14 Vic.,

cap. 16.)

-----Petition of Very Rev. A. Mailloux, and others, on behalf of the society for settling wild lands in Bellechasse, Dorchester, and Montmorency, for a reduction of the price of those lands, and the opening of a road, (69) 593, (74) 646-647.

-----Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (55.); Eastern Townships, Lower Canada; Education And Schools; Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, (2.); Peel; Roads And Bridges.

LASSISERAYE, C.H.:--Petition of, for payment of a balance due him as principal teacher of the Education Society of Three Rivers, (27) 284, (36) 336-337.

L'ASSOMPTION CIRCUIT:--Petition of P.U. Archambault, and others, of Leinster, for the re-establishment of the former limits of that Circuit, (39) 362, (46) 408. Referred, (77) 679. Petition of L.A. DeRome, and others, for attachment of St. Paul and St. Antoine to Leinster, referred, (108) 913-914. Member added, (120) 985. Petitions below referred, (125) 1001. Report, (156) 1251.

-----Petitions from inhabitants of Leinster, praying that their respective parishes may remain attached to the Terrebonne Circuit: Of Issac Bryen, and others, of St. Lin; Of Rev. P. Lafrance, and others; Of Rev. E. Normandin, and others, of Lachenaie, (117) 955, (124) 1001.

-----Petition of Claude Bourgeois, and others, against the reuniting of Kildare to L'Assomption or Leinster, (130) 1068, (137) 1133.

L'ASSOMPTION, COLLEGE OF:--Petition of the Corporation, for an additional grant, (4) 13, (8) 38.

L'ASSOMPTION RIVER:--Petition of P.U. Archambault, and others, for aid to render the said River navigable, (64) 528, (70) 594.

LAUZON SEIGNIORY:--Petition of B. Demers, and others, praying to be relieved from certain charges on the lands in that Seignior, &c., (8) 37, (13) 67.

LAW, PRACTICE OF:--Bill to simplify and amend the practice of the law, and to diminish law expenses. Notice of Motion, 9. Bill presented and read, (4-5) 14. Motion for second reading, negatived, on division, (38-39) 351-355. Bill read second time; Referred to the Committee on the Bill to amend the law, simplify the practice, and reduce the expense of legal proceedings in Upper Canada, (67) 536. Vide below.

-----Bill to amend the Act for preventing the unnecessary multiplication of Law-suits and increase of costs in actions on Notes, Bonds, Bills of Exchange, and other instruments. Notice of Motion, 21. Bill presented and read, (14) 71. Read second time; Engrossed, (42) 385. Passed, (43) 396. Returned from the Council, with amendment, (53) 459. Considered and agreed to, (55) 462. Royal Assent, (181) 1351. (14 Vic., cap. 59.)

-----Bill to amend the law, simplify the practice, and reduce the expense of legal proceedings in Upper Canada, presented and read, (14) 72-73. Order for second reading, (52) 450, (55) 464. Read second time; Referred, (63) 511-513. Bill to simplify and amend the practice of the law, and to diminish law of expenses, (vide above) also referred, (67) 536. Various petitions relative to a reduction of law costs, also referred, (95-96) 826-827. Petition of Henry Brownlee, and others, of Grantham, for a reduction of the expenses attending the administration of justice; Of W.C. Chase, and others, of Grantham, for power to municipal corporations to collect small debts, referred, (95-96) 826-827. Bills to alter the practice in actions of Dower, and the practice in actions of Ejectment, referred, (101) 864. Bill to restrain technical objections in suits at common law, referred, (101) 864. Bill to amend the practice of the several courts, and reduce the costs, referred; Member added, (123) 993. Original Bill reported amended; Committed; Printed, as amended, (178) 1343.

Chairman directed to report the Dower Bill and Ejectment Bill, which he does accordingly, (183) 1356. Vide Dower; Ejectment.

-----Bill to restrain technical objections in suits at Common Law, presented and read, (41) 383. Order for second reading, (55) 467-468. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Bill to amend the law, simplify the practice, and reduce the expense of legal training, (101) 864. Vide below.

-----Bill to improve the practice of the law, and limit the costs in certain courts in Upper Canada. Notice of Motion, 520. Bill presented and read, (67) 535. Order for second reading, (114) 928-929, (174) 1334. Order for second reading, discharged, (223) 1454.

-----Bill to amend the practice of the several Courts of Law in Upper Canada, and to reduce the costs. Notice of Motion, 103. Bill presented and read, (71) 597. Read second time; Referred to the Committee on the Bill to amend the law, simplify the practice, and reduce the expenses of legal proceedings, (123) 993. Vide above.

-----Bill to facilitate the study of the Law, from the Council, read first time, (138) 1136. Order for second reading, (183) 1355. Read second time; Committed, (235) 1488. Considered; Reported; Amended; Amendment agreed to, (269) 1590. Passed, as amended, (273) 1598-1599. Amendment agreed to by the Council, (277) 1609. Royal Assent (284) 1630. (14 Vic., cap. 26.)

-----Petition of H. Parkes, and others, of Grantham, for an Act to render it criminal for a lawyer to make higher charges than the tariff of fees allowed, (73) 645, (82) 718. Referred to Committee on the Bill to simplify the practice of the law, (95-96) 826-827.

-----Petition of James Delany, and others, of Grantham, for a reduction of law fees, (73) 646, (82) 718. Referred to Committee on Public Income and Expenditure, (95) 826.

-----Vide Constitution, Provincial; Public Income And Expenditure.

LAW, OFFICERS:--Notice of Motion concerning limiting law officers to their legal duties, 9.

LAWS, EXPIRING:--Standing Committee on Expiring Laws to be appointed, (4) 6-7.

List of Members to compose Standing Committee, ordered, (5) 20. Committee appointed, (9) 49-50. Order of the Day postponed, (16) 102. Report considered and concurred in by House, (30) 300. Report, (217-218) 1440-1442.

-----Bill to continue certain Expiring Laws, presented and read, (218) 1442. Read second time; Engrossed, (252) 1532. Passed, (265) 1571. By the Council, (279) 1613. Royal Assent, (285) 1631. (14 Vic., cap. 10.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:--Report concerning mischief in the Assembly, 1492-1493.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, MESSAGES FROM:--Communicating Bills of their own and desiring the concurrence of the House thereto:--(31) 309, (73) 615, (109) 914, (117) 956, (138) 1135-1136, (142) 1157, (165) 1308-1309, (211) 1422-1423, (212) 1427-1428, (219-220) 1444-1445, (238) 1498-1499, (249) 1526-1527, (261) 1560-1561, (268) 1589.

-----Agreeing to Bills, without amendments:--(50) 438, (65) 530, (71) 596, (115-116) 939, (134) 1074, (136) 1109, (138) 1135-1136, (142) 1157, (144) 1183, (159) 1277, (165) 1308-1309, (172) 1329, (179) 1345-1346, (182) 1354, (191) 1371-1372, (198) 1386-1387, (203) 1401-1402, (206) 1407-1408, (211) 1422-1423, (212) 1427-1428, (219-220) 1444-1445, (225-226) 1461-1462, (231) 1479, (251) 1531, (264) 1569-1570, (277) 1608-1610, (278-279) 1613-1614, (280) 1619.

-----Agreeing to Bills, with amendments:--(53) 459, (69) 556, (99) 853, (117) 956, (136) 1109, (142) 1157, (144) 1183, (182) 1354, (198) 1386-1387, (206) 1407-1408, (211) 1422-1423, (212) 1427-1428, (219-220) 1444-1445, (238) 1498-1499, (261) 1560-1561, (262) 1565, (264) 1569-1570, (268) 1589, (269) 1590,

(278-279) 1613-1614.

-----Acceding to the appointment of a Joint Committee on the Library, and naming the Members on the part of the Council, (58) 478-479.

-----Agreeing to amendments to their Bills, (277) 1608, (280) 1618-1619, (282) 1623. To amendments of the House to their amendments to a Bill, (134) 1074, 1077-1098.

-----Granting leave to Hon. Mr. Taché to attend the Select Committee on the Public Income and Expenditure, (179) 1345-1346.

-----Communicating the proofs and evidence on which Counter's Patent Bill is founded, (203) 1401-1402.

-----Desiring the proofs and documents on which is founded the Bill to remove doubts as to the right of parties to recover the value of work done on roads in Lower Canada, under Acts since expired, (198) 1386-1387.

-----Desiring the proofs and documents on which is founded the Bill to amend the Act authorizing the Quebec Road Trustees to acquire possession of Dorchester Bridge, (225-226) 1461-1462.

-----Vide Constitution, Provincial; Public Income And Expenditure.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, MESSAGES TO:--Notice of Motion regarding Elective Legislative Council, 9.

-----Notice of Motion concerning exclusion of Government office holders from Legislative Council, 9.

-----Expressing the desire of the House for the establishment of a joint library for both Houses, and for the appointment of a joint Committee for the attainment of that object, and naming the Members thereof on the part of the House, (51) 439.

-----Requesting permission for Hon. Mr. Taché to attend the Select Committee on Public Income and Expenditure, (176) 1338.

-----Desiring the proofs and evidence on which Counter's Patent Bill is founded, (183) 1354-1355.

-----Communicating the proofs and documents on which is founded the Bill to amend the Dorchester Bridge Act, (230) 1475.

LEINSTER:--Petition of Alexander Daly, and others, for a division of that County, (73) 645, (81) 717.

-----Vide L'Assomption Circuit; St. Paul And St. Antoine de Lavaltrie.

LIBEL:--Vide Slander.

LIBRARY:--Mr. Speaker communicates copy of a circular letter sent by him to various official personages, relative to the destruction of the Parliamentary Libraries,--together with letters in reply, from the Speakers of the House of Commons, of the Legislative Councils of Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, of the Assembly of Nova Scotia, the President of the Senate of New York, the late Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, (6-8) 33-37.

-----Mr. Speaker reports donations of Journals and other books, from certain Members, and others, residing in the Province, (8) 37.

-----Standing Committee appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in the management of the Library, (42) 385. FIRST REPORT: Recommending a Joint Library; Concurred in, (50-51) 439. Message sent to the Council on the subject, also, desiring the appointment of a Joint Committee, and naming the Members on the part of the House, (51) 439. Message from the Council, acceding thereto, and naming the Members on their part, (58) 478-479. Petition of J. Houston, relative to his "Repertoire National de Littérature Canadienne", referred, (89) 761. FIRST REPORT: Of Joint Committee; Concurred in; Two Resolutions, expressing the satisfaction of the House at the donations of Books, &c., by the Speaker of the House of Commons, the authorities of the State of New York, the Legislature

of Prince Edward's Island, and various private individuals, (229) 1472-1475. Report and Resolutions to be printed, (230) 1475. SECOND REPORT: On Petition of Houston, purchase and binding of books, &c.; Concluded in; Resolution granting £10 to James Curran for his services in the Library on the occasion of the burning of the Parliament House, (275) 1605-1606.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (1, 2.)

LIQUOR:--Vide Whiskey.

LOANS, PUBLIC:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (53.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (47.)

LOANS TO INCORPORATED COMPANIES:--Bill to enable the Government to dispose of claims against certain companies for loans made under the authority of Acts of the Parliament of Upper Canada, presented and read, (164) 1306. Read second time; Engrossed, (187) 1364. Passed, (197) 1384. By the Council, (203) 1401. Royal Assent, (283) 1625. (14 Vic., cap. 71.)

LONDON DISTRICT:--Petition of Henry R. Archer, and others, against a former application for dividing the London District, and praying for the erection of Dunwich, Aldborough, Oxford, and certain other townships, into a District, by the name of Kincardine, (98) 851, (108) 912.

-----Vide Middlesex.

LONDON TOWN:--Petition of H.C.R. Becher and Lionel Ridout, for the conveyance to them of parts of certain streets in that Town, (39) 362, (46) 408. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (72) 615. Report thereon, (75-76) 648, 651.

-----Petition of the Town Council of London, for authority to convey a certain excess of land on the streets of the said Town, (50) 437, (54) 461. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (57) 477. Report, that notice has not been given, (96) 827-828.

LONGUEUIL AND CHAMBLY ROAD:--Bill to amend the Ordinance relating to the said Road, presented and read, (32) 312. Read second time; Committed (43) 387. Order of Day postponed, (53) 451, (102) 864. Considered, (56) 468-469. Committee rise without reporting, (111) 923.

-----Bill to place the said Road under the control of the Commissioners of Public Works, from the Council, read first time, (142) 1157. Order for second reading, (206) 1408. Read second and third times; Passed, (212) 1424. Royal Assent, (283) 1627. (14 Vic., cap. 106.)

-----Petition of Rev. S.M. Brassard, and others, for exemption of Ministers from tolls on the said Road, (11) 64, (27) 286.

LORETTE, RIVER:--Petition of Amable de Varennes, and others for aid to enlarge the bed of that River, to prevent it from overflowing its banks, (5) 24, (12) 66.

LOVELL AND GIBSON, MESSRS.:--Vide Printing.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS:--House goes into Committee, to consider of repealing certain provisions of the Act 2 Vic., cap. 11, providing for the erection of a Lunatic Asylum, (164-165) 1308. Two Resolutions reported, for repealing the Lunatic Asylum tax, and substituting a tax for completing and in part supporting the asylum and erecting any other public building in Upper Canada; Agreed to, (171-172) 1328-1329.

-----Bill to provide funds for the erection of the Lunatic Asylum and other public buildings in Upper Canada, presented and read, (172) 1329. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (227) 1467. Passed, (237) 1497. By the Council, (264) 1569. Royal Assent, (284) 1629. (14 Vic., cap. 68.)

-----Petition of William Rees, for remuneration for his services in bringing the

Asylum at Toronto into operation, (35) 334, (40) 364.

-----Petition of John McMicking, and others, of Stamford, for the adoption of measures for the inspection of private asylums for the insane in Upper Canada, (53) 459, (59) 501. Referred, (71) 595. Report, (109) 915.

-----Question concerning suicide in a Lunatic Asylum; Answer, 1176.

-----Bill for the inspection of private asylums for insane persons in Upper Canada, presented and read, (99) 858. Read second time; Referred, (157) 1264.

Reported; Committed, (204) 1405. Considered, and no report made, (246) 1519.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (20, 39, 66.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (20, 40, 64.); Park, George H.

M.

MACDONNELL, ROBERT L.:--Vide D'Eschambault, William.

MACKENZIE, WILLIAM LYON:--Petition of, for remuneration for his services as a Commissioner on the Welland Canal in 1835, (120) 984, (127) 1031.

MACKINNON, MARTIN:--Petition of, complaining that a Clergy Reserve Lot in Vaughan, on which he had settled has since been granted as a Glebe, and praying relief, (77) 678, (89) 760.

MARRIAGE LICENCE FUND:--Bill to repeal the enactment appropriating the portion thereof collected in Upper Canada to the support of certain institutions; And to leave the same applicable to general purposes in Upper Canada, presented and read, (225) 1460. Read second time; Engrossed, (263) 1567. Passed, (269) 1591. By the Council, (279) 1613. Royal Assent, (285) 1631. (14 Vic., cap. 70.)

MARRIED WOMEN:--Bill to protect married women in the enjoyment of their property, presented and read, (51) 440. Order for second reading, (56) 471, (113) 927. Read second time; Referred, (148-149) 1197-1199. Reported; Committed, (213) 1429.

MASSON COLLEGE:--Petition of Rev. A. Théberge, Curé, and others, for aid, (27) 284, (36) 337.

MCDONNOUGH, ANNE:--Petition of, for relief in consideration of the death of her husband, from cold contracted in the public service, in 1837-38, (27) 285, (37) 338.

McFARLAND, DUNCAN:--Petition of, praying that a certain road allowance in Thorold be vested in him, (43) 396, (50) 438. Petitions in favor: Of Municipality, Township of Thorold, (57) 477, (65) 529. Of G. Jordan, and others, of Port Robinson, (59) 500, (69) 556. Petitions of Mr. McFarland, and Municipality, Township of Thorold, referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (72) 615. Report thereon, (75-76) 648, 651. Bill presented and read, (120) 985. Order for second reading, discharged, (168) 1318.

MCGILL COLLEGE:--Petition of A.F. Holmes, M.D., for a renewal of the annual former grant to the Medical Faculty of that College, (8) 37, (13) 67.

MCGILLIVRAY:--Petition of William Carter, and others, praying that that Township may be attached to Middlesex, (181) 1350, (194) 1378. Referred to Committee of whole on the Territorial Divisions, Bill, (201) 1396.

MCINTOSH, JOHN:--Petition of, for compensation for shoes furnished to the militia under Col. Kerby in the Rebellion, (64) 528, (70) 594.

MCKENZIE, J.G.:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (23.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (22.)

-----Permission given to certain Members to be heard at the Bar of the Council respecting a certain Bill, (261) 1561.

-----Bill to vacate the seats of Members who do not pay their debts. Notice of Motion, 356. Motion, negatived, on division, (42) 384-385.

MIDDLESEX:--Bill to confirm By-Laws of the London District Council, imposing rates on that County, presented and read, (120) 985. Motion, for second reading; Amendment to add "in six months," carried, on division, (231) 1478.

-----Vide London District.

MILITARY STORES:--Vide Customs.

MILITIA:--Bill to continue the Act for the better defence of the Province, and to regulate the militia, presented and read, (164) 1307-1308. Read second time; Engrossed, (180) 1348. Passed, (184) 1357-1358. By the Council, (203) 1401. Royal Assent, (283) 1625. (14 Vic., cap. 11.)

MILL DAMS:--Bill for referring disputes occasioned by the overflowing of land by mill dams, to arbitrators, presented and read, (176) 1339. Motion, that the Order of the Day for the second reading be now taken up, negatived, on division, (246) 1518.

MILL-OWNERS:--Bill for the protection of mill-owners, in Upper Canada, presented and read, (60) 503. Order for second reading, (113) 928. Read second time; Engrossed, (123) 992. Passed, (125) 1003. By the Council, (136) 1109. Royal Assent, (182) 1352. (14 Vic., cap. 75.)

MINING:--Notice of Motion concerning indemnification of mining companies, 1323.

MONTAGUE AND NORTH ELMSLEY:--Petition of John McGill Chambers, for the appointment of Commissioners to settle the boundary line between the 4th Concession of Montague and North Elmsley, (72) 614, (77) 678.

MONTREAL:--Petition of Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Montreal, for amendments to the Acts incorporating that City, (94) 804, (98) 851. Bill to amend and consolidate the Ordinances incorporating Montreal, presented and read, (176) 1338. Read second time; Committed, (235) 1487-1488.

-----Bill to regulate the carting of gunpowder within the said City, from the Council, (212) 1428. Read first time, (213) 1428. Order for second reading, (222) 1449. Read second time; Passed, (282) 1622. Royal Assent, (284) 1628. (14 Vic., cap. 92.)

-----Vide Ryan, John.

MONTREAL ADVOCATES' LIBRARY:--Petition of, for an amendment of their Act of Incorporation, (81) 716, (101) 863. Bill presented and read, (110) 919. Exempted from the usual fee, (121) 987-988. Read second time; Engrossed, (124) 995. Passed, (129) 1036. By the Council, (142) 1157. Royal Assent, (182) 1352. (14 Vic., cap. 122.)

MONTREAL AND BYTOWN TELEGRAPH COMPANY:--Vide Bytown and Montreal Telegraph Company.

MONTREAL AND LACHINE RAILROAD COMPANY:--Petition of, for an extension of their charter, and for incorporation of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Grand Junction Railroad Company, (73) 645, (81) 717. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (82) 718. Report insufficient notice, but recommending suspension of 66th Rule, (89-90) 762. Rule suspended, (100-101) 862. Bill presented and read, (109-110) 919. Motion, to exempt Bill from the usual fee, negatived, on division, (121) 987. Bill read second time; Referred to Committee on Railroads, (124) 995. Reported, (151) 1216. Committed, (154) 1221. Considered; Reported, (169) 1320-1321. Engrossed, (169-170) 1322. Passed, (184) 1356-

MCLEOD, ALEXANDER:--Petition of, complaining of loss and injury in consequence of his arrest by the Authorities of the United States, in 1837, as being one of the party that destroyed the piratical steamboat "Caroline;" and praying redress, (158) 1272, (167) 1316.

MEAL:--Vide Flour And Meal.

MEDICAL BOARD, UPPER CANADA:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (38.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (39.)

MEDICAL PROFESSION:--Bill to incorporate the members of the medical profession in Upper Canada, presented and read, (54) 461. Order for second reading, (113) 927. Motion, for second reading; Amendment, to add "in six months," negatived, on division; Bill read second time; Committed, (149) 1199-1204. Considered, (231) 1479-1480. Reported amended; Motion, that the amendments be read a second time; Amendment, to add "in six months," negatived, on division; Amendment, to recommit Bill, negatived, on division; Amendments agreed to; Bill engrossed, (244) 1512-1513. Read third time; Ryder moved, negatived, on division; Motion, for passing; Consideration postponed six months, (260-261) 1559-1560.

-----Notice of Motion concerning medicine in Upper Canada, 753.

-----Bill to amend the Act incorporating the medical profession in Lower Canada, and to afford relief to certain persons practising at the time when the said Act became Law, presented and read, (138) 1136. Order for second reading, discharged, (207) 1414.

-----House goes into Committee, to consider of amending the 7th section of the Act 10 & 11 Vic., cap. 26, relative to the study and practice of Physic and Surgery in Lower Canada; Resolution reported and agreed to, (139) 1137-1138.

-----Bill to amend the Act incorporating the medical profession in Lower Canada, presented and read, (139) 1138. Motion, for second reading; Amendment, to add "in six months," carried, on division, (207-208) 1414.

-----Petition of A.F. Holmes, M.D., and others, Medical Faculty of McGill College, against the Bill, (200) 1396, (204) 1403.

-----Petitions praying that a free competition may be allowed to the different systems of medical treatment: Of W.M. Harty, and others, of Lower Canada, (12) 65, (28) 287. Of Colin M.K. McDonald, and others, of Upper Canada, (26) 284, (36) 336. Of Daniel Wiers, and others, (59) 500, (69) 555. Of H.W. Blanchard, and others, (68) 555, (70) 594. Of Hiram Merriman, and others, (73) 645, (81) 716. Of William Millar, and others, (95) 804, (98) 851. Of M. Baker, and others, (150) 1213, (158) 1273. Of Samuel Pearson, and others, (203) 1403, (213) 1428-1429.

-----Petition of D. Thomas, and others, of St. Francis, praying that persons holding the degree of M.D. from any College in the United States may be allowed to practise in Lower Canada, (64) 528, (70) 594. Referred, (74) 647.

-----Petitions praying that Joseph J. Lancaster may be authorized to practise Homoeopathy in Upper Canada: Of Abraham Welch, and others, of Westminster; Of John Thomas, and others, of London, (98) 851, (108) 912.

-----Vide Montreal School of Medicine.

MEDICAL STUDENTS:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (52.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (46.)

MEMBERS:--Postage on all letters, not exceeding 1 oz., and printed papers, to and from Members, and on Petitions, to be charged to the Contingencies, (4) 6.

-----Members returned upon new writs, take their seats, (3) 4, (6) 33, (11) 62, (30) 308, (34) 333, (130) 1068.

-----Obtain leave of absence,--On urgent private business, (18) 168, (21) 212, (37) 339, (40) 365, (42) 385. On important business, (109) 915.

1357. Returned from the Council, with amendments, (211) 1422. Considered, and agreed to, (214) 1431-1432. Royal Assent, (283) 1626. (14 Vic., cap. 113.)

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (21.)

MONTREAL AND PROVINCE LINE JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY:--Petition of William Workman, and others, for authority to that Company to transfer their powers to the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Company, (26) 283, (35) 335. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (40) 364. Report thereon, (47) 409.

MONTREAL BANK:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (73.)

MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (9.)

MONTREAL CITY BANK:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (78.)

MONTREAL COURT HOUSE:--Bill to appropriate the revenues from tavern licences in the County and City of Montreal, towards defraying the cost of erecting the said Court House, presented and read, (153-154) 1220. Read second time; Committed; Considered, (188) 1365-1366. Reported; Engrossed, (192) 1375. Passed, (197) 1384. By the Council, (203) 1401. Royal Assent, (283) 1625. (14 Vic., cap. 94.)

MONTREAL DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM:--Petition of the Rt. Rev. Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal, for aid, (27) 284-285, (36) 337.

MONTREAL FIRE, LIFE, AND INLAND NAVIGATION ASSURANCE COMPANY:--Petition of, for authority to take marine risks within or without the Province, and for alteration of their name to "The Montreal Assurance Company," (158) 1272. Bill presented and read, (159) 1273. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (177) 1341. Rule requiring a week's notice of consideration of Bill, suspended, (184) 1356. Reported; Engrossed, (189) 1368. Passed, (197) 1384. By the Council, (203) 1401. Royal Assent, (283) 1626. (14 Vic., cap. 121.)

MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL:--Petition of the Sisters of Charity for the usual aid, (35) 334, (40) 364.

-----Petition of the Corporation of the Hospital, for increased aid, (43) 396, (50) 438.

MONTREAL HARBOUR:--Bill to amend certain Acts for the enlargement of the Montreal Harbour, presented and read, (143) 1158. Order for second reading, (157) 1264. Order for second reading, discharged, (231) 1477.

-----House goes into Committee to consider of altering the tariff of Montreal Harbour Tolls, to to provide for the improvement of Lake St. Peter, (165) 1309. Three Resolutions reported, for altering the tariff, increasing the rate of interest on money borrowed by the Commissioners, and authorizing them to borrow £30,000 to improve Lake St. Peter, to be repaid by a tonnage duty on vessels passing the same; Agreed to, (172-173) 1330-1331.

-----Bill to alter the tariff of the Montreal Harbour tolls, and to provide a fund for improving Lake St. Peter, presented and read, (173) 1331. Read second time; Committed, (212) 1424. Considered, (227) 1469. Reported; Engrossed, (231) 1477. Passed, as an Act to alter the tariff, &c., and to provide for improving the St. Lawrence within the harbour of Montreal, (244) 1514. By the Council, (277) 1609. Royal Assent, (284) 1630. (14 Vic., cap. 97.)

-----Petitions for a reduction of the dues imposed at Montreal on vessels navigating between Quebec and Montreal: Of Augustin St. Louis, and others; Of Municipal Council, County of Portneuf, (5) 24, (12) 66. Of Aimé Cinq-Mars,

and others, (12) 65, (28) 287. Of J.O. Houd, and others, (26) 283, (35) 335. Of James McKenzie, and others, (120) 984, (127) 1031.

-----Notice of Question concerning tolls on Port of Montreal and Chambly Canal, 866. Question; Answer, 996-997.

-----House goes into Committee to consider of the Montreal Harbour dues. Motion; Postponed motion, 549. Consideration of motion postponed, (128) 1033. Order for consideration, discharged, (168) 1319.

MONTREAL LADIES BENEVOLENT SOCIETY:--Petition of, for aid, (16) 116, (29) 288.

MONTREAL L'HOSPICE DE LA MATERNITE:--Petition of Sister Jeanne de Chantal, and others, for aid, (27) 285, (36) 337.

MONTREAL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (22.)

MONTREAL MINING COMPANY:--Petition of, for authority to issue promissory notes, payable at the Bruce Mines, (26) 284, (36) 336. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (37) 339. Report thereon, (57) 478.

MONTREAL MOUNTED POLICE:--Question concerning Montreal Mounted Police; Answer, 933. -----Vide Accounts And Papers, (54.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (48.)

MONTREAL NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY:--Petition of J. Ostell, and others, for aid, (68) 555, (70) 594.

MONTREAL PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM:--Petition of Mrs. S.S. Wilkes, and others, for aid, (27) 285, (36) 337.

MONTREAL PROVIDENT AND SAVINGS BANK:--Petition of Louis Perrault, and others, for appointment of a Commission to examine into the management of the said Bank, --and that the Directors may be made liable for the claims of depositors, (57) 477, (65) 529. Referred, (102) 873-874. Report; Printed, (137-138) 1134-1135. Concurred in, (194) 1378.

-----Bill to provide for appointment of Commissioners to enquire into the affairs of the said Bank, presented and read, (194) 1378. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (246) 1518-1519. Passed, (251-252) 1532. By the Council, (277) 1609. Royal Assent, (284) 1629. (14 Vic., cap. 98.)

-----Bill to authorize the exchange of certain Turnpike Road Debentures held by the Montreal Savings Bank for others for small sums, of the same total value, presented and read, (128) 1034. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (168) 1318. Passed, (171) 1328. By the Council, (191) 1372. Royal Assent, (283) 1625. (14 Vic., cap. 103.)

MONTREAL REGISTRY OFFICE:--Bill to extend the period limited in the Montreal Registry Act. Notice of Motion, 302. Bill presented and read, (37) 339. Read second time; Engrossed, (44) 401. Passed, (52) 447. Returned from the Council, with amendments, (69) 556. Considered, and agreed to, (71) 596. Royal Assent, (181) 1351. (14 Vic., cap. 93.)

MONTREAL ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM:--Petition of Mrs. M.A.F. Viger, and other ladies, for aid, (57) 477, (65) 529.

MONTREAL ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM:--Petition of Patrick Lawler, and others, for a grant to the Orphan Asylum in connexion with St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, (8) 37, (13) 67.

MONTREAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE:--Petition of Pierre A.C. Munro, M.D., and others, for amendments to the Act incorporating the said School, (16) 116, (29) 288. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (37) 339. Report thereon, (40) 365. Bill presented and read, (49) 423-424. Exempted from Fee, as a Private Bill; Read second time; Referred, (56) 469-470. Reported; Committed, (82) 719.

Order for consideration, discharged, (193) 1376.

- Petition of Quebec School of Medicine, against allowing the said School, by the above Bill, authority to confer degrees, or otherwise, that the like privilege be conferred upon them, (73) 645, (81) 716.
- Petition of G. O'Reilly ((or G.R. Reilly)), and others, of Hamilton, against the Bill, (77) 678, (89) 760.
- Petition of Pierre A.C. Munro, M.D., for the usual aid to the said School, (50) 437, (54) 460.

MONTREAL TRINITY HOUSE:--Petition of O. Raymond, and others, against repealing the 21st clause of 12 Vic., cap. 117, relating to the said Trinity House, (181) 1350, (194) 1378.

- Bill to amend the Act relating to the Montreal Trinity House, from the Council, read first time, (212) 1428. Order for second reading, (222) 1449. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported amended; Amendments agreed to, (282) 1622-1623. Bill passed, as amended, (282) 1623. Amendments agreed to by the Council, (282) 1624. Royal Assent, (285) 1631. (14 Vic., cap. 95.)
- Vide Accounts And Papers, (4.); Pilots; Quebec Trinity House.

MONTREAL TURNPIKE ROADS:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (6.)

- MOORE:--Petition of P.T. Donnelly, M.D., and others, for the transfer of the road allowance across front lots 37 to 65, on the River St. Clair, in that Township, in lieu of a new line of road, (64) 528, (70) 594. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (72) 615. Report thereon, (82) 719. Referred to a Select Committee; Petition of William Turnbull, and others, against, also referred, (108) 913. Bill presented and read, (139) 1139. Motion, for second reading; Amendment moved, to add "in six months;" Debate thereon adjourned, (208) 1414-1415. Exempted from fee, (219) 1443.
- Petitions against: Of William Turnbull, and others, (4) 14, (9) 39. Referred to Committee on above Petition, (108) 913. Of Edward Whitney, and others, (30) 308, (37) 338.

MORNINGTON:--Petition of the Municipal Council, United Counties, of Huron, Perth, and Bruce, for an Act to declare whether that Township belongs to the County of Waterloo or Perth, (130) 1068, (137) 1133.

MORRISON, ALEXANDER:--Petition of, for compensation for the loss of a lot of land in Niagara purchased by him, through a prior title deed having been issued for the same lot, (130) 1068, (137) 1133.

MORTGAGES:--Bill to amend the Act requiring mortgages on personal property in Upper Canada to be filed, presented and read, (71) 597. Read second time; Referred, (114) 929. Reported, (127) 1032. Engrossed, (130) 1068. Passed, (136) 1108. By the Council, (142) 1157. Royal Assent, (181-182) 1352. (14 Vic., cap. 62.)

MOTIONS:--Vide Order, Questions of; Questions.

MUNICIPALITIES, LOWER CANADA:--Question concerning bill for regulating municipalities in Lower Canada; Answer, 388.

- Question concerning Municipal Act for Lower Canada; Answer, 1149.
- Bill to amend the Municipal Law of Lower Canada, presented and read, (41) 383. Order for second reading, (55-56) 468, (101) 864, (111) 923. Read second time; Referred, (123) 992. Petition of F.E. Globensky, and others, for amendment of the Municipal Law, also referred, (123) 993. Reported; Committed, (125) 1002. Order for consideration, discharged, (224) 1455.
- Bill to amend the Municipal Laws of Lower Canada, presented and read, (165)

1309. Read second time; Committed; Considered, (227) 1467-1468. Reported; Motion, for engrossing; Amendment, to add "in six months," negatived, on division; Motion agreed to, (230) 1477. Bill passed, (243) 1511. Returned from the Council, with amendments, (268) 1589. Considered, and agreed to, (275-276) 1606-1607. Royal Assent, (284) 1630. (14 Vic., cap. 34.)

-----Petitions for repeal or amendment of the Municipal Law of Lower Canada: Of P. Benoit, and N. Gauthier, of Portneuf, (4) 13, (8) 38. Of Rev. C. Aubry, and others, of St. Joseph, (11) 64, (27) 285. Of Rev. P. Huot, and others, of Ste. Foye, (34) 333, (40) 364. Of R.E. Globensky, and others, of St. Eustache, (53) 459, (59) 501. Referred to Committee on the Municipal Bill, (123) 993. Of J. Johnston, and others, of Megantic, (59) 500, (68) 555. Of Municipality, County of Beauharnois, No. 2, (95) 826, (102) 873.

-----Petitions for payment of claims against the late Municipal Councils in Lower Canada: Of Alexis Rivard, and Joseph Garon, of Rimouski, (26) 284, (36) 336. Of Pierre Gamelin, of St. Johns, (27) 285, (36) 337. Of Jean Langevin, of Quebec, (39) 362, (46) 408.

-----Petition of William Morrin, and others, of Two Mountains, against repealing the 52nd and 53rd sections of the Municipal Act, (224) 1459, (236) 1495.

MUNICIPALITIES, UPPER CANADA:--Question concerning proposed changes in the Municipal Law of Upper Canada; Answer, 1149.

-----Bill to correct certain errors in the Municipal Act of last Session, presented and read, (205-206) 1407. Read second time; Committed; Considered, (227) 1468. Petitions relative to the Town of Simcoe, referred, (247) 1522. Bill further considered; Reported; Three motions, to recommit Bill, severally, negatived, on division; Engrossed, (250-251) 1529-1531. Passed, (269) 1590-1591. By the Council, (279) 1613-1614. Royal Assent, (285) 1630-1631. (14 Vic., cap. 64.)

-----Petitions for amendment of the Municipal Law for Upper Canada: Of Provisional Municipal Council of Kent, (4) 14, (9) 39. Of Municipality, United Townships of Medonte, Ting, Tay, North Orilla and Matchadash, (49) 437, (54) 460. Of Municipality, Township of Clinton, (57) 477, (65) 529. Of Municipal Council, United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, (73) 645, (82) 717-718. Of Municipal Council, County of York, (73) 645, (89) 760. Of Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, of Toronto, (213) 1428, (224) 1459.

-----Petition of Municipality, Township of Brantford, praying that local revenues, and certain licences, be placed under the control of the Municipalities, (27) 284, (36) 337.

-----Petitions praying that the appointment and salaries of all County Officers may be under the control of the Municipal Councils: Of Municipal Council, United Counties, of Huron, Perth, and Bruce, (11-12) 65, (28) 287. Of Municipal Council, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengary; Of Municipal Council, United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, (73) 645, (81) 716. Vide Public Income And Expenditure.

-----Motion, that it is expedient to give to the Municipal Councils the control over the appointment and salaries of all County Officers, and over all revenues collected in their respective Counties,--also, to empower them to regulate Tavern Licences, to impose special assessments, and to settle controverted Municipal Elections; Also, that it is expedient to abolish all property qualifications for voters or candidates at Municipal Elections; Debate thereon adjourned six months, (159-160) 1277-1293.

-----Vide Public Income And Expenditure; Tavern Licences.

MURCHISON, J.M.:--Question concerning certain papers of the late Mr. J.M. Murchison; Answer, 996.

MURRAY:--Vide Cramahe And Murray.

MUSTARD SEED:--Petition of D. Crawford, and W.J. Imlach, for a reduction of the duty on mustard seed, (43) 396, (50) 437.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES:--Vide Insurance Companies.

N.

NAVIGATION LAWS:--Bill to amend the Act requiring vessels to carry a light during the night, and regulating the navigation of inland waters, presented and read, (32) 313. Order for second reading, (53) 451, (97) 835. Read second time; Referred, (101) 863. Reported; Committed, (204) 1404.

-----Vide Shipping.

NAVIGATION, SCHOOL OF:--Entry in JOURNAL of last Session, relative to report on the expediency of establishing a School of Navigation at Quebec, again read, (38) 345.

-----Motion concerning School of Navigation at Quebec; Withdrawn Motion, 996.

NEPEAN:--Petition of John Ring, and others, praying that the end of Concessions A. B. C. and D. farthest from the Rideau may not be made in the front of the said Concessions, as desired, (207) 1413, (217) 1440.

NEW BRUNSWICK:--Petitions for the construction of a canal between the River St. Lawrence and the River St. John, New Brunswick: Of Rev. Thomas Destrois-maisons, and others, (26) 284, (36) 336. Referred, (40) 364. Of Municipal Council, Municipality No. 1, County of Rimouski, (69) 593, (74) 646. Referred to same Committee, (89) 761. Return to an Address for correspondence on the subject, referred, (145) 1184. Report; Printed, (201) 1396. Vide Accounts And Papers, (47.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (42.)

NIAGARA AND DETROIT RIVERS RAILROAD COMPANY:--Petitions for a renewal of the Charter of the said Company, or the incorporation of a new company: Of the Provisional Municipal Council, County of Haldimand, (5) 24, (12) 65. Of Municipality, Township of Brantford, (16) 116, (29) 288. Of R. Stuart Woods, and others, of Sandwich and Windsor, (27) 285, (37) 338. Of Lionel Ridout, and others, of London, (30) 308, (37) 338. Referred to Committee on Railroads, (59) 502. Of Alexander Douglass, and others, (30) 308, (37) 338. Some of the Petitions referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (40) 364, (44) 399, (59) 501-502. Reports thereon, (57) 478, (65-66) 530-531. Of Municipal Council, County of Middlesex; Of J.A. Wilkes, and others, of Brantford; Of Municipal Council, County of Oxford, (39) 362, (46) 408. Of James Carrall, on behalf of inhabitants of Woodstock, (45) 407, (53-54) 459-460. Of John McWhinnie, and others, of Woodstock, (46), 407, (54) 460. Of Municipality, Township of Sandwich, (57) 477, (65) 528. Of Municipality, Township of Wainfleet, (69) 593, (73) 646. Petition from Municipality, Township of Brantford, referred to Committee on Railroads, (65) 529. Petition from Municipality, Township of Sandwich, also referred, (95) 826. Of Provisional Municipal Council, County of Haldimand, also referred, (98) 852.

-----Bill to incorporate certain persons as the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company, presented and read, (55) 462. Order for second reading, (113) 927. Order for second reading, discharged, (141) 1147-1148.

-----Bill to incorporate a company for the construction of a railroad between the Niagara and Detroit Rivers. Notice of Motion, 520. Bill presented and read, (66-67) 534-535. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Railroads, (114) 929. Reported; Committed, (142) 1156. Order of the Day postponed, 1326. Motion, that the House do go into Committee thereon; Amendment moved,

to add "in six months;" Motion, to postpone further consideration thereof negatived, on division; Amendment carried, on division, (206) 1409-1411.
Fee refunded, (230) 1476.

-----Petition of James Connell, and others, of Woodstock, in favour of the above Bill, (161) 1298, (170) 1325.

-----Bill to revive the Act incorporating the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company, presented and read, (127) 1032-1033.

-----Petitions against granting a charter: Of Absalom Shade, and others, of Galt, (49) 437, (54) 460. Referred to Committee on Railroads, (57) 477. Of James A. Macklin, and others, of London, (57) 477, (65) 529. Of E.C. Thomas, and others, of Hamilton, (73) 645, (81) 717. Of J.B. Osborne, and others, of Beamsville, (73) 645, (82) 718. Of George Stanton, and others, of St. George, (124) 1001, (127) 1032.

NIAGARA DISTRICT BANK:--Petition of Hope Macniven, and others, of St. Catharines, for an Act of Incorporation under that name, (59) 500, (69) 556.

NIAGARA, RIVER:--Motion concerning canal between Niagara River and the Welland Canal; Postponed Motion, 1151.

-----Motion for appointment of a Select Committee, to inquire into the advantages that may result from the construction of a ship canal from the Niagara River to the Welland Canal at Thorold, negatived, on division, (191-192) 1373.

NICOLET, SEMINARY OF:--Petition of the Corporation, for aid, (5) 24, (12) 66.

MISSOURI:--Petition of Jared Vining, and others, for the attachment of that Township to the London District, Middlesex, (39) 362, (46) 408.

NOTARIES:--Bill to amend and consolidate the Act providing for the organization of the Notarial Profession in Lower Canada, presented and read, (5) 25. Order for second reading, (42) 385, (52) 450, (55) 464, (58) 493. Read second time; Referred, (97) 835. Reported; Reprinted, as amended; Committed, (115) 938. Considered, (169) 1320, (224) 1456. Reported; Engrossed, (225) 1461. Motion, for third reading; Amendment, to recommit Bill, carried, on division; Considered; Reported without amendment; Read third time; Passed, (237) 1496-1497. Returned from the Council, with an amendment, (262) 1565. Considered, and agreed to, (263) 1565. Royal Assent, (284) 1628. (14 Vic., cap. 39.)

NOTTAWASAGA BAY:--Motion, for an Address to his Excellency for a survey of Nottawasaga Bay, with the view of making a harbour thereat; And for a survey of Penetanguishene Harbour, on Lake Huron, to ascertain the best terminus for a railroad from Toronto to Lake Huron, negatived, on division, (33) 320.

O.

OATHS OF OFFICE:--Bill to make uniform provision respecting certain official and other oaths, presented and read, (115) 938-939. Read second time; Committed, (136) 1109. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (144) 1163-1164. Passed, (154) 1221. By the Council, (172) 1329. Royal Assent, (182) 1353. (14 Vic., cap. 18.)

OFFICIAL SALARIES:--Petition of J. Johnston, and others, for the attachment of official salaries, or pensions, for debts, (11) 64, (27) 285. Referred, (43) 396-398. Report, (71) 596.

-----Notice of Motion concerning retrenchment of official salaries and expenditure, 9.

-----Bill to enable judgment creditors of public officers to seize a portion of

their salaries in certain cases, presented and read, (72) 614. Motion for second reading; Amendment, to add "in six months," negatived, on division, Bill read; Committed, (175) 1336-1337. Considered; No report made, (245) 1516.

OIL:--Vide Fish And Oil.

ONONDAGA:--Vide Caledonia, Proposed Township.

ORDER, QUESTIONS OF:--Mr. Speaker decides that the Bill to fix the time and place for the meeting of Parliament, is out of order, being repugnant to the Constitutional Act; His opinion appealed from, and confirmed by the House, (64) 514-518.

-----Motion, that the First Report of the Select Committee on Public Income and Expenditure, be now received; Amendment moved, for re-committing the Report, with an instruction to the Committee to add certain paragraphs containing a protest against the Report on the part of certain Members of the Committee; Mr. Speaker objects to the motion as irregular, (130-131) 1068-1070.

-----Motion relative to the dismissal of Dr. Park from the office of Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, decided by Mr. Speaker to be out of order, and unparliamentary, being prefaced throughout, and not in accordance with the notice; His decision appealed from, and confirmed by the House, (239-242) 1501-1506.

ORDERS:--That the postage on all letters, not exceeding one ounce, and printed papers, to and from Members, and on Petitions, be charged to the Contingencies, (4) 6.

-----That the Votes and Proceedings be printed, under the direction of Mr. Speaker, (4) 6.

-----That in the present Session, until the Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne shall have been adopted, the Order of the Day relative thereto shall be disposed of before proceeding with the daily routine, (16) 117.

-----That the time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills be extended, (34) 321, (44) 399, (65) 530.--Private Bills, (44) 399, (96) 827, (108) 914, (145) 1185.--Reports on Private Bills, (44) 399, (108) 914, (145) 1185, (201) 1396-1397.

-----For refunding the fees on Private Bills, (192) 1374-1375, (230) 1476, 1476-1477. Vide Bills, Private.

-----For a Call of the House:--Vide House.

-----That the Clerk do procure, for the use of the House, ten copies of Irving's Index to the Statutes, (110) 920-921.

-----That the House receives with satisfaction the intelligence of the donations of books, &c., in aid of the reconstruction of the Library,--by the Speaker of the House of Commons, the authorities of New York, the Legislature of Prince Edward's Island, and various private individuals, (228-299) 1472-1475.

-----That the Clerk do procure 400 copies of Keefer's "Prize Essay on the Canals of Canada,"--and do also cause a translation of the same to be made, and to be printed in French, (268) 1588.

-----That for the remainder of the Session, a motion for taking up any Order of the Day be put without debate, (269) 1591.

-----That the Clerk do pay £10 to James Curran, in consideration of the services rendered by him in the Library at the time of the destruction of the Parliament House at Montreal, (275) 1605-1606.

-----Vide Orders, Standing.

ORDERS DISCHARGED:--For engrossing the Saguenay Municipality Bill, (51) 439-440.

--Great Western Railroad Stock Bill, (62) 508-509, (121-122) 989-990.

ORDERS OF THE DAY:--Attention brought to Orders of the Day, ((10)) 50.

-----Certain items to be first on the Orders of the Day, (42) 386, (58) 480, (76-77) 670, (95) 821, (170) 1326, (234) 1485. Vide Orders.

-----Resolution, That the third reading of Bills be made Orders of the Day, in future, and take precedence of all other Orders except such as may have been given preference by Special Order, (44) 399-400.

-----Resolution, That all Orders not proceeded with, when read, be placed at the foot of the list, (225) 1460.

-----Resolution, That for the remainder of the Session, a Motion for taking up and Order of the Day be put without debate, (269) 1591.

-----Resolution, That the Orders of the Day be now called, (171) 1327.

-----Orders of the Day postponed, (16) 102, (53) 451, (102) 864, (111) 921-922, (113) 926, 927, 928, (114) 929, (139) 1139, (139-140) 1139, (140) 1139-1142, 1142, (157) 1264, (158) 1265, (174) 1334, (193) 1375-1376, 1376, (223) 1454, (234) 1485.

-----Certain Orders of the Day discharged, (113) 928, (123) 993, (140) 1142, (141) 1147-1148, (149) 1199, (157) 1255-1261, (167) 1317, (168) 1318, 1319, (173) 1332, (174) 1334, (177) 1340, (193) 1376, (202) 1399, (207) 1413, 1414, (223) 1454, (224) 1455, (231) 1477, 1477-1478, 1478, (236) 1490. Indefinitely postponed, (139-140) 1139, (140) 1139-1142, 1142.

-----Motions, for taking up certain Orders of the Day, negatived, on division, (234) 1484-1485, (246) 1517-1518, 1518, (264-265) 1571, (269) 1591, (273) 1598, (274) 1601.

-----Motions, for postponing the remaining Orders of the Day, negatived, (49) 423, 424, (101) 863, (174-175) 1335, (175) 1335, 1336, (223-224) 1455, (234) 1487, (246) 1517-1518, 1519.

ORDERS, STANDING:--That the third reading of Bills do no longer form an item of the daily routine, but that they be made Orders of the Day, for the future, and take precedence of all other Orders, except such as may have been given preference by Special Order, (44) 399-400.

-----That such Orders of the Day as are not proceeded with when read, be placed at the foot of the list, (225) 1460.

-----Series of Resolutions, regulating the mode of proceeding, in future, upon Private and Local Bills, (232-233) 1481-1483.

-----Select Committee appointed to examine and report such of the Sessional Orders of the House as have usually been acted upon, with such alterations as they may consider advisable; And to report the practice of the House of Commons respecting their Sessional Orders, with a view to its adoption by the House, in some form, (115) 939.

-----Rules and Standing Orders suspended,--Relative to Bill, (58) 480, (66) 532, (262) 1564, (267) 1584, (280-281) 1620-1622, (282) 1624. Private Bills, (56) 469-470, (100-101) 862, (108) 913-914, (121) 986, 987-988, (127) 1032, (167) 1317, (235) 1488. Petitions, (98) 851, (101) 863, (108) 913, 914, (117) 956, (121) 986, (124-125) 1001, (137) 1134, (158) 1272, (167) 1316, (190) 1371, (213) 1429, (225) 1460, (247) 1522, (268) 1588.

-----Motions for suspending Rules, negatived, (101) 862-863, (121) 987, (190) 1370.

-----Mr. Speaker refuses to put a motion of which notice has not been given, as required by the Rules; He is sustained by the House, (280-281) 1620-1622.

-----Standing Committee on Standing Orders, to be appointed, (4) 6-7. List of Members to compose Standing Committees, ordered, (5) 20. Committee appointed, (9) 49-50. Order of the Day postponed, (16) 102. Report considered and concurred in by the House, (30) 300. Petitions referred: Of Pierre Gauvreau,

and others; Of Guelph and Dundas Road Company; Of Municipal Council, County of Waterloo; Of Municipal Council, United Counties of Wentworth and Halton; Of Louis Comté; Of Jean Guérard, and others, (30-31) 308. Of Thomas Askew, and others; Of James Keeler, and others; Of George Poapst, and others; Of Pierre A.C. Munro, M.D., and others; Of Aaron and Newman Silverthorn; Of N.F. Belleau, and others; Of Montreal Mining Company, (37) 339. Of William Workman, and others; Of Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Company; Of J.H. Dorwin, and others; Of Upper Canada Bank; Of Alexander Douglass, and others, (40) 364. Of Mayor and Town Council of Bytown; Of Great Western Railroad Company; Of Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, of Hamilton, (43) 398. Of James Cummings, and others; Of H. LeMesurier, and others; Of Municipality, Township of Brantford; Of Mayor, and Councillors, City of Quebec, (44) 399. Of Alexander Scobie, and others, (46-47) 409. Of Thomas Kirkpatrick, and others; Of Toronto Mechanics' Institute, (50) 438. Of Municipal Council, District of Niagara; Of E.B. Gilbert, and others; Of Benjamin Thurtell, and others; Of St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company; Of John McMurrich, and others, (54) 461. Of Louis Lampron, and others; Of Louis Clair, and P.E. Vezina; Of Town Council of London, (57) 477. Of John G. Gilman, and others; Of James Pierson, and others; Of R. Stuart Woods, and others; Of James Sleightholm, and others; Of Joseph Allen, and others, (59) 501-502. Of Seth Combs, and others, (69) 556. Of H.C.R. Becher, and Lionel Ridout; Of Skeffington Connor, and others; Of Duncan McFarland; Of Municipality, Township of Thorold; Of P.T. Donnelly, M.D., and others, (72) 615. Of O. Rémond, and others, (74) 647. Of N. Sparks, and others; Of Lake St. Louis and Province Line Railroad Company; Of Benjamin Ouimet, and others; Of L.A. Dessaulles, and others; Two Petitions of Montreal and Lachine Railroad Company, (82) 718. Of Samuel Pinnock, and others, (96) 827. Of Samuel Solmes, and others, (99) 853. Of Rev. Louis Proulx, and others, (115) 938. Of John MacKinnon, and others, (119) 960. Of Milo Parke, and others, (120) 984. Of Edward G. O'Brien, and others; Of Very Rev. Patrick McMahon, and others, (137) 1134. Of British North American Telegraph Association, (167) 1316.

-----FIRST REPORT: Of Committee on Petitions of Louis Comté; Pierre Gauvreau, and others; Guelph and Dundas Company; Municipal Council, County of Waterloo; Municipal Council, United Counties of Wentworth and Halton, (37) 339. SECOND REPORT: On Petitions of Thomas Askew, and others; James Keeler, and others; George Poapst, and others; Pierre A.C. Munro, M.D., and others, (40) 365. THIRD REPORT: On Petitions of Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Company; N.F. Belleau, and others; James Cummings, and others; Aaron and Newman Silverthorn; William Workman, and others; Upper Canada Bank; Great Western Railroad Company; Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, of Hamilton, (47) 409. FOURTH REPORT: On Petitions of Alexander Scobie, and others; Benjamin Thurtell, and others; Alexander Douglass, and others; Montreal Mining Company; H. LeMesurier, and others; Municipal Council of Niagara; Jean Guérard, and others; E.B. Gilbert, and others; John McMurrich, and others; St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company; Toronto Mechanics' Institute; Thomas Kirkpatrick, and others, (57) 478. FIFTH REPORT: On Petitions of Louis Clair, and P.E. Vezina; Louis Lampron, and others; John G. Gilman, and others; J.H. Dorwin, and others; Mayor, and Councillors of Quebec; Mayor, and Town Council, of Bytown; James Pierson, and others; R.S. Woods, and others; Joseph Allen, and others, (65-66) 530-531. SIXTH REPORT: On Petitions of H.C.R. Becher and Lionel Ridout; Seth Combs, and others; Skeffington Connor, and others; Duncan McFarland; Municipality, Township of Thorold, (75-76) 648, 651. SEVENTH REPORT: On Petitions of P.T. Donnelly, M.D., and others; James Sleightholm, and others, (82) 719. EIGHTH REPORT: On two Petitions of Montreal and Lachine Railroad Company; Lake St. Louis, and Province Line Railroad Company; N. Sparks, and others; L.A.

Dessaullles, and others; Benjamin Ouimet, and others, (89-90) 762. NINTH REPORT: On Petitions of O. Rémond; Town Council of London, (96) 827-828. TENTH REPORT: On Petition of Samuel Solmes, and others; Samuel Pinnock, and others, (102) 874. ELEVENTH REPORT: On Petitions of John MacKinnon, and others; Rev. Louis Proulx, and others; Milo Parke, and others, (125) 1002. TWELFTH REPORT: On Petitions of Edward G. O'Brien, and others; Rev. Patrick McMahon, and others, (142) 1155. THIRTEENTH REPORT: On Petition of British North American Electric Telegraph Association, (176) 1339.

ORTILLIA:--Petition of Andrew Moffatt, and others, for an Act to declare the Northern and Southern Divisions thereof but one township, (43) 396, (50) 438. Referred, (71) 595.

OSGOODE:--Petition of Joseph Allen, and others, for repeal of part of the Act regulating the survey of that Township, (53) 459, (59) 500-501. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (59) 501-502. Report thereon, (66) 530-531. Bill to amend Act, presented and read, (69) 583. Read second time; Engrossed, (114) 929. Recommitted; Reported; Read third time; Passed, (122-123) 991-992. By the Council, (134) 1074. Royal Assent, (181) 1351. (14 Vic., cap. 86.)

OXFORD:--Petition of the Municipal Council, County of Oxford, against a division of the County, (39) 362, (46) 408.

P.

PACAUD, LOUIS EDOUARD:--Petition of, for remuneration for his services as Commissioner of the Bankrupt Court For Three Rivers, (4) 13, (9) 39.

PAPINEAU, HON. L.J.:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (41, 60.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (37, 50, 60.)

PARISHES, ERECTION OF:--Bill to amend the Ordinance concerning the erection of parishes, &c., presented and read, (121) 987. Read second time; Referred, (141) 1148. Reported; Committed, (156) 1251. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (169) 1321. Passed, (175) 1337. By the Council, (191) 1371. Royal Assent, (283) 1625. (14 Vic., cap. 44.)

PARK, GEORGE H.:--Petition of George H. Park, M.D., late Medical Superintendent of the Toronto Lunatic Asylum, representing the grounds of his dismissal from the said office, and praying redress; And for the adoption of measures for the better protection of the lunatics, (135) 1108, (141) 1155. Printed, (145) 1185. Motion, to refer Petition to a Select Committee, negatived, on division; Two letters attached to the Petition, marked "Private and Confidential," to be struck off therefrom, (219) 1444.

-----Motion, That for certain reasons therein set forth, it is desirable to address His Excellency to dismiss certain of the Trustees of the Asylum, and to cause an enquiry to be made into the allegations made against Dr. Park, affording him full opportunity for defence; Mr. Speaker, declines receiving the Motion, as it is not parliamentary, or in order, being prefaced throughout, and not in accordance with the Notice; Appeal made from his decision, and the same confirmed by the House, (239-242) 1501-1506.

PARLIAMENT HOUSE:--Petitions for indemnification for loss of property occasioned by the burning of the Parliament House at Montreal: Of Joseph Jobin, (27) 285, (36) 337. Of A.L. Cardinal, (39) 362, (46) 408. Referred to Committee on Contingencies, (57) 477. Of Officers, Clerks, and Servants to the House, (59) 500, (69) 556. Referred, to Committee on Contingencies, (74) 647. Of Mrs. Ann Belton, of Toronto, (73) 645, (81) 717. Referred, to Committee on Contingencies, (225) 1460.

PARLIAMENT, PROVINCIAL:--Bill to fix the time and place for the meeting of Parliament, presented and read, (14) 74-80. Order for second reading, (52) 450. Motion for second reading; Amendment, to add "this day three months;" Mr. Speaker decides that the Bill is not in order, being repugnant to the Constitutional Act; His decision appealed from, and confirmed by the House, (64) 514-518.

-----Motion, that it would greatly tend to the convenience of the people, the advancement of public business, &c., were the time and place of the sitting of Parliament fixed by law; Amendment, to add "reserving to the Government the power of summoning an extra Session, upon an emergency," negatived, on division; Main motion, negatived, on division, (159) 1274-1277.

-----Vide Constitution, Provincial; Prorogation.

PARLIAMENTARY REPORTING:--Motion concerning publishing of false reports; Withdrawn Motion, 1616.

PATTON, WILLIAM:--Petition of, for indemnification for loss in the construction of a wharf at the Quarantine Station, Grosse Isle, in 1846, (57) 477, (64) 528.

PEEL:--Petition of the Municipality of that Township, for a reduction of the prices of lands therein, (95) 826, (102) 873.

PELTON, SAMUEL B.:--Petition of, praying relief from losses arising in consequence of the Government having issued two patents for a lot of land on which he had settled in Godmanchester, (77) 678, (89) 760.

PENETANGUISHENE HARBOUR:--Vide Nottawasaga Bay.

PENITENTIARY, PROVINCIAL:--Bill for the better management of the Penitentiary, presented and read, (156) 1252.

-----Petitions complaining of the evils resulting to mechanics from the low prices at which the articles made at the Penitentiary are sold: Of J. Counter, and others, of Kingston, (73) 645, (82) 717. Of the Common Council, City of Kingston, (144) 1183, (155) 1250. Of Robert Francis, and others, of Trent Port, (213) 1428, (225) 1459.

-----Motion referring to Petition concerning penitentiary labor, 1237-1242. Withdrawn Motion, 1243.

-----Petition of William R. Parker, and others, of Rawdon, praying that the manufacture of articles at the Penitentiary may be discontinued, and the convicts sent to the Marmora Iron Works, (228) 1472, (236) 1495.

-----Question concerning payment of inspectors of provincial penitentiaries; Answer, 1602.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (75.)

PENSIONS:--Vide Public Income And Expenditure.

PETERBOROUGH:--Petition of Municipal Council, County of Peterborough, praying that free grants may be made to actual settlers in the northern Townships of that County, (120) 984, (127) 1031.

PETERBOROUGH AND PORT HOPE RAILWAY COMPANY:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (37.)

PETITIONS:--Not received by the House, (9) 39-49.

-----Rules relative to Petitions, suspended, (98) 851, (101) 863, (108) 913, 914, (117) 956, (121) 986, (124-125) 1001, (137) 1134, (158) 1272, (167) 1316, (190) 1371, (213) 1429, (225) 1460, (247) 1522, (268) 1588.

-----Printed, (30) 290, (62) 508, (71) 596, (108) 914, (109) 914, (145) 1185, (159) 1273, (164) 1305.

-----Parts only of Petitions referred, (95-96) 826-827, (98) 852.

-----Certain documents attached to a Petition struck off therefrom, (219) 1444.

KEY TO PETITIONS PRESENTED AND READ.

A.

Abbott, W.R., and others: vide Education and Schools.
Adams, Lewis D., and others: vide Clergy Reserves.
Adelaide, Municipality, Township of: vide Division Courts, Upper Canada.
Alexander, George, and others: vide Emigration.
Allen, Henry.
Allen, Joseph, and others: vide Osgoode.
Ames, Fisher, and others: vide Beauharnois Seignior.
Ancaster, Municipality, Township of: vide Clergy Reserves.
Anderson, John, and others: vide Education and Schools.
Anderson, William, and others: vide Ameliasburgh.
Arcand, M.J., and others: vide Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad.
Archambault, P.U., and others: vide L'Assomption Circuit; L'Assomption River.
Archambault, Very Rev. P.L., and others: vide Vaudreuil.
Archer, Henry R., and others: vide London District.
Arnold, Rev. William, and others: vide Bishop's College, Lennoxville.
Askew, Thomas, and others: vide Kingston Fire and Marine Insurance Company.
Asselin, Rev. Joseph, and others: vide Intemperance.
Aubry, Rev. C., and others: vide Municipalities, Lower Canada.
Auclair, Rev. J., and others: vide Intemperance.

B.

Bain, Rev. W., and Rev. John McMorine: vide below, McMorine, Rev. John, and Rev. W. Bain.
Baker, M., and others: vide Medical Profession.
Balfour, Rev. Andrew, and others: vide Bishop's College, Lennoxville; Post Office Department.
Barwick, John, and others: vide Post Office Department.
Bayham, Municipality, Township of: vide Bayham.
Beaudet, G., and others: vide Petitions Presented But Not Read.
Beaudry, Rev. Augustin, and others: vide Intemperance.
Beauharnois, Municipality, County of, No. 2: vide Municipalities, Lower Canada; Tavern Licences.
Beaulieu, J.B., and others: vide Bridges, (Verte, River).
Becher, H.C.R., and Lionel Ridout: vide London Town.
Bedard, Thomas: vide Crown Lands Department.
Belleau, N.F., and others: vide Quebec and Richmond Railroad Company.
Belton, Mrs. Ann: vide Parliament House.
Benoit, P., and N. Gauthier: vide Municipalities, Lower Canada.
Bentinck, Municipality, Township of: vide Clergy Reserves.
Berczy, Charles, and others: vide Elgin Association.
Bernard, Rev. L.T., and others: vide Intemperance.
Berthelot, J.A., and others: vide Intemperance.
Bertrand, Louis: vide Rimouski.
Bertrand, Louis, and A. Fraser: vide Kamouraska.
Bettschen, Jacob, and others: vide Wilmot.
Bishop's College, Corporation of: vide Bishop's College, Lennoxville.
Blake, James, and others: vide Walpole.
Blanchard, H.W., and others: vide Medical Profession.
Blanchet, Louis, and others: vide Intemperance.
Bonin, Rev. F.: vide Education and Schools.
Boucher, Rev. J. and others: vide Intemperance.

Boucher, Pierre, and others: vide Intemperance.
 Boudreau, E., M.D., and others: vide Roads and Bridges.
 Bourgeois, Claude, and others: vide L'Assomption Circuit.
 Bourque, David, and others: vide Education and Schools.
 Bowen, G.F., and others: vide Sherbrooke Academy.
 Bowman, Samuel, and others: vide Public Income and Expenditure.
 Boxer, Capt. Edward, C.B., and others: vide Seamen.
 Brantford, Municipality, Township of: vide Clergy Reserves; Education and Schools;
Municipalities, Upper Canada; Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company; Went-
worth.
 Brantford, Town Council, Town of: vide Clergy Reserves; Wentworth.
 Brassard, Rev. S.M., and others: vide Intemperance; Longueuil and Chambly Road.
 Brassard, Rev. T.L., and others: vide Intemperance.
 Brennan, James, and others: vide Education and Schools.
 British North American Electric Telegraph Association.
 Brooke, Municipality, Township of: vide Lambton.
 Brown, L.G. ((or L.E.)), and others: vide Beauharnois County.
 Brownlee, Henry, and others: vide Justice, Administration of; Law, Practice of.
 Bruneau, Rev. X.O., and others: vide Intemperance.
 Bruyère, Sister E., and others: vide Bytown Soeurs de la Charité.
 Bryen, Isaac, and others: vide L'Assomption Circuit.
 Buchanan, Alexander: vide Clergy Reserves.
 Buchanan, Robert, and others: vide Roads and Bridges.
 Buckingham, Minister and Members, of Church of England, at: vide Bishop's College,
Lennoxville.
 Burrage, Rev. H.G., and others: vide Bishop's College, Lennoxville.
 Burray, James, and others: vide Roads and Bridges.
 Bytown, Rt. Rev. Bishop of: vide Bytown College.
 Bytown, Mayor and Town Council of: vide Bytown.

C.

Cameron, Donald: vide Thorah.
 Camfield, Ziba W., and Rev. William Smith: vide below, Smith, Rev. William, and
Ziba W. Camfield.
 Campbell, Rev. A. Digby, and others: vide Bishop's College, Lennoxville.
 Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia Railway Company.
 Canadian Wesleyan Methodist New Connexion Church, Conference of: vide Clergy
Reserves.
 Canborough, Municipality, Township of: vide Caledonia, Proposed Township.
 Cannon, N.C.W., and others: vide Wilberforce Lyceum Educating Society.
 Capreol, F.C.
 Capreol, F.C.: vide Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Company.
 Cardinal, A.L.: vide Parliament House.
 Carney, Richard, and John Frost: vide below, Frost, John, and Richard Carney.
 Carrall, James: vide Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company.
 Carroll, Very Rev. John, and others: vide Education and Schools; Toronto House
of Industry.
 Carter, William, and others: vide McGillivray.
 Cartier, E., and B. de la Bruère: vide Seigniorial Tenure.
 Cartier, Gédéon, and others: vide Tithes.
 Caven, John: vide Education and Schools.
 Cayuga, North, Municipality, Township of: vide Caledonia, Proposed Township;
Clergy Reserves; Post Office Department.
 Cayuga, South, Municipality, Township of: vide Caledonia, Proposed Township.
 Cazeau, Charles, and others: vide Timber.
 Challenger, Jordan, and others: vide Elgin Association.

Chamberland, J.P.H., and others: vide Roads and Bridges.
Chambers, John McGill: vide Montague and North Elmsley.
Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad.
Charest, Antoine, and others: vide Seigniorial Tenure.
Charland, Rev. Messire, and others: vide Intemperance.
Chase, W.C., and others: vide Division Courts, Upper Canada; Law, Practice of.
Chatham, Municipality, Township of: vide Elgin Association.
Choat, Thomas George, and others: vide Public Income And Expenditure.
Christie, A.M.P., and others: vide Post Office Department.
Christy, John R., and William Martin: vide Clergy Reserves.
Cinq-Mars, Aimé, and others: vide Montreal Harbour.
Clair, Louis, and P.E. Vezina: vide Three Rivers.
Clapp, Peter, and others: vide Elgin Association.
Clark, Mrs. Adelaide Turcot.
Clark, John, and others: vide Timber.
Cleveland, V.
Clinton, Municipality, Township of: vide Municipalities, Upper Canada.
Cobban, Robert.
Cobourg, Mayor and Town Council of: vide Sabbath.
Colovin, Matthew, and others: vide Post Office Department.
Combs, Seth, and others: vide Tavern Bills.
Commercial Bank, Midland District: vide Banking.
Comte, Louis.
Connell, James, and others: vide Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company.
Connor, Skeffington, and others: vide Elgin Association.
Cook, W.G., and others: vide Charleston Academy.
Corbett, Rev. John, and others: vide Post Office Department.
Corcoran, Thomas.
Costen, Thomas.
Counter, J., and others: vide Penitentiary, Provincial; Post Office Department.
Covernton, Charles, W., and others: vide Simcoe Town.
Coxwell, William H.
Crawford, D., and W.J. Imlach: vide Mustard Seed.
Creed, Cornelius, and others: vide West Gwillimbury.
Crevier, Rev. G., and others: vide Intemperance.
Crevier, Rev. Joseph, and others: vide Intemperance.
Crevier, Rev. P.J., and others: vide Intemperance.
Crooks, Hon. James: vide Guelph and Dundas Road Company.
Crump, Edward, and others: vide Education and Schools.
Culp, Isacc H., and William Lyon Mackenzie: vide below, Mackenzie, William Lyon, and Isacc H. Culp.
Cummings, James, and others: vide Hamilton Gas Company.

D.

Dalton, Thomas, and others: vide Presqu'isle Harbour.
Daly, Alexander, and others: vide Leinster.
Dalziel, Rev. John, and others: vide Bishop's College, Lennoxville.
Daout, Joseph, and others: vide Intemperance.
Darche, Noel, and others: vide Roads and Bridges.
Darling, Robert, and others: vide Hillier.
Davidson, William, and others: vide Caistor.
Davis, Thomas, and others: vide Bishop's College, Lennoxville.
Dawn, Municipality, Township of: vide Lambton.
Day, John, and others: vide Jurors.
De Chantal, Sister Jeanne, and others: vide Montreal L'Hospice de la Maternité.
Defossé, P., and others: vide Seigniorial Tenure.

De la Bruère, B., and E. Cartier: vide above, Cartier, E., and B. de la Bruère.
 Delage, Rev. F.X., and others: vide Intemperance.
 Delany, James, and others: vide Law, Practice of.
 De Martigny ((or DeMartigny)), J.P., and others: vide Upton.
 Demers, B., and others: vide Lauzon Seigniory.
 DeRome, L.A., and others: vide St. Paul and St. Antoine de Lavaltrie.
 Déry, J.P., and others: vide Seigniorial Tenure.
 Desaulnier, François, and others: vide Education and Schools.
 Desautier, Alexis, and others: vide Bridges (Rivière du Loup).
 Desautels, J., and others: vide Intemperance.
 D'Eschambault, William, and Robert L. MacDonnell, M.D.: vide D'Eschambault, William.
 Desilets, Rev. L.O., and others: vide Upton.
 Desrochers, L.A., and others: vide Intemperance.
 Desrosiers, Xavier, and others: vide Intemperance.
 Dessaulles, L.A., and others: vide St. Hyacinthe.
 Destroismaisons, Rev. Thomas, and others: vide Intemperance; New Brunswick.
 De Varennes, Amable, and others: vide Lorette, River.
 Dickey, John, and others: vide Post Office Department.
 Dickson, W., and others: vide Clergy Reserves.
 Dionne, Hon. A., and others: vide Intemperance.
 Doan, Robert.
 Donnelly, P.T., M.D., and others: vide Moore.
 Doolittle, Rev. L., and others: vide Bishop's College, Lennoxville.
 Doran, Samuel V., and others: vide Public Income And Expenditure.
 Dorion, J., and others: vide St. Ours.
 Dorwin, J.H., and others: vide Industry and Rawdon Railroad.
 Doucet, Rev. J., and others: vide Intemperance.
 Douglas ((or Douglass)), James.
 Douglass, Alexander, and others: vide Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company.
 Douglass, John, and others: vide Woodstock.
 Duff, David, and others: vide Tavern Licences.
 Dufour, Rev. Edouard, and others: vide Roads and Bridges.
 Duguet, Rev. Joseph, and others: vide Intemperance.
 Dumesnil, G.H., and others: vide Beauharnois Canal.
 Dumfries, Municipality, Township of: vide Waterloo County.
 Dumouchel, Vital, and others: vide Intemperance.
 Dunn, Municipality, Township of: vide Caledonia, Proposed Township.
 Dupont, P.T., and others: vide Roads and Bridges.
 Dupuis, Rev. H.A., and others: vide Roads and Bridges.
 Dupuy, Rev. J.B., and others: vide Intemperance.
 E.
 Edison, Thomas, and others: vide Bayham.
 Elliott, Andrew, and others: vide Great Western Railroad Company; Waterloo County.
 Ellis, John, and others: vide Post Office Department.
 Eramosa, Municipality, Township of: vide Clergy Reserves; Representation, Increase of.
 Erin, Municipality, Township of: Clergy Reserves; Waterloo County.
 Ervan, A.B., and Rev. J. Flanagan, and J. Pangman: vide below, Flanagan, Rev. J., and J. Pangman, and A.B. Ervan.
Etobicoke and Mono Sixth Line Road Company.
 Euphemia, Municipality, Township of: vide Lambton.
 Evans, William, and Alfred Pinsoneault: vide below, Pinsoneault, Alfred, and William Evans.

F.

Falloon, Rev. D., D.D., and others: vide Bishop's College, Lennoxville.
Faribault, George B.: vide Quebec Literary and Historical Society.
Farrell, Agnew P., and John Jarron: vide below, Jarron, John, and Agnew P. Farrell.
Felton, William Locker, and others: vide Elections, Controverted.
Ferrie, Hon. Adam, and others: vide Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia Railway Company.
Flanagan, Rev. J., and J. Pangman, and A.B. Ervan: vide Bishop's College, Lennoxville.
Fontaine, V.S., and others: vide Intemperance.
Forest, Rev. C., and others: vide Bishop's College, Lennoxville.
Fortier, Rev. Louis T. ((or Louis F.)), and others: vide Intemperance.
Foster, Stephen, S., and others: vide Intemperance.
Francis, Robert, and others: vide Penitentiary, Provincial.
Frank, John.
Fraser, A., and Louis Bertrand: vide Kamouraska.
Fraser, Peter G., and others: vide Renfrew.
French, B.G., and others: vide Courts.
French, Reuben.
Frost, Henry A.
Frost, John, and others: vide Waterloo County.
Frost, John, and Richard Carney: vide Waterloo County.
Fulton, Rev. James, and others: vide Post Office Department.

G.

Gagnon, Rev. J.F., and others: vide Intemperance.
Galt, Municipal Council, Village of: vide Clergy Reserves.
Gamelin, Pierre: vide Municipalities, Lower Canada.
Carafraxa, Amaranth, and Malancthon ((or Melancthon)), Municipality, United Township of: vide Waterloo County.
Gauthier, N.: vide above, Benoit, P., and N. Gauthier.
Garon, Joseph, and Alexis Rivard: vide below, Rivard, Alexis, and Joseph Garon.
Garon, L.F., and L.J. Lepage: vide below, Lepage, L.J., and L.F. Garon.
Geggie, Rev. James, and others: vide Post Office Department.
Genest, Joseph, and others: vide Intemperance.
Geoffroy, Benjamin, and others: vide Clergy Reserves.
Germain, Césaire, and others: vide Terrebonne.
Gibb, James, and others: vide Quebec Turnpike Roads.
Gilbert, E.B., and others: vide Toronto Presbyterian Congregation.
Gilman, John G., and others: vide Stanstead County Bank.
Giroux, Rev. A.H., and others: vide Terrebonne.
Glenelg, Municipality, Township of: vide Clergy Reserves.
Globensky, F.E., and others: vide Municipalities, Lower Canada.
Goodbody, John, and others: vide Terrebonne.
Gooderham and Worts, Messrs., and others: vide Quarantine.
Gordon, Lewis G., and others: vide Post Office Department.
Grand River Navigation Company.
Gravel, Rev. J., and others: vide Intemperance.
Great Western Railroad Company.
Greenstreet, Henry John.
Grégoire, J., and others: vide Intemperance.
Gregory, Barnaby, and others: vide Public Income And Expenditure.
Grenier, L., and others: vide Jurors.
Grenville, Minister, &c., of Church of England: vide Bishop's College, Lennoxville.

Grimsby, Municipality, Township of.

Groulx, Rev. A., and others: vide Intemperance.

Guelph and Dundas Road Company.

Guelph, Municipality, Township of: vide Clergy Reserves.

Guerard, Jean, and others: vide Quebec Ship Carpenters.

Gunn, Marcus.

Gurnett, George: vide Toronto, Simcoe, and Huron Union Railroad Company.

Guyon, Rev. J.L., and others: vide Education and Schools.

H.

Haldimand, Provisional Municipal Council, County of: vide Caledonia, Proposed Township; Clergy Reserves; Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company; Roads and Bridges.

Hale, Jeffrey ((or Jeffery)), and others: vide Quebec British and Canadian School Society.

Hall, George, and others: vide Weights and Measures.

Hallen, Rev. George, and others: vide Post Office Department.

Hamilton, Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, City of: vide Emigration; Great Western Railroad Company.

Harcourt, M., and others: vide Caledonia, Proposed Township.

Harty, W.M., and others: vide Medical Profession.

Hays, M.J.

Hébert, Jean Baptiste.

Hébert, Rev. N.S., and others: vide Roads and Bridges.

Hellmuth, Rev. J., and others: vide Bishop's College, Lennoxville.

Henderson, James, and others: vide Commissioners' Courts, Lower Canada; Waterloo County.

Hodgkinson, C.A., and others: vide Whiskey.

Holmes, A.F., M.D., and others: vide McGill College; Medical Profession.

Hoover, David, and others: vide Scugog Island.

Houd, J.O., and others: vide Montreal Harbour.

House, Officers, Clerks, and Servants of: vide Parliament House.

Howay, Rev. Ira, and others: vide Post Office Department.

Hughes, Job, and others: vide Clergy Reserves.

Humberstone, Municipality, Township of: vide Clergy Reserves.

Hume, Peter, and others: vide Elgin Association.

Hungerford, D.D., and others: vide Roads and Bridges.

Hunt, John, and others: vide Petitions Presented But Not Read.

Huot, Rev. P., and others: vide Municipalities, Lower Canada.

Huron, Perth, and Bruce, Municipal Council, United Counties of: vide Huron, Perth, and Bruce; Mornington; Municipalities, Upper Canada.

Huston, J.

Hutton, Rev. James, and others: vide Bishop's College, Lennoxville.

Hutton, William, and others: vide Side Lines.

Hyde, George, and others: vide Clergy Reserves; Kent.

I.

Imlach, W.J., and D. Crawford: vide above, Crawford, D., and W.J. Imlach.

Irving, Hon. AEmilius, and others: vide Banking.

Ives, B.H., and others: vide Roads and Bridges.

J.

Jackes, Franklin: vide Assessments.

James, Simon, and others: vide Public Income And Expenditure.

Jarron, John, and others: vide Clergy Reserves.

Jean, Rev. P.H., and others: vide Intemperance.
Jessup, James.
Jobin, Joseph: vide Parliament House.
Johnson, Joseph, and others: vide West Gwillimbury.
Johnston, J., and others: vide Municipalities, Lower Canada; Official Salaries.
Johnston, John, and others: vide Clergy Reserves.
Johnston, Rev. John, and others: vide Bishop's College, Lennoxville.
Jones, Rev. James, and others: vide Bishop's College, Lennoxville.
Jones, Rev. William, and others: vide Bishop's College, Lennoxville.
Jordan, G., and others: vide McFarland, Duncan.
Jukes, M.R., and others: vide Church of England.

K.

Kane, Paul.
Keays, James, and others: vide Roads and Bridges.
Kedey, Samuel, and others: vide Post Office Department.
Keeler, James: vide Edwardsburgh.
Kelly, Rev. J.P., and others: vide Education and Schools.
Kemp, Rev. John, and others: vide Bishop's College, Lennoxville.
Kennedy, Angus.
Kennedy, George, and others: vide York.
Kent, Provisional Municipal Council of: vide Kent; Municipalities, Upper Canada.
Ketchum, Thaddeus H., and others: vide Cramahe and Murray.
Kilborn, Alexander, and others: vide Stanstead Seminary.
King, William, and others: vide Bytown Soeurs de la Charité.
King, Rev. W., and others: vide Bishop's College, Lennoxville.
Kingsmill, George.
Kingston, Common Council, City of: vide Education and Schools; Penitentiary, Provincial.
Kinney, Joseph, and others: vide Post Office Department.
Kinny, John, and others: vide Public Income And Expenditure.
Kirkpatrick, Thomas, and others: vide Cataraqui Cemetery Company.

L.

Labelle, Rev. F., and others: vide Intemperance.
Lachance, Barthelemy, and others: vide Quebec Trinity House.
Lachance, Gabriel, and others: vide Quebec Trinity House.
Lachlan, Robert: vide Elgin Association.
Lafleur, François, and others: vide Quebec City.
Lafrance, Rev. P., and others: vide L'Assomption Circuit.
Lahay, Rev. F.J. ((or F.T.)), and others: vide Intemperance.
Lake St. Louis and Province Line Railroad Company.
Laliberté, François, and others: vide Quebec Trinity House.
Lalor, Rev. M., and others: vide Education and Schools.
Lamarche, Godefroi ((or Godfroi)) Petit, and others: vide Intemperance.
Lambert, Lewis, and others: vide Usury Laws.
Lampron, Louis, and others: vide Three Rivers.
Langevin, Jean: vide Municipalities, Lower Canada.
Lantier, J.P., and others; vide Vaudreuil.
Laplante, Louis, and others: vide Quebec City.
Larose, Joseph, and others: vide Quebec Water Works.
Larwill, Edwin, and others: vide Chatham Bridge.
Lassiseraye, C.H.
L'Assomption, College of.
Lavoie, Rev. E., and others: vide Intemperance.
Lawler, Patrick, and others: vide Montreal St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum.

Leach, Rev. W.T., and others: vide Post Office Department.
Lebel, Rev. A.C., and others: vide Intemperance.
LeBlond, Rev. E., and others: vide Intemperance.
Leboeuf, François, and others: vide Beauharnois Canal.
Lébourdais, Rev. Messire: vide St. Maurice County.
LeBoutillier, Horatio, and others: vide Gaspé Fisheries.
Lefevre, Louis A., and others: vide Intemperance.
Legislative Assembly, Officers and Clerks of: vide Parliament House.
Lemay, Rev. A., and others: vide Intemperance.
LeMesurier, H., and others: vide Quebec and St. Andrew's Railroad Company.
LeMoine, William H., and others: vide Quebec Turnpike Roads.
Lenfesty, Peter, and others: vide Waterloo County.
Lepage, L.J., and L.F. Garon: vide Seigniorial Tenure.
LeSueur, John, and others: vide Saguenay.
Levasseur, P.C., and others: vide Jurors.
Levey, Messrs. Charles E., and Company, and others: vide Quebec Ship Carpenters.
Lewis, Rev. Richard, and others: vide Bishop's College, Lennoxville.
Lincoln, Haldimand, and Welland, Municipal Council, United Counties of: vide
Indigent Sick Persons; Roads and Bridges.
Lindsay, Rev. Robert, and others: vide Bishop's College, Lennoxville.
Linge, Rev. Jacob, and others: vide Bishop's College, Lennoxville.
Lloyd, Rev. William V., and others: vide Bishop's College, Lennoxville.
Lackhart, Rev. A.D., and others: vide Bishop's College, Lennoxville.
London, Town Council of: vide London Town.
Loney, William, and others: vide Roads and Bridges.
Lonsdell, Rev. Richard, and others: vide Bishop's College, Lennoxville; Post
Office Department.
Lovell and Gibson, Messrs.: vide Printing.

M.

Macalister, Rev. William: vide Post Office Department.
Macdonald, J. Lewis, and others: vide Tavern Licences.
MacDonell, Very Rev. Angus, Vicar General: vide Education and Schools; Regiopolis,
College of.
Macdonell, Rev. W.J., and William Martin: vide Post Office Department.
MacDonnell, Robert L., M.D., and William D'Eschambault: vide D'Eschambault, William.
Mackenzie, R., and A. Vidal: vide below, Vidal, A., and R. Mackenzie.
Mackenzie, William Lyon.
Mackenzie, William Lyon, and Isacc H. Culp: vide Randal, Robert.
Mackenzie, William Lyon: vide Randal, Robert.
Mackie, Rev. George, D.D., and others: vide Quebec National Schools.
MacKinnon, John, and others: vide Bytown and Montreal Telegraph Company.
Mackinnon, Martin.
Macklin, James A., and others: vide Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company.
MacMurchy, John, and others: vide Post Office Department.
Macniven, Hope, and others: vide Niagara District Bank.
Maconchy, Thomas, and others: vide Simcoe County.
Magnan, Louis, and others: vide Intemperance.
Magrath, William, and others: vide Hops.
Mailloux, Very Rev. A., and others: vide Lands.
Maingay, Rev. T.M.: vide Intemperance.
Mair, John, M.D., and others: vide Intemperance.
Malo, Rev. L.S., and others: vide Intemperance.
Manseau, Rev. Antoine, and others: vide Intemperance.
Marceau, Rev. G.S., and others: vide Intemperance.
March, C., and others: vide Petitions Presented But Not Read.

Marchand, G., and others: vide St. Johns Academy.
 Marchand, Louis, and others: vide Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad.
 Martin, William, and Rev. W.J. Macdonell: vide above, Macdonell, Rev. W.T., and William Martin.
 Masse, Edouard, and others: vide Bytown College.
 Massue, Hon. Louis, and others: vide Quebec St. Jean Baptiste Society; Quebec Water Works.
 Mayrand, Etienne, and others: vide Bridges (Rivière du Loup).
 McCarthy, John F., and others: vide Howe Island.
 McDonagh, Michael, and others: vide Public Income And Expenditure.
 McDonald, Colin M.K., and others: vide Medical Profession.
 McDonell, Lt. Col. A.: vide Post Office Department.
 McDonnough, Anne.
 McDougall, Archibald, and others: vide Post Office Department.
 McFarland, Duncan.
 McLachlan, Archibald, and others: vide Post Office Department.
 McIntosh, John.
 McKay, Donald, and others: vide York.
 McKenzie, Rev. Donald, and others: vide Post Office Department.
 McKenzie, James, and others: vide Montreal Harbour.
 McKown, Rev. John, and others: vide Bishop's College, Lennoxville.
 McLeod, Alexander.
 McMahon, Rev. Patrick, and others: vide Quebec St. Patrick's Church.
 McMicking, John, and others: vide Lunatic Asylums.
 McMorine, Rev. John, and Rev. W. Bain: vide Post Office Department.
 McMurrich, John, and others: vide Toronto Necropolis.
 McNab, Alexander, and others: vide Post Office Department.
 McNab, J., and others: vide Tavern Licences.
 McNaughton, A., and others: vide Clergy Reserves.
 McWhinnie, John, and others: vide Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company.
 Medonte, Ting, Tay, North Orilla, and Matchadash, Municipality, United Townships of: vide Municipalities, Upper Canada; Public Income And Expenditure.
 Mercier, Jean Baptiste, and others: vide Roads and Bridges.
 Merriman, Hiram, and others: vide Medical Profession.
 Mayers, John, and others: vide Waterloo County.
 Middlesex, Municipal Council of: vide Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company; Public Income And Expenditure.
 Millar, William, and others: vide Medical Profession.
 Miller, Andrew: vide Insurance Companies.
 Milne, Rev. George, and others: vide Bishop's College, Lennoxville.
 Misener, Leonard, and others: vide Game.
 Mitchell, George, and others: vide Post Office Department.
 Moffatt, Andrew, and others: vide Orillia.
 Montmarquet, A.E., and others: vide St. Andre College.
 Montreal, Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens, of: vide Montreal.
 Montreal, Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of, and others: vide Bishop's College, Lennoxville.
 Montreal, Rt. Rev. Roman Catholic Bishop of, and others: vide Chambly College; Montreal Deaf and Dumb Asylum; Ste. Thérèse de Blainville, Seminary of.
 Montreal Advocates' Library.
 Montreal and Lachine Railroad Company.
 Montreal and Lachine Railroad Company: vide Lake St. Louis and Province Line Railroad Company.
 Montreal, Bank of: vide Banking.
 Montreal Board of Trade: vide Pilots; Usury Laws.
 Montreal Fire, Life, and Inland Navigation Assurance Company.

Montreal General Hospital.

Montreal Ladies' Benevolent Society.

Montreal Mining Company.

Montreal Sisters of Charity: vide Montreal General Hospital.

Moore, M., and others: vide Reporters.

Moreau, Rev. H., and others: vide Intemperance.

Morin, Very Rev. A., and others: vide Huntingdon.

Morin, Edouard, and others: vide Bridges (Ste. Anne).

Morin Rev. F., and others: vide Intemperance.

Morin, Moyse, and Alexis Morin: vide Statutes, Provincial.

Morrin, William, and others: vide Municipalities, Lower Canada.

Morris, James, and others: vide Game.

Morrison, Alexander.

Mountain, Rev. Jacob, J.S., and others: vide Bishop's College, Lennoxville; Post Office Department.

Mountain, Mrs. M.H., and others: vide Quebec Male Orphan Asylum.

Mowat, O., and others: vide Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada.

Muir, Stanislas, and others: vide Chateauguay.

Munday, William F., and others: vide Post Office Department.

Munro, Pierre A.C., M.D., and others: vide Montreal School of Medicine.

N.

Nelles, Robert F., and others: vide Grimsby Harbour Company.

Nelson, William, and others: vide West Gwillimbury.

Newman, William, P., and others: vide Education and Schools.

Neyron, Rev. R., and others: vide Intemperance.

Niagara, Municipal Council, District of: vide Bridges (Welland, River).

Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company: vide Insurance Companies.

Nichol, Municipality, Township of: vide Pilkington Tract.

Nicholls, Rev. J., M.A.: vide Bishop's College, Lennoxville.

Nicolet, Seminary of.

Noel, Rev. Léon, and others: vide Intemperance.

Norfolk, Municipal Council, County of: vide Walpole.

Normand, François, and others: vide Bridges (St. Maurice, River).

Normandin, Rev. E., and others: vide L'Assomption Circuit.

Northumberland, and Durham, Municipal Council, United Counties of: vide Municipalities, Upper Canada.

O.

O'Brien, Edward G., and others: vide Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Company.

Oneida, Municipality, Township of: vide Caldedonia, Proposed Township.

Ops, Municipality, Township of: vide Bexley, Sommerville, and Harvey.

O'Reilly, G., ((or Reilly, G.R.)), and others: vide Montreal School of Medicine.

Osborne, J.B., and others: vide Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company.

Osgoode, Municipality, Township of: vide Education and Schools.

Ostell, J., and others: vide Montreal Natural History Society.

Ouellette, Antoine: vide below, Parent, Fabien, and Antoine Ouellette.

Ouimet, Benjamin, and others: vide Upton.

Oxford, Municipal Council, County of: vide Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company; Public Income And Expenditure; Oxford.

P.

Pacaud, Louis Edouard.

Pagé, Jean Baptiste, and others: vide Jurors.

Pangman, J., and A.B. Ervan, and Rev. J. Flanagan: vide above, Flanagan, Rev. J., and J. Pangman, and A.B. Ervan.

Parant, Rev. L., and others: vide Intemperance.
 Parent, Fabien, and Antoine Ouellette: vide Sandwich.
 Parent, J.W., and others: vide Beauharnois Canal; Vaudreuil.
 Park, George H.
 Parke, Milo, and others: vide Fredericksburgh.
 Parker, William R., and others: vide Penitentiary, Provincial.
 Parkes, H., and others: vide Law, Practice of.
 Pasmore, Edward, and others: vide Pilkington Tract.
 Patry, Rev. P., and others: vide Roads and Bridges.
 Patton, William.
 Patton, William, and others: vide Quebec Trinity House.
 Payment, Rev. E., and others: vide Intemperance.
 Pearson, Samuel, and others: vide Medical Profession.
 Peel, Municipality, Township of: vide Peel.
 Pelham, Municipality, Township of: vide Clergy Reserves.
 Pelton, Samuel B.
 Pentland, S.W., and others: vide Quebec Turnpike Roads.
 Perrault, Louis, and others: vide Montreal Provident and Savings Bank.
 Peterborough, Municipal Council, County of: vide Clergy Reserves; Public Income And Expenditure.
 Peters, James, and others: vide Clergy Reserves.
 Pierson, James, and others: vide Hillier.
 Pigeon, Augustin, and others: vide Intemperance.
 Pilote, Rev. F.: vide Ste. Anne Lapocatière, College of.
 Pinnock, Samuel, and others: vide Ameliasburgh.
 Pinsoneault, Alfred, and William Evans: vide Agriculture.
 Plamondon, Jean, and others: vide Quebec Turnpike Roads.
 Plante, Joseph, and others: vide Pilots.
 Plette, Olivier, and others: vide Intemperance.
 Plympton, Municipality, Township of: vide Petitions Presented But Not Read.
 Poapst, George, and others: vide Cornwall.
 Port Credit and Hurontario Plank Road Company.
 Portneuf, Municipal Council, County of: vide Montreal Harbour; Registry Laws, Lower Canada.
 Pratt, Charles, F., and others: vide Quebec Turnpike Roads.
 Presbyterian Synod of Canada, Ministers and Elders of: vide Clergy Reserves.
 Prescott and Russell, Municipal Council, United Counties of: vide Industrial Exhibition of 1851.
 Prince Edward, Municipal Council, County of: vide Justice, Administration of.
 Proulx, Rev. Louis, and others: vide St. Michel, La Société Ecclesiastique de.
 Provancher, Rev. L., and others: vide Roads and Bridges.
 Puslinch, Municipality, Township of: vide Assessments; Representation, Increase of; Clergy Reserves.
 Pym, Rev. Alexander, and others: vide Post Office Department.

Q.

Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Association.
 Quebec Board of Trade, Council of: vide Quebec Ship Carpenters; Quebec Trinity House; Timber.
Quebec Charitable Association of Roman Catholic Ladies.
Quebec Infant School.
 Quebec, Mayor and Councillors, City of: vide Quebec City; Quebec Water Works.
Quebec Protestant Female Orphan Asylum.
Quebec St. Andrew's Church.
Quebec School of Medicine.

Quebec School of Medicine: vide Montreal School of Medicine.
Queen's College, Board of Trustees: vide Queen's College, Kingston.
Queen's College, University of: vide Queen's College, Kingston.
Quintal, Rev. Messire, and others: vide Intemperance.

R.

Racine, Rev. Antoine, and others: vide Eastern Townships, Lower Canada.
Rainham, Municipality, Township of: vide Caledonia, Proposed Township; Clergy Reserves; Public Income And Expenditure.
Ramsay, Henry, and others: vide Clergy Reserves.
Rape, Michael, and others: vide Education and Schools.
Raymond, M., and others: vide Intemperance.
Raymond, O., and others: vide Montreal Trinity House.
Rees, William: vide Lunatic Asylums.
Reid, C.P., and others: vide Compton Academy.
Reid, William, Moderator, Presbytery of Kingston: vide Post Office Department.
Reilly, G.R. ((or O'Reilly, G.)), and others: vide above, O'Reilly, G.
Remond, O., and others: vide Pilots.
Rich, Thomas, and others: vide Waterloo County.
Richardson, John, and others: vide Education and Schools.
Richelieu, Municipal Council, County of: vide Richelieu County.
Richey, Josias, and others: vide Intemperance.
Ridout, Lionel, and H.C.R. Becher: vide above, Becher, H.C.R., and Lionel Ridout.
Ridout, Lionel, and others: vide Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company.
Rimouski, Municipal Council, Municipality No. 1, County of: vide New Brunswick.
Ring, John, and others: vide Nepean.
Rivard, Alexis, and Joseph Garon: vide Municipalities, Lower Canada.
Robertson, James, and others: vide Waterloo County.
Robertson, J.G., and others: vide Bridges (St. Francis River).
Robinson, H., and others: vide Roads and Bridges.
Robinson, Hon. J.B., and others: vide Trinity College.
Ross, Rev. E.G.W., and others: vide Post Office Department.
Routier, Rev. H., and others: vide Game; Intemperance.
Rowe, George, and others: vide Clergy Reserves.
Rowsell, Henry: vide Statutes, Provincial.
Ryan, John.
Ryerson, Rev. John: vide Victoria College.
Rykert, G., and others: vide Jurors.

S.

St. Andrew's Church: vide Quebec St. Andrew's Church.
St. Catharines, Town Council of: vide Great Western Railroad Company.
St. Germain, Rev. J.B.: vide St. Laurent, L'Academie Industrielle de.
St. Hyacinthe, College.
St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company.
St. Louis, Augustin, and others: vide Montreal Harbour.
St. Viateur, La Corporation des Clercs de: vide St. Viateur.
Sandwich, Municipality, Township of: vide Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company.
Sarnia, Municipality, Township of: vide Clergy Reserves; Lambton.
Saunders, Thomas, and others: vide Agricultural Societies.
Scobie, Alexander, and others: vide Caledonia, Proposed Township.
Scott, Rev. Joseph, and others: vide Bishop's College, Lennoxville.
Seneca, Municipality, Township of: vide Caledonia, Proposed Township.
Seymour, Uriah, and others: vide Tavern Licences.

Shade, Absalom, and others: vide Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company.
 Sharpe, John, and others: vide West Gwillimbury.
Shefford Academy.
 Sherwood, Mrs. Charlotte, and others: vide Toronto Orphan Asylum.
 Shewman, Baltus, and others: vide Fredericksburgh.
 Shirley, Rev. Paul, and others: vide Post Office Department.
 Shoff, Daniel, and others: vide Petitions Presented But Not Read.
 Sill, James, and others: vide Walpole.
 Silverthorn, Aaron and Newman Silverthorn: vide Thames, River.
 Simard, Amable, and others: vide Intemperance.
 Simcoe, Municipal Council, County of: vide Petitions Presented But Not Read.
 Sleightholm, James, and others: vide Vaughan Road Company.
Smith, Henry.
 Smith, James, and others: vide Kent.
 Smith, Rev. J. Malcolm: vide Post Office Department.
 Smith, Thomson, and others: vide Welland Canal.
 Smith, Rev. William, and Ziba W. Camfield: vide Camfield, Ziba W., and Rev. William Smith; Clergy Reserves; Post Office Department.
 Smith, Rueben, and others: vide Petitions Presented But Not Read.
 Solmes, Samuel, and others: vide Sophiasburgh.
 Sparks, N., and others: vide Bytown and Prescott Railway Company.
 Stanton, George, and others: vide Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company.
 Stormont, Dundas, and Glengary, Municipal Council, United Counties of: vide Municipalities, Upper Canada.
 Sullivan, Municipality, Township of: vide Clergy Reserves.
 Sutton, Rev. Edward G., and others: vide Post Office Department.

T.

Talbot, Municipal Council, District of: vide Rose, Freeman.
 Temperance, Grand Division of, Sons of: vide Intemperance.
 Têtu, Vital, and others: vide Quebec City.
 Thêberge, Rev. A., Curé, and others: vide Intemperance; Masson College.
 Thibault, Rev. L., and others: vide Intemperance.
 Thomas, D., and others: vide Medical Profession.
 Thomas, E.C., and others: vide Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company.
 Thomas, John, and others: vide Medical Profession.
 Thompson, Hon. John G., and others: vide Agricultural Societies.
 Thorold, Municipality, Township of: vide McFarland, Duncan.
 Thurtell, Benjamin: vide Representation, Increase of; Waterloo County.
 Thurtell, Benjamin, and others: vide Waterloo County.
 Timony, Charles, and others: vide Jurors.
 Titus, Isaac: vide Rondeau Harbour.
 Toronto Board of Trade, Council of: vide Assessments.
 Toronto, Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of: vide Municipalities, Upper Canada.
Toronto Mechanics' Institute.
Toronto, Simcoe, and Huron Railroad Union Company.
 Torrance, David, and others: vide Banking.
 Torrance, Rev. J., and others: vide Bishop's College, Lennoxville.
 Townley, Rev. Adam, and others: vide Church of England.
 Townsend, M., and others: vide Clarenceville Academy.
 Tracy, Thomas, and others: vide Education and Schools.
 Tranchemontagne, T.R., and others: vide Berthier Academy.
 Tremblay, Louis G., and others: vide Roads and Bridges.
 Turcot, Rev. L., and others: vide Intemperance.
 Turcot, Rev. S., and others: vide Petitions Presented But Not Read.

Turgeon, J.O.A., and others: vide Terrebonne.
Turnbull, William, and others: vide Moore.

U.

Upper Canada Bank.

V.

Vallières, Augustin, and others: vide Education and Schools; Quebec District Library Association of Teachers.

Van Linge ((or VanLinge)) Rev. J., and others: vide Roads and Bridges.

Vaudreuil, Municipal Council, County of: vide Isle Perrault ((or Perrot)).

Vaughan, C.R., J.P.: vide Justice, Administration of.

Vaughan, C.R.

Vezina, P.E.: vide above, Clair, Louis, and P.E. Vezina.

Vidal, A., and R. Mackenzie: vide Intemperance; Mackenzie, R., and A. Vidal.

Viger, Mrs. M.A.F., and others: vide Montreal Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.

Vinet, Rev. C.L., and others: vide Intemperance.

Vining, Jared, and others: vide Nissouri.

W.

Wainfleet, Municipality, Township of: vide Clergy Reserves; Education and Schools; Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company.

Wakefield, Joshua, and others: vide Waterloo County.

Walker, Henry, and others: vide Clergy Reserves.

Walker, James, and others: vide Seamen.

Wallace, Rev. Alexander, and others: vide Post Office Department.

Walpole, Municipality, Township of: vide Caledonia, Proposed Township; Walpole.

Wardrobe, Rev. Thomas, and others: vide Post Office Department.

Warwick, Municipality, Township of: vide Clergy Reserves.

Waterloo, Municipal Council, County of: vide Assessments; Clergy Reserves; Guelph and Dundas Road Company; Tavern Licences; Waterloo County.

Waterloo, Municipality, Township of: vide Clergy Reserves; Representation, Increase of; Waterloo County.

Watson, James, and others: vide Goderich.

Watson, Richard.

Watt, John: vide Representation, Increase of.

Weir, John G.: vide Elgin Association.

Welch, Abraham, and others: vide Medical Profession.

Wellesley, Municipality, Township of: vide Waterloo County.

Wentworth and Halton, Municipal Council, United Counties of: vide Clergy Reserves; Education and Schools; Guelph and Dundas Road Company; Public Income And Expenditure.

Whitchurch, Municipality, Township of: vide Clergy Reserves.

Whitney, Edward, and others: vide Moore.

Whitten, Rev. A.J., and others: vide Bishop's College, Lennoxville.

Whitwell, Rev. Richard, and others: vide Bishop's College, Lennoxville.

Wiers, Daniel, and others: vide Medical Profession.

Wilkes, Rev. H., A.M., and others: vide Post Office Department.

Wilkes, J.A., and others: vide Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company.

Wilkes, Mrs. S.S., and others: vide Montreal Protestant Orphan Asylum.

Wilkins, R.C., and others: vide Ameliasburgh.

Williams, J.J., and others: vide Post Office Department.

Williams, Rev. R.J., and others: vide Post Office Department.

Willson, Lewis, and others: vide Clergy Reserves; Public Income And Expenditure.

Wilson, Thomas, and Company, and others: vide Timber.

Wingfield, Rowland, and others: vide Intemperance.
Wood, Rev. Samuel S., and others: vide Bishop's College, Lennoxville; Education And Schools.
Woodhouse, Municipality, Township of: vide Simcoe Town; Walpole.
Woodruff, Richard, and others: vide Insurance Companies.
Woods, R. Stuart, and others: vide Chancery, Court of; Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company.
Woolwich, Municipality, Township of: vide Clergy Reserves; Elora.
Workman, William, and others: vide Montreal And Province Line Junction Railway Company.

Y.

Yokom, John, and others: vide Caledonia, Proposed Township.
York, Municipal Council, County of: vide Assessments; Education And Schools; Municipalities, Upper Canada.
Young, Rev. T.A., and others: vide Bishop's College, Lennoxville.

PETITIONS PRESENTED BUT NOT READ

Beaudet, G., and others, (272) 1597.
Hunt, John, and others, (158) 1272.
March, C., and others, (115) 937.
Plympton, Municipality, Township of, (238) 1499.
Shoff, Daniel, and others, (247) 1522.
Simcoe, Municipal Council, County of, (203) 1403.
Smith, Rueben, and others, (98) 851.
Turcot, Rev. S., and others, (57) 477.

PHYSIC AND SURGERY:--Vide Medical Profession.

PILKINGTON TRACT:--Petition of Edward Pasmore, and others, for erection of that tract, with the Village of Elora, into a Township, by the name of Pilkington, (120) 984, (127) 1031.

-----Petition of Municipality, Township of Nichol, against Elora being included as above, (203) 1403, (213) 1429.

PILOTS:--Petition of O. Remond, and others, for an Act of Incorporation for the pilots between Quebec and Montreal, (5) 24, (12) 66. Referred, (44) 399. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (74) 647. Report thereon; Bill presented and read, (96) 827-828. Read second time; Referred, (169) 1322. Reported; Committed, (178) 1342. Considered, (189) 1368. Reported; Engrossed, (198) 1386. Passed, (202) 1398. By the Council, (211) 1422. Royal Assent, (283) 1626. (14 Vic., cap. 123.)

-----Petition of Montreal Board of Trade, against, (115) 937, (120) 984.

-----Petition of Joseph Plante, and others, against the incorporation of the pilots for and below Quebec, except on certain conditions, (11) 64-65, (28) 287.

-----Vide Quebec Trinity House.

POOR:--Vide Indigent Sick Persons.

PORK:--Vide Customs.

PORT HOPE HARBOUR:--Question concerning appropriation for making Port Hope Harbour, a harbour of refuge; Answer, 933.

PORT CREDIT AND HURONTARIO PLANK ROAD COMPANY:--Petition of, for removal of doubts as to their right to collect rates in commutation of statute labor, (64) 528, (70) 594.

PORTUGUESE CONSUL AT MONTREAL:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (23.); Addresses, To His

Excellency, (22.)

POSSESSION, LAW OF:--Vide Side Lines.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT:--Bill to provide for the transfer of the inland posts to the Provincial Government, and for the regulation of the department. Notice of Motion, 302. Bill presented and read, (44) 400. Order for second reading, (58) 492, (112) 925. Read second time; Committed, (126) 1010. Considered, (136) 1109-1125. Order of the Day postponed, (139) 1139. Reported; Motion, to recommit Bill, negatived, on division, (143-144) 1161-1163. Engrossed, (144) 1163. Passed, (154) 1221. Returned from the Council, with amendments, (182) 1354. Amendments to be considered, (183) 1355. Considered, and agreed to, (211) 1421-1422. Royal Assent, (283) 1627. (14 Vic., cap. 17.)

-----Petitions for the abolition of Sunday labor in the Postal Department: Of William Reid, Moderator, on behalf of the Presbytery of Kingston, (8) 38, (12) 66. Of Rev. John McMorine and Rev. W. Bain, of Bathurst, (27) 285, (36) 337. Of Rev. W.J. Macdonell and William Martin, of South Gower, Oxford, and Mountain; Of J. Counter, and others, of Kingston, (35) 334, (40) 364. Of Rev. James Geggie, and others, of Edwardsburgh; Of Rev. H. Wilkes, A.M., and others, of Montreal; Of J.J. Williams and others, of Port Hope, (57) 477, (65) 529. Of Rev. Ira Howay, and others, of Norwich and East Oxford; Of Rev. John Corbett, and others, of Wakefield and Masham, (69) 593, (74) 646. Of Lewis G. Gordon, and others, of Amherstburgh, (70) 593, (74) 646. Of Rev. Paul Shirley, and others, of Camden East, (72) 614, (77) 679. Of Municipality, Township of North Cayuga; Of Archibald McDougall, and others, of Perth, (73) 645, (81) 717. Of Rev. William Smith, and Ziba W. Camfield, for Grand River Baptist Association, (81) 716, (89) 761. Of Matthew Colovin, and others, of London, (98) 851, (108) 912-913. Of Rev. W.T. Leach, and others, of Montreal, (98) 851, (108) 913. Of Rev. Edward G. Sutton, and others, of St. Jean Chrysostôme, (102) 873, (108) 913. Of Rev. E.G.W. Ross, and others, of Rivière du Loup, (108) 912, (117) 956. Of A.M.P. Christie, and others of St. Athanase, (115) 937, (120) 984. Of Lt. Col. A. McDonell, on behalf of the Township of Osgoode; Of Richard Lonsdell, and others, of Laprairie, (120) 984, (127) 1031. Of Rev. Jacob J.S. Mountain, and others, of Côteau du Lac, (124) 1001, (127) 1031. Of John MacMurchy, and others, of Eldon; Of Rev. James Fulton, and others, of Russelltown, (141) 1155, (145) 1184. Of Rev. William Macalister, for a public meeting at Port Sarnia; Of Samuel Kedey, and others, of Acton; Of Alexander McNab, and others, of Norval; Of Rev. George Hallen, and others, of Penetanguishene; Of John Barwick, and others, of Woodstock, (150) 1213, (158) 1272. Of George Mitchell, and others, of Gananoque, (155) 1250, (161) 1299. Of Rev. R.J. Williams, and others, of Eramosa; Of Rev. J. Malcolm Smith, on behalf of the Presbyterian Synod of Canada, (158) 1272, (167) 1316. Of Rev. Alexander Wallace, and others, of Beauharnois, (161) 1298, (170) 1325. Of Rev. Thomas Wardrope, and others, of Bytown, (167) 1316, (170) 1325. Of Rev. Donald McKenzie, and others, of West Zorra, (170) 1325, (181) 1350. Of Rev. Andrew Balfour, and others, of Kingsey and Durham, (188) 1367, (200) 1396. Of John Dickey, and others, of Dundas, (207) 1413, (217) 1440. Of Rev. Alexander Pym, and others, of Oakville, (208) 1415, (217) 1440. Of Joseph Kinney, and others, of Oakville, (219) 1444, (228) 1472. Of Archibald McGlachan, and others, of Nassagaweya; Of William F. Munday, and others, Baptists, of Montreal, (224) 1459, (236) 1495. Vide also Public Income And Expenditure.

-----Petition of John Ellis, and others, of Perth, praying that in any new Postal arrangements the office at Perth may be open on Sundays one hour before and after morning service, (127) 1031, (136) 1108.

PRESBYTERIANS:--Vide Toronto Presbyterian Congregation.

PRESQU'ISLE HARBOUR:--Petition of Thomas Dalton, and others, for improvement of the said Harbour, and construction of a canal to connect the same with the head of the Bay of Quinté, (181) 1350, (194) 1378.

PRIMOGENITURE:--Notice of Motion concerning Bill to abolish Law of Primogeniture in Upper Canada, 9.

-----Bill to abolish the right of Primogeniture, presented and read, (263) 1566. Vide Constitution, Provincial; Public Income And Expenditure.

PRINTING:--Standing Committee on Printing to be appointed, (4) 6-7. Lists of Members to compose Standing Committee, ordered, (5) 20. Committee appointed, (9) 49-50. Order of the Day postponed, (16) 102. Report considered and concurred in by the House, (30) 300. FIRST REPORT: Tenders for Binding, (66) 531. Concurred in, (178) 1343.

-----Notice of Question concerning Printing of the House, 26. Question; Answer, 55.

-----Notice of Motion concerning Bill for public Printing, 302. Postponed Bill, 326-327.

-----Motion for a resolution concerning restriction of printing bills, 520. Withdrawn Motion, 521.

-----Petition of Messrs. Lovell and Gibson, praying compensation for their expenses in removing a part of their Printing establishment to Toronto to enable them to fulfil their contract for printing, (268) 1588.

-----Documents ordered to be printed, (30) 290, (47) 410-411, (62) 508, (71) 596, (90) 762, (108) 914, (109) 914, 915, (116) 941, (122) 991, (138) 1135, (145) 1184, 1185, (151) 1216, (153) 1220, (154) 1221, (159) 1273, (164) 1305, (166) 1311, (170-171) 1326-1327, (178) 1343, (188) 1365, (196) 1383, (201) 1396, (213) 1429, (214) 1435, (219) 1443, (230) 1475, (239) 1501, (242) 1506, 1506-1507, (272) 1597, (273) 1598, (274) 1604, (275) 1606, (276) 1608, (282) 1624.

-----Printing of Bills dispensed with, in certain cases, (47) 409-410, (58) 480, (66) 532.

PRIVATE BILLS:--Vide Bills, Private.

PRIVILEGES:--Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections to be appointed, (4) 6-7. List of Members to compose Standing Committees, ordered, (5) 20. Committee appointed, (9) 49-50. Order of the Day postponed, (16) 102. Report considered and concurred in by House, (30) 300.

-----A Member rises in his place and informs the House that he had yesterday, during the sitting of the House, been addressed in a rude and offensive manner, from the Reporters' Box, by a person named George Ure, who had since declined to make any apology therefor; Mr. Ure ordered to attend forthwith, ((160)) 1293-1294, (160-161) 1298. He appears at the Bar, and addresses the House; Resolution, that he is guilty of a breach of the privileges of the House; He is reprimanded by Mr. Speaker, and directed to withdraw; What was said by Mr. Speaker in reprimanding him, to be entered in the JOURNALS, (164) 1306-1307.

-----Motion, that while it is necessary for the independent discharge of the high functions of the Legislature that its privileges should remain undefined, it is equally necessary that every facility should be afforded to the public, and the press, to attend the Debates; And that suitable accommodation should be provided for the Reporters, negatived, on division, (212) 1427.

-----Vide Intemperance.

PROMISSORY NOTES:--Vide Bills of Exchange.

PROGATION:--Mr. Speaker communicates a letter from His Excellency's Private Secretary, announcing His Excellency's intention to prorogue the Legisla-

ture on the 9th inst., (247) 1522.

-----His Excellency prorogues the Legislature, (286) 1633.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS:--Select Committee to be appointed, on the Public Accounts for 1849. Notice of Motion, 405. Committee appointed, (51) 440. Leave to report from time to time, (205) 1405. Correspondence relative to a sum of money entrusted to Mr. Papineau, at Paris, to purchase books for the Quebec Literary Society, referred; Members added, (142-143) 1157-1158. First Report; Printed, (213) 1429. Correspondence, &c., relative to the payment of Mr. Papineau's claim for arrears of salary as Speaker of the Assembly of Lower Canada, referred, (218-219) 1442-1443.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (16, 61, 68.); Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, (5, 6.)

PUBLIC BUILDINGS:--Vide Lunatic Asylums.

PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE:--Notice of Question concerning a resolution to make an inquiry into Public Expenditure, 303.

-----That part of His Excellency's Speech which recommends an inquiry into the public income and expenditure, read, (38) 339-344. Special Committee appointed on the subject, to report what measures it may be proper to adopt for establishing an effective control on all charges incurred in the receipt, custody, and application of the public money, and for reducing the public expenditure; To report from time to time, (38) 344-345. Petitions for retrenchment in the public expenditure, referred, (46) 408-409, (57) 477, (95) 826. Petition of James Delany, and others, of Grantham, for a reduction of law fees, referred, Petition of E.A. Hodgkinson, and others, for repeal of the duty on whiskey distilled from grain, referred, (95) 826. FIRST REPORT: Motion, that the Report be received; Amendment, that the Report be recommitted, with an Instruction to the Committee to insert certain paragraphs recording a Protest on the part of certain Members of the Committee, (130-131) 1068-1070. Mr. Speaker objects to the same, as irregular, (131) 1070. Report received, (131-133) 1070-1073. Message sent to the Council, requesting leave for Hon. Mr. Taché to attend Committee, (176) 1338. Leave granted, (179) 1345-1346. Motion, that the Report be referred back to the Committee, with an Instruction to report on the expediency of addressing Her Majesty to defray the salary of the Governor General out of the Imperial Treasury,--or otherwise, of reducing the same,--and of reducing all salaries over £250,--of withdrawing the Attorneys General from the Executive Council, and abolishing the office of Solicitor General; Amendment, to strike out all after "expediency," and insert "of limiting the salary of the Governor General to £3500," negatived, on division; Main Motion, negatived, on division, (222-223) 1450-1453. SECOND REPORT: (263) 1566-1567. One thousand copies, printed, (282) 1624. Vide Supply.

-----Conversation concerning publishing the Reports of the Retrenchment Committee, 847.

-----Petitions for adoption of measures for ensuring retrenchment in the public expenditure: Of Samuel Bowman, and others, of Halton, (4) 14, (9) 39. Referred to Committee on Public Income and Expenditure, (46) 408-409. Of Lewis Willson, and others, of Pelham, (39) 362, (46) 408. Of John Kinny, and others, of Halton, (43) 396, (50) 437. Referred, (57) 477. Of Municipality, United Townships of Medote, Ting, Tay, North Orillia, and Matchadash, (49) 437, (54) 460. Of Simon James, and others, of Grantham, (73) 646, (82) 718. Referred, (95) 826.

-----Petitions for retrenchment in public expenditure,--Repeal of Clergy Reserves and Rectory endowments,--Equalization of the Representation,--Free Trade,--Extension of Franchise,--Vote by Ballot,--Election of the Legislative Council, --and cession of the revenue from licences to the Municipalities: Of Muni-

ality, Township of Rainham, (5) 24, (12) 65. Of Samuel V. Doran, and others, of Yarmouth, (26) 283, (35) 335. Of Thomas George Choat, and others of Dummer and Douro, also for repeal of the Usury Laws, (64) 528, (70) 594.

-----Petitions for retrenchment in the Public Expenditure,--for appointment of County officers by the Municipal Councils,--Settlement of contested elections by the Municipality interest,--Extension of jurisdiction of Division Courts, --Abolition of Court of Chancery,--Stoppage of postal communication on the Lord's Day,--Remodelling of the Franchise,--Election of Legislative Council, --and the placing of the licensing of Taverns in the hands of the Municipalities: Of Municipal Council, United Counties of Wentworth and Halton, (8) 38, (13) 68. Of Town Council, Town of Peterborough; Of Municipal Council, County of Peterborough, also for abolition of the Court of Common Pleas,--Exemption of certain personal property from execution,--and for proper international trade regulations, (108) 912, (117) 956.

-----Petition of Michael McDonagh, and others, for a reduction of official salaries, and of judicial expenses,--that reservations of lands for endowing particular churches may cease,--and for the reformation of all public abuses, (27) 285, (37) 337-338.

-----Petition of Municipal Council, County of Middlesex, for retrenchment in Public Expenditure,--for repeal of the Act regulating the protesting of Bills of Exchange,--and for amendments to the Acts relating to Municipalities, Line Fences, Coroners, Juries, and the Chancery, Queen's Bench, and Division Courts, (39) 362, (46) 408.

-----Petition of Municipal Council, County of Oxford, for a reduction of public salaries,--the application of the Clergy Reserves and Rectory endowments to secular purposes,--Law Reform,--an Assessment Law,--Election of County Officers, --and abolition of the law of Primogeniture, the Court of Chancery, and Pensions, (64) 528, (70) 594.

-----Petition of Barnaby Gregory, and others, of Louth, for retrenchment in Public Expenditure,--Reduction of law costs,--Payment of Jurors and Witnesses, --Free Trade,--Repeal of law of Primogeniture,--and application of proceeds of Clergy Reserves and Rectories for purposes of education, (70) 593, (74) 647. So much as relates to retrenchment, referred to Committee on Public Income and Expenditure, (95) 826. The part relating to law costs, referred to the Committee on the Bill to simplify the practice of the law, (95-96) 826-827.

-----Bill to prohibit the expenditure of public moneys for purposes not previously authorized by law, and to limit the granting of Pensions. Notice of Motion, 9. Motion, for leave to bring in Bill, negatived, on division, (5) 15-20.

-----Motion, for a reduction of the expenses of the Legislature and Civil Government,--for the granting of salaries in lieu of fees,--that the salary of the Governor General should be defrayed from the Imperial Treasury,--that the Attorneys General should be restricted to their official duties,--and that the Legislative Council, and all public officers, should be elected by the people, (30) 290-299. Consideration of motion postponed, (30) 299-300. Order of the Day postponed, (111) 921-922. Resumed; Amendment, for striking out "and all public officers," negatived, on division; Main Motion, negatived, on division, (244-245) 1515-1516.

-----Motion, for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the Public Expenditure and to restrain the granting of pensions, negatived, on division, (205) 1406.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (79.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (69.); Constitution, Provincial; Supply.

PUBLIC MONEY:--Vide Public Income And Expenditure; Supply.

PUBLIC OFFICERS:--For leave to bring in a Bill to provide for annual Reports from public officers. Notice of Motion, 302. Motion, negatived, on division, (33) 316-320.

-----Vide Public Income And Expenditure.

PUBLIC OFFICES:--Bill to exclude persons from offices who have been concerned in creating them. Notice of Motion, 9. Bill presented and read, (14) 72.

Order for second reading, (42) 386, (45) 403-404, (52) 450, (67) 536, (97) 835, (139) 1139. Order for second reading, discharged, (173) 1332.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (18.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (13.)

PUBLIC WORKS:--Notice of Question concerning resignation of the Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner of Board of Works, ((10)) 50. Questions; Answers, 103-104.

-----Bill to amend the laws relating to the public works, presented and read, (154) 1220. Read second time; Committed, (262) 1564. Considered, (267-268) 1584-1585. Reported; Engrossed, (268) 1589. Passed, (274) 1600. By the Council, (279) 1614. Royal Assent, (285) 1631. (14 Vic., cap. 13.)

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (59.)

Q.

QUARANTINE:--Petition of Messrs. Gooderham and Worts, and others, shipmasters trading to Quebec and Montreal, for certain amendments respecting quarantine, boarding by Customs House Officers, &c; And for adoption of measures to avert danger at Cape Rozier and the Bird Rocks, (26) 284, (36) 336.

QUARTER SESSIONS:--Bill to facilitate the holdings of the Courts of Quarter Sessions in Lower Canada, presented and read, (139) 1137. Read second time; Committed, (157) 1263. Considered, (185) 1359. Resolution providing salaries for the Presidents of the Courts of Three Rivers and St. Francis, referred, (223) 1454. Considered, (228) 1469-1470. Reported; Engrossed, (230) 1477. Passed, (243) 1511. By the Council, (264) 1570. Royal Assent, (284) 1628. (14 Vic., cap. 34.)

-----House goes into Committee to consider of providing salaries for the Presidents of the Sessions of the Peace for the Districts of Three Rivers and St. Francis, (216) 1435-1436. Resolutions reported and agreed to: Referred to Committee of the Whole on the above Bill, (223) 1454. Vide above.

QUEBEC AND LAKE SUPERIOR MINING ASSOCIATION:--Petition of, for protection in their mining operations, and for a loan, (4) 13, (9) 39.

QUEBEC AND RICHMOND RAILROAD COMPANY:--Petition of N.F. Belleau, and others, for an Act of Incorporation under that name, (12) 65, (28) 287. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (37) 339. Report thereon, (47) 409. Bill presented and read, (51) 440-441. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Railroads, (112-113) 926. Reported, (151) 1216. Committed, (156) 1252. Considered, (169) 1321. Reported; Engrossed, (173) 1331-1332. Passed, (196) 1383. Returned from the Council, with amendments, (212) 1427-1428. Considered, and agreed to, (214) 1431. Royal Assent, (283) 1627. (14 Vic., cap. 116.)

QUEBEC AND ST. ANDREW'S RAILROAD COMPANY:--Petition of H. LeMesurier, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, to construct a railroad from Point Lévis, opposite Quebec, to the boundary line of New Brunswick, (11) 64, (28) 287. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (44) 399. Report thereon, (57) 478. Bill presented and read, (60) 502-503. Referred to Committee on Railroads, (113) 928. Reported; Committed, (170) 1325-1326. Considered, (177) 1341-1342. Reported; Engrossed, (185) 1358-1359. Passed, (202) 1399. Returned from the Council, with amendments, (238) 1498. Considered, and agreed to, (248-249) 1524-1526. Royal Assent, (284) 1628. (14 Vic., cap. 117.)

QUEBEC BANK:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (74.)

QUEBEC BRITISH AND CANADIAN SCHOOL SOCIETY:--Petition of Jeffrey ((or Jeffery)) Hale, and others, for the usual aid, (107-108) 912, (117) 956.

QUEBEC CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION OF ROMAN CATHOLIC LADIES:--Petition of the Directresses, for aid, (27) 285, (37) 338.

QUEBEC CITY:--Bill to amend and consolidate the Ordinances incorporating Quebec, and to vest more ample powers in the Corporation. Notice of Motion, 55. Bill presented and read, (14) 72. Order for second reading, (42) 386. Read second time; Referred, (45) 402.

-----Petition of Vital Têtu, and others, praying that the Act of 9 Vic., cap. 22, amending the incorporation Ordinances, may be maintained, and carried out, (69) 593, (74) 646.

-----Petition of Mayor and Councillors, City of Quebec, for repeal of the law imposing a fine on pedlars selling in the Quebec markets, (59) 500, (68) 555.

-----Petition of Louis Laplante, and others, proprietors of ferry boats, complaining that the Corporation have taken possession of a certain landing heretofore used by them, and praying protection, (81) 716, (89) 761. Referred, (208) 1415.

-----Petition of François Lafleur, and others, for consolidation of the Ordinances incorporating Quebec, (158) 1272. Printed, (164) 1305.

-----Vide Ryan, John.

QUEBEC DISTRICT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS:--Petition of Augustin Vallières, and others, for aid, (59) 500, (68) 555.

QUEBEC, ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT:--Vide Supply.

QUEBEC, EXPLORATION IN REAR OF:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (40.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (41.)

QUEBEC FIRE LOANS:--Bill to amend the Act granting relief to the sufferers by the fires at Quebec, from the Council, read first time, (138) 1136. Order for second reading, (214) 1432. Read second and third times; Passed, (262) 1564-1565. Royal Assent, (284) 1630. (14 Vic., cap. 101.)

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (26.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (27.)

QUEBEC INFANT SCHOOLS:--Petition of the Ladies' Committee, for the usual aid, (27) 285, (37) 338.

QUEBEC LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY:--Petition of George B. Faribault, President, for the usual aid, (88) 760, (95) 826.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (41.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (37.)

QUEBEC MALE ORPHAN ASYLUM:--Petition of Mrs. M.H. Mountain, and others, for aid, (39) 362, (46) 407.

QUEBEC MARKET:--Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (62.); Quebec City.

QUEBEC NATIONAL SCHOOLS:--Petition of Rev. George Mackie, D.D., and others, for increased aid, (50) 437, (54) 460-461.

QUEBEC PROTESTANT FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM:--Petition of the Committee of Ladies, for the usual aid, (27) 285, (37) 338.

QUEBEC ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH:--Petition of the Minister, Elders, and Trustees, for aid for the school in connexion with that Church, (11) 64, (28) 286.

QUEBEC ST. JEAN BAPTISTE SOCIETY:--Petition of Hon. Louis Massue, and others, for amendments to their Act of Incorporation, (59) 500, (68) 555. Bill to incorporate La Société Saint Jean Baptiste de la Cité de Québec, from the Council, (73) 615. Read first time, (74-75) 648. Read second time; Engrossed, (123) 993. Passed, (126) 1003-1004. Royal Assent, (182) 1352. (14 Vic., cap. 126.)

QUEBEC ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH:--Petition of Rev. Patrick McMahon, and others, for power to the congregation of the said Church to sue for the pew-rents therein,

(130) 1068, (137) 1133-1134. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (137) 1134. Report thereon, (142) 1155. Bill presented and read, (146) 1192. Read second time; Committed; Considered, Reported; Engrossed, (177) 1340. Passed, (184) 1358. By the Council, (211) 1422. Royal Assent, (283) 1626. (14 Vic., cap. 125.)

QUEBEC SCHOOL OF MEDICINE:--Petition of, for aid to establish a Library and Museum, (34) 333, (40) 364.

QUEBEC SHIP-CARPENTERS:--Petition of Jean Guérard, and others, for an Act to incorporate the ship-carpenters of the District of Quebec, (11) 65, (28) 287. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (31) 308. Report, that no notice has been given, (57) 478. Rule requiring notice suspended, (108) 914. Bill presented and read, (121) 986. Motion, for second reading; Amendment to add "in six months," carried, on division, (223) 1454-1455.

-----Petitions against the Bill: Of Council of the Quebec Board of Trade, (176) 1338. (188) 1367. Of Messrs. Charles E. Levey and Company, and others, (189) 1369, (201) 1396.

QUEBEC TRINITY HOUSE:--Petitions for amendment of the Act of last Session relating to the Trinity House, as respects the pilotage of vessels between Quebec and Montreal, and for authority to pilots who are not branch pilots, to execute their calling: Of François Laliberté, and others, (5) 24, (12) 66. Of William Patton, and others, (8) 37, (13) 68.

-----Petition of Barthelemy Lachance, and others, against any alteration of the Act, (11) 65, (28) 287. Referred to the Committee on the Bill to amend the said Act, (70) 595.

-----Bill to amend the Quebec Trinity House Act, and to exempt Masters of Vessels belonging to Quebec, from taking pilots in certain cases, presented and read, (49) 424. Read second time; Referred, (56) 471. Petition of Barthelemy Lachance, and others, against, also referred, (70) 595. Members added, (99) 858. Bill reported; Committed, (125) 1002. Considered; Reported, amended so as to apply to Lower Canada instead of Quebec; Engrossed, (167-168) 1318. Passed, (171) 1328. By the Council, (219-220) 1444-1445. Royal Assent, (283) 1626. (14 Vic., cap. 96.)

-----House resolves to go into Committee, to consider of amending the Quebec Trinity House Act, and changing the tonnage duties on certain shipping, (109) 916. Considered, (207) 1413. Further considered; No report made, (211) 1422.

-----Petition of Council of Quebec Board of Trade, praying that the Trinity Houses of Quebec and Montreal may be merged into one establishment, at Quebec, (68) 555, (70) 595. Printed, (71) 596. Referred, (117) 957.

-----Petition of Gabriel Lachance, and others, pilots, against uniting the Trinity Houses, for any amendment of the Quebec Trinity House Act, (130) 1068, (137) 1133.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (5.); St. Lawrence River.

QUEBEC TURNPIKE ROADS:--Question concerning Trustees of Quebec Turnpike Roads; Answer, 866.

-----Bill to amend the Act authorizing the Trustees to acquire Dorchester Bridge, presented and read, (121) 986. Read second time; Committed, (189) 1368. Considered, (246) 1518. Reported; Engrossed, (248) 1524. Passed, (251) 1531. By the Council, (277) 1609. Royal Assent, (284) 1630. (14 Vic., cap. 102.)

-----Petition of Charles F. Pratt, and others, for authority to the Trustees to continue the Charlesbourg Road towards St. Pierre, for seven miles, (11) 64, (28) 287. Referred, (70) 595. Report a Bill, (125) 1001-1002.

-----Bill to amend the Act authorizing the Trustees to acquire Dorchester Bridge, &c., as respect a certain road therein mentioned; Reported by a Committee, (125) 1001-1002. Read second time; Engrossed, (167) 1317. Motion for third

reading; Amendment, to add "in six months," negatived, on division; Motion to recommit Bill, negatived, on division; Bill read third time; Motion to amend Bill, negatived, on division; Bill passed, (171) 1327-1328. Message from the Council, desiring the proofs and evidence on which the Bill is founded, (225) 1461-1462. Message, communicating the same, (230) 1475. Leave granted to Messrs. Ross and Cauchon, Members, to be head at the Bar of the Council on the subject of the Bill, (261) 1561.

-----Petition of James Gibb, and others, Directors of the Quebec Bank, praying that a clause may be inserted in the above Bill, to do away with the priority given to the debentures issued for the purchase of Dorchester Bridge, over others previously issued, (208) 1415, (217) 1440.

-----Petition of William H. LeMoine, and others, for completion of a certain road by the Trustees, and construction of two bridges over the St. Charles, (8) 37, (12) 65-66.

-----Petition of Jean Plamondon, and others, for improvement of the Belvidere Road, connecting the St. Louis and Ste. Foy Roads, (127) 1031, (136) 1108.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (13.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (17.)

QUEBEC WATER WORKS:--Petition of the Mayor and Councillors of Quebec for amendment of 10 Vic., cap. 113, and the introduction of certain provisions for the construction of water works, (34) 333, (40) 364. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (44) 399. Reported, that notice has not been given, (65-66) 530-531. Rule requiring notice, suspended, (121) 986. Bill to establish a Board of Direction for the management of the water works, presented and read, (128) 1034. Read second time; Referred; Petition of Joseph Larose, and others, against compulsory water rates, also referred; Member added, (168) 1319. Reported, with evidence, (194-196) 1379-1383. Report, printed; Bill committed, (196) 1383. Considered, (235-236) 1490. Reported; Motion, to recommit Bill, negatived, on division; Engrossed, (244) 1514. Passed, (245) 1516. By the Council, (264) 1569. Royal Assent, (284) 1629. (14 Vic., cap. 100.)

-----Petition of Hon. Louis Massue, and others, of Quebec, for increased powers to the Corporation, for the construction of water works therein, (116) 955, (124-125) 1001.

-----Petition of Joseph Larose, and others, of Quebec, praying that proprietors of houses may not be compelled to take, and pay for, the water to be provided by the water works, (141) 1155, (145) 1184. Printed, (145) 1185. Referred to the Select Committee on the Bill relative to the water works, (168) 1319.

QUEBEC WORKMEN'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY:--Of Pierre Gauvreau, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (8) 38, (13) 68. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (30-31) 308. Report thereon, (37) 339. Petition referred to a Select Committee, (40) 365. Report thereon; Bill presented and read, (50) 438-439. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (113) 927. Reported, (130) 1068. Committed, (133) 1073. Considered, (141) 1147. Reported; Engrossed, (144) 1163. Passed, (148) 1196. By the Council, (159) 1277. Royal Assent, (182) 1352. (14 Vic., cap. 127.)

QUEEN'S BENCH:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (3.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (10, 36.); Courts; Public Income And Expenditure.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, KINGSTON:--Petition of the University of Queen's College, for an adequate grant for an endowment, (39) 362, (46) 407.

-----Petition of the Board of Trustees, for a grant in aid of the Grammar School of the said College, (39) 362, (46) 407.

QUEEN'S COUNSEL:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (29.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (28.)

QUESTIONS:--Debate on questions adjourned, (11) 54, (16) 102, (18) 154, (20) 203, (73) 638, (76) 670, (80) 708, (128) 1033, (130) 1060, (166) 1311, (208) 1415, (243) 1512, (260) 1555.

-----Amendment to an amendment, (18) 127, (90) 788, (107) 902, (134) 1079, (180) 1347, (198) 1390, (266) 1579.

-----Amendment proposed by the mover of the main Motion, (97) 832.

-----Consideration of questions postponed, indefinitely, (30) 299-300, (139) 1139, (139-140) 1139, (140) 1139-1142, 1142.

-----The mover of a Motion votes against it, (106) 885-886.

QUESTIONS OF ORDER:—Vide Order, Questions of.

QUESTIONS NEGATIVED:--

1. For leave to bring in a Bill to prohibit the expenditure of Public Moneys for purposes not previously authorized by law, and to limit the granting of Pensions, on division, (5) 15-20.
2. For an Address for copies of all Reports by the At. Gen. for Upper Canada, relating to the reservation of any of the Bills passed by both Houses last Session, on division, (13-14) 68-71. Amendments to Address, on division, (18) 132, 132-133, (20) 198-199, 199, 202-203, (22-23) 214-261.
3. For leave to bring in a Bill relating to Warrants, on division, (33) 314-315.
4. For leave to bring in a Bill to provide for Annual Reports from public officers, on division, (33) 316-320.
5. For an Address to His Excellency, for a survey of Nottawasaga Bay, and a Report on the expense of making a commodious harbour at that place; Also, for an examination of Penetanguishene Harbour on Lake Huron, to ascertain the best point of termination for a railroad from Toronto to that lake, on division, (33) 320.
6. That the Bill to amend and simplify the practice of the Law, and to diminish Law expenses, be read a second time, on division, (38-39) 351-355.
7. For an Address to Her Majesty and the Imperial Parliament, for an Act to render the Legislative Council elective; And to authorize the Legislature to call a Convention of the People, to establish a Constitution for the Province, on division, (40-41) 365-383.
8. For leave to bring in a Bill to vacate the seats of Members who do not pay their debts, on division, (42) 384-385.
9. Amendment to Question, to add "in six months," concerning Bill to amend the Act for the summary trial of small causes in Lower Canada, on division, (45) 403.
10. For an Address to His Excellency for copies of any Petitions or Correspondence relative to the conduct of Thomas C. Dixon, of London, as a Justice of the Peace, on division, (47) 411-420.
11. For an Address to His Excellency, for copies of all Petitions, Opinions, and Correspondence, relative to the pardon granted to Dr. Keyes, confined, under sentence, in the penitentiary, on division, (51) 441-444.
12. For leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act to provide for the payment of the Rebellion Losses in Lower Canada, on division, (51-52) 444-445.
13. For referring the Petition of Robert Doan, of Crowland, to a Select Committee, (54) 461.
14. Amendments to Question concerning referral of the Petition of Alexander Scobie to a Select Committee, on division, (65) 529-530.
15. For leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the business of banking, on division, (66) 532-534.
16. For referring the Petition of the Niagara District Council relative to the construction of a swing-bridge over the River Welland, to a Select Committee, on division, (71) 595.

17. For leave to bring in a Bill to prevent the payment of any claims under the Act for the payment of the Rebellion Losses in Lower Canada, until certain information is laid before the House, on division, (72) 597-606.
18. For referring the Petition of the Provisional Municipal Council of Kent, relative to the Counties of Lambton and Kent, to a Select Committee, on division, (74) 647-648.
19. Amendment to Question concerning Clergy Reserves, and two Motions for adjourning debate thereon, (76) 669-670.
20. For appointing a Select Committee to prepare a Bill to provide for the disposal of the proceeds arising from Clergy Reserves, for the promotion of education, moved as an amendment, (80) 700-708. Negatived, on division, (83) 719-734.
21. That it is inexpedient to disturb existing endowments out of the Clergy Reserve Funds, and that that portion of the Fund at the disposal of the Government be apportioned among the different sects heretofore unprovided for, on division, (83-84) 735-736.
22. For an Address to Her Majesty, to recommend to Parliament a measure for the repeal of the Imp. Act 3 and 4 Vic., cap. 78, relative to the Clergy Reserves, having due regard to vested rights, on division, (84) 736-737.
23. For an Address to Her Majesty for repeal of the Imperial Act relative to the Clergy Reserves, and that the appropriation of the same may be left in the hands of the Provincial Legislature, on division, (84) 737-738. Again, on division, (87-88) 748-749.
24. For an Address to Her Majesty for such an amendment of the Constitution as to secure to the people of Canada the right of legislating on all matters of an internal and social character, on division, (86-87) 742-747.
25. Motion, for certain modifications to the Constitution, (91-94) 789-795.
26. For appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the circumstances connected with the mission of Robert Randal, to England, in 1827, on matters of public interest to the people of Upper Canada, on division, (98-99) 852-853.
27. That the 66th Rule be suspended in so far as it affects the introduction of a Bill petitioned for by the St. Louis and Province Line Railroad Company, to unite that Company with the Montreal and Lachine Company, on division, (101) 862-863.
28. That for the rest of the Session the House do, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, meet at 10 A.M., on division, (106) 885-886.
29. That any increase in the Representation should be based on the gradual increase of population, and in accordance with this principle that every constituency of not more than 20,000 shall be represented by one member,-- between 20,000 and 30,000, by two members, and over 40,000, by three members, moved as an amendment, on division, (107) 895-903.
30. For referring the Petition of Donald Cameron, for the granting of deeds for the lands settled by him and his followers in Thorah, to a Select Committee, (117-118) 957.
31. That the Ryder for the bill to renew the Act appointing Commissioners to define the boundary line between Walpole and Woodhouse, on division, (119) 960-961.
32. For suspending the Rule imposing a fee on Private Bills, so as far as respects the Montreal and Lachine Railroad extension Bill, on division, (121) 987. The Bill to vest a certain road allowance in John Frank, on division, (190) 1370.
33. Question that the Report concerning the Bill for the better establishment and maintenance of Common Schools in Upper Canada be received; Also amendments to recommit Bills, on division, (129-130) 1036-1041. Again, (134-135) 1074, 1077-1099.

34. That for the remainder of the Session the House do meet every day, Saturdays included, at 11 o'clock, on division, (139) 1138.
35. Amendment that the Bill to afford relief to Bankrupts in certain cases be read "this day six months," on division, (140) 1144-1146.
36. That the House do meet at an earlier hour than usual on the following day, (142) 1156-1157.
37. That it be an Instruction to the Contingent Committee to insert in their Report an allowance of 15s. per diem to the Extra Writers during this Session, and one pound per diem to Extra Translators, with travelling expenses to both; Amendment, that the Clerk do call in offers from persons disposed to serve as extra Writers next Session, at 7s. 6d. per diem, on division, (145-146) 1185-1189. Main Motion, on division, (146) 1189.
38. That it would greatly tend to the convenience of the people, the advancement of public business, &c., were the time and place for the sitting of Parliament fixed by law; Amendment, to add "reserving to the Government the power of summoning an extra Session upon an emergency," on division; Main Motion also, on division, (159) 1274-1277.
39. Amendment to add "in six months," to the Bill to enable the Judgment Creditors of Public Officers to seize a portion of the salaries and emoluments of such Officers, in certain cases, on division, (175) 1336.
40. Amendments to Question that the House do meet the following day from ten o'clock to one o'clock, on division, (182) 1353.
41. Amendment to add "in six months," to Bill concerning the formation of joint stock companies for manufacturing, mining, mechanical, or chemical purposes, on division, (184) 1357.
42. Amendment to recommit the Bill to establish a more equal and just system of assessment in several Townships, Villages, Towns, and Cities in Upper Canada, on division, (188) 1366.
43. That the House do resolve itself into a committee to consider of providing for asylums for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind; Also a House of Refuge, and a school for the reformation of juvenile delinquents, on division, (190) 1370-1371.
44. For appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the advantages that may result from the construction of a ship canal from the River Niagara to the Welland Canal at Thorold, on division, (191-192) 1373.
45. Amendment to add "in six months," to the Bill to facilitate the negotiation of Notes of Hand and Bills of Exchange, on division, (193) 1377.
46. Amendments to recommit the Bill concerning the University of Toronto, (197) 1384-1385.
47. That it be an Instruction to the Committee of Supply to report a system for raising and expending the resources of the country according to certain specified propositions, dividing the revenues into Provincial, District, and Specific Funds, &c., on division, (199-200) 1390-1393.
48. That the Committee of the Whole on the Bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, have leave to sit again, on division, (203) 1400-1401.
49. For referring the Petition of Henry Allen, relative to his dismissal from the office of London District Judge, to a Select Committee, on division, (204) 1403.
50. For leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the Public Expenditure, and to restrain the granting of pensions, on division, (205) 1406.
51. Amendment to add "in six months," to the Bill concerning an Act to confirm a certain Survey of the Township of Ameliasburgh in Upper Canada, on division, (210) 1420-1421.
52. Amendment that the Bill to amend the Act imposing Duties of Customs, on division, (211) 1423.

53. That while it is necessary for the discharge of the high functions of the Legislature that its privileges should remain undefined, it is equally necessary to afford every facility to the public and the press to attend the Debates; And that suitable accommodation should be provided for the Reporters, on division, (212) 1427.
54. Amendment to recommit the Bill to amend the Act imposing Duties of Customs, on division, (216) 1436.
55. That the Petition of George H. Park, relative to the Lunatic Asylum, and his dismissal from the office of Superintendent thereof, be referred to a Select Committee, on division, (219) 1444.
56. That the First Report of the Committee on the Public Income and Expenditure of the Province be referred back to the Committee, with an Instruction to report whether it may not be expedient to address Her Majesty to defray the salary of the Governor General from the Imperial Treasury,--or otherwise, to reduce the same; Also, to reduce all salaries over £250,--to withdraw the Attorneys General from the Executive Council, and to abolish the office of Solicitor General; Amendment, to strike out all after "expedient," and insert "to limit the salary of the Governor General to £3500;" on division, (222) 1450-1453. Main Motion, on division, (223) 1453.
57. That it is expedient that no Warrant be signed, in future, for the payment of public money, nor any new office be created unless the same shall have been previously authorized by Legislative enactment, &c., moved before going into the question of Supply, on division, (226) 1462-1463.
58. Amendment to recommit the Bill to afford relief to Bankrupts, on division, (234) 1485.
59. Amendment to add "this day six months," to the Bill concerning mutual insurance companies; Also, Motion for an Instruction to the Committee, on division, (234) 1486-1487.
60. That for certain reasons therein set forth it is desirable to address His Excellency to dismiss certain Trustees of the Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, and to cause an inquiry to be made into the allegations made against Dr. Park, and to afford him a full opportunity for defence. Mr. Speaker declines receiving the Motion, as unparliamentary, being prefaced throughout, on division, (239-242) 1501-1506.
61. For referring the Petition of Henry Smith, relative to his dismissal from the office of Warden to the penitentiary, to a Select Committee, on division, (242) 1507-1510.
62. For referring the Petition of Thomas Costen, relative to his dismissal from the office of Head Keeper of the penitentiary, to a Select Committee, on division, (242) 1510.
63. Amendment to add "this day six months," to the Bill to empower Great Western Railroad to make a branch railroad to Galt, on division, (243-244) 1512.
64. Amendment to add "this day three months," to the Bill concerning the Medical Profession of Upper Canada; Also, to recommit the Bill, on division, (244) 1512-1513.
65. Amendment to recommit the Bill concerning Quebec Water Works, on division, (244) 1514.
66. That it is expedient to reduce the expenses of the Legislature and the Civil Government,--to grant salaries in lieu of fees,--that the salary of the Governor General should be defrayed out of the Imperial Treasury,--the Attorneys General be restricted to their official duties,--and the Legislative Council be elected by the people, on division, (244-245) 1515-1516.
67. Amendment to add "this day six months," to the Bill for the examination of Witnesses; Also, to commit the Bill to a Committee of the Whole House, on division, (245-246) 1517.
68. Amendment to recommit the Bill to amend and consolidate the several Acts now

- in force regulating the practice of Division Courts in Upper Canada, on division, (247-248) 1522-1523.
69. Amendment to have the Bill and a Report concerning Real or Mixed Actions of Lower Canada referred back to the Special Committee, on division, (250) 1527-1528.
 70. Amendment to recommit the Bill concerning the erection of Municipal Corporations in Upper Canada, with an Instruction further to amend the same, on division, (250-251) 1529-1531.
 71. Amendments to several resolutions from the Committee of Supply, on division, (257-260) 1543-1555. Amendments to further resolutions, on division, (265-267) 1572-1583.
 72. Amendment to add an engrossed Proviso to the Bill to incorporate the Members of the Medical Profession in Upper Canada, on division, (260-261) 1559-1560.
 73. Amendment to be made to the ninety-seventh resolution reported from the Committee of Supply, on division, (261-262) 1561-1563.
 74. That the Bill to amend the Law of Lower Canada, as regards the District in which Real or Mixed Actions may be commenced, be read, on division, (264-265) 1571. Again, on division, (269) 1591, (273) 1598.
 75. That it be an Instruction to the Committee of the Whole on Contingencies, to consider of resolving that a further sum be allowed to the officers and servants of the House, as mentioned in the Schedule, of losses by the destruction of the Parliament House, to the second Report on Contingencies, on division, (272) 1596.
 76. That the Bill providing for the formation of a new County out of the eastern part of the County of York, be read, on division, (273) 1598.
 77. Amendment to recommit the Bill relating to Protests in Upper Canada; With an Instruction to the Committee to amend the same, on division, (273) 1599.
 78. That the Bill to amend and extend the Law relating to the remedy by Replevin in Upper Canada, be read, on division, (274) 1601.
 79. Amendment to postpone a further consideration of the Bill to make certain alterations in the Territorial Division of Upper Canada, on division, (279) 1614.
 80. Motion, that it is expedient to authorize the holding of a general convention by the people of the Province, to consider certain proposed changes in the Constitution, Laws, and Institutions of the country, which are now agitating the public mind,--and to specify the mode in which the Delegates shall be chosen; Objection made to the Motion, on the grounds of no notice having been given; Mr. Speaker maintains the objection; His decision appealed from, and confirmed by the House, on division, (280-281) 1620-1622.

QUESTIONS SUPERSEDED:--

1. That the Bill to amend the Act regulating the culling and measurement of timber, &c., be read a second time; Superseded by amendment, (67) 536-537.
2. That the well being of society requires adequate checks on all constituted authorities, to prevent abuse of power; And that the functions of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Departments should be better defined, in order that all may readily understand what are their political duties and political rights; Superseded by amendment, (90-91) 788-789.
3. That the Bill to alter the Law of Usury be read a second time; Superseded by amendment, on division, (97-98) 835-846.
4. That the Bill to amend the Ordinance providing for the registration of titles to, and incumbrances on real property be read a second time; Superseded by amendment, on division, (111) 922-923.
5. That the Bill to repeal the Act regulating the shipping of seamen be read a second time; Superseded by amendment, on division, (111) 923-924.

6. That it is expedient to give to the Municipal Corporations, the control over the appointment and salaries of all County Officers,--and certain other powers; Also, to abolish all property qualifications for voters or candidates at Municipal elections; Consideration of Motion postponed six months, on division, (159-160) 1277-1294.
 7. That the Bill to improve the Law of Evidence be read a second time; Superseded by amendment, on division, (173) 1332.
 8. That the Bill to enforce the attendance of witnesses in civil cases before the Courts of Superior Jurisdiction, be read a second time; Superseded by amendment, on division, (174) 1334-1335.
 9. For appointment of a Select Committee to report on the best mode of altering the Constitution of the Legislative Council, so as to secure to it a greater degree of public confidence,--also, of providing against dispensing the patronage of the Crown by the Administration, for the purpose of interfering with the independent action of the Members of either House; Superseded by Previous Question, on division, (191) 1372.
 10. That the Bill to admit Henry John Greenstreet to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor be read a third time; Superseded by amendment, on division, (192) 1374-1375.
 11. That the Bill to exempt a certain amount of goods and chattels from seizure under execution in civil cases, be read a second time; Superseded by amendment, on division, (202) 1398-1399.
 12. That the Bill to prevent the seizure and sale of the homestead, in satisfaction of debt, be read a second time; Superseded by amendment, on division, (202) 1399-1400.
 13. That the Bill to legalize a By-law of the late Wellington District Council, imposing a tax on lands, be read a second time; Superseded by amendment, on division, (203) 1400.
 14. That the House do go into Committee on the Bill to incorporate a Company to construct a railroad between the Niagara and Detroit Rivers; Superseded by amendment, on division, (206) 1409-1411.
 15. That the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Medical Profession in Lower Canada, be read a second time; Superseded by amendment, on division, (207-208) 1414.
 16. That the Bill, from the Council, to amend and simplify the laws relating to the interest of money, be read a second time; Superseded by amendment, on division, (219) 1443.
 17. That the Bill to incorporate the shipwrights of the District of Quebec be read a second time; Superseded by amendment, on division, (223) 1454-1455.
 18. That the Bill to confirm certain By-laws of the London District Council, be read a second time; Superseded by amendment, on division, (231) 1478.
 19. That the Bill to establish certain road allowances in Grimsby, be read a second time; Superseded by amendment, on division, (231) 1478-1479.
 20. For the passing of the Bill to incorporate the Members of the Medical Profession in Upper Canada; Consideration of the question postponed six months, (260-261) 1559-1560.
 21. That the Bill to amend the Act authorizing the establishment of mutual insurance companies, be read a second time; Superseded by amendment, (265) 1571-1572.
- That the House do now adjourn, on division, (23) 260, 261, (42) 385, (175) 1335, 1336, (242-243) 1510, (272) 1597, (274) 1600-1601, 1601.
- That the remaining Orders be postponed till tomorrow, on division, (49) 423, 424, (101) 863, (174-175) 1335, (175) 1335, 1336, (223-224) 1455, (234) 1487, (246) 1519.
- That the House do meet at ten o'clock on the following day, on division, (220)

1446. At 11 o'clock, on division, (224) 1457.

-----That certain Orders of the Day be now taken up, (234) 1484-1485, (246) 1518, (264) 1571, (269) 1591, (273) 1598, (274) 1601.

QUORUM:--House adjourns for want of, (72) 606-607, (141) 1148, (149-150) 1206, (178) 1342, (217) 1437-1438, (247) 1520, (268) 1585, (279) 1615.

R.

RAILROAD FROM MONTREAL TO TORONTO:--Vide Isle Perrault.

RAILROADS:--Bill to provide for the formation of railroad companies, from the Council; read first time, (165) 1309. Read second time; Committed, (234) 1485-1486.

-----Standing Committee on Railroad and Telegraph Lines to be appointed, (4) 6-7. List of Members to compose Standing Committee, ordered, (5) 20. Committee appointed, (9) 49-50. Order of the Day, postponed, (16) 102. Report considered and concurred in by House, (30) 300. Member added to Committee, (58) 479. Subjects Referred:--Petitions of Great Western Railroad Company; Of Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of City of Hamilton, stock in Great Western Railroad, (47) 410. Bill to enable Municipal Corporations to take stock in the said Railroad, (56) 471. Petition of Absalom Shade, and others, against Niagara and Detroit Railroad Bill, (57) 477. Petitions for incorporation of Niagara and Detroit Railroad Company, (59) 502, (65) 529, (95) 826, (98) 852. Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Extension Bill, (77) 670-671. Petition of Louis Marchand, and others, for investigation of affairs of Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Company, (89) 761. St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Amendment Bill, (95) 821. Quebec and Richmond Railroad Bill, (113) 928. Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Bill, (114) 929. Bill to extend Montreal and Lachine Railroad Act, and to incorporate St. Lawrence and Ottawa Grand Junction Railroad Company, (124) 995. Bytown and Montreal Telegraph Bill, (135) 1099. Industry and Rawdon Railroad Bill, (135) 1100. Bill to revive Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Act, (157) 1264. Bill to authorize the union of the Montreal and Lachine Railroad Company, with the St. Louis and Province Line Railroad Company, (169) 1320. Petition of Andrew Elliott, and others, for construction of a branch from the Great Western Railroad to Galt, (213) 1429. Bytown and Prescott Railroad Bill, (217) 1437. Petition of Great Western Railroad Company, for the same, (225) 1460. Bill to empower the Great Western Railroad Company to make a branch railroad to Galt, (243-244) 1512. FIRST REPORT: On Great Western Railroad Stock Bill, (57) 478. SECOND REPORT: On Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Extension Bill, (82) 719. THIRD REPORT: On Bill to amend St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Acts, (115) 937-938. FOURTH REPORT: On Bytown and Montreal Telegraph Bill; On Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Bill, (142) 1156. FIFTH REPORT: Proceedings on Niagara and Detroit Bill, (145) 1184. Printed, (145) 1184. SIXTH REPORT: On Quebec and Richmond Railway Company Bill; On Montreal and Lachine Railroad Extension Bill, (151) 1216. SEVENTH REPORT: On Industry and Rawdon Railroad Bill, (156) 1251-1252. EIGHTH REPORT: On Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Revival Bill; On Quebec and St. Andrew's Railroad Bill, (170) 1325-1326. NINTH REPORT: On Bill for uniting Lake St. Louis and Lachine Railroads, (204) 1405. TENTH REPORT: On Bytown and Prescott Railroad Bill, (225) 1460. ELEVENTH REPORT: On branch of Great Western Railroad to Galt, (248) 1523.

RAINHAM:--Vide Walpole.

RANDAL, ROBERT:--Petition of William Lyon Mackenzie, Executor to the late Robert Randal, for an Address to His Excellency for copies of certain documents

relative to Mr. Randal's Estate, (49) 437, (54) 460.

-----Petition of William Lyon Mackenzie, and Isacc H. Culp, for the payment of a certain sum due to the Estate of the late Mr. Randal, (49-50) 437, (54) 460.

-----Motion, for appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the circumstances connected with Mr. Randal's mission to England in 1827, on matters of public interest to the people of Upper Canada, negatived, on division, (98-99) 852-853.

RAWDON AND INDUSTRY RAILROAD:--Vide Industry And Rawdon Railroad.

REBELLION LOSSES, LOWER CANADA:--Leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act providing for the payment of the Rebellion Losses. Notice of Motion, 21. Motion, negatived, on division, (51-52) 444-445.

-----Question concerning losses sustained in Lower Canada during 1837-1838; Answer, 549.

-----Motion, for leave to bring in a Bill to prevent the payment of any of the claims until certain information is laid before the House, negatived, on division, (71) 597-606.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (27, 30.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (23, 29.); Murchison, J.M.

RECIPROCITY:--Question concerning Reciprocity; Answer, 426.

RECTORIES:--Bill relating to parsonages and rectories, presented and read, (205) 1406.

-----Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (56.); Clergy Reserves; Constitution, Provincial.

REFUGE, HOUSE OF:--Vide Deaf And Dumb.

REGIOPOLIS, COLLEGE OF:--Petition of the Very Rev. Angus MacDonell, for aid to that College, (27) 284-285, (36) 337.

REGISTRY LAW, LOWER CANADA:--Bill to amend the Ordinance providing for the registration of titles to real property and incumbrances thereon, presented and read, (32) 312. Order for second reading, (43) 387, (45) 403, (55) 467, (67) 538, (101) 864. Motion, for second reading; Amendment, to add "in six months," carried, on division, (111) 922-923.

-----Petition of Municipal Council, County of Portneuf, for amendments to the Registry Act, (130) 1068, (137) 1133.

REGISTRY LAW, UPPER CANADA:--Bill to amend the Registry Law of Upper Canada, presented and read, (48) 423. Order for second reading, (112) 926. Read second time; Committed, (135) 1100. Considered, (207) 1413-1414. Reported; Engrossed, (231) 1479. Passed, (246) 1518. Returned from the Council, with an amendment, (262) 1565. Considered, and agreed to, (263) 1565-1566. Royal Assent, (284) 1628. (14 Vic., cap. 63.)

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS, GRANTS TO:--Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (65.)

RELIGIOUS TRACTS:--Vide Hawkers and Pedlars.

RENFREW:--Petition of Peter G. Fraser, and others, praying that two or three ranges of townships may be surveyed to the south-west of the said County, and the proceeds of a part of the lands devoted to the formation of leading roads through Lanark and Renfrew, (208) 1415, (217) 1440.

REPLEVIN:--Bill to amend the law relating to remedy by Replevin in Upper Canada, presented and read, (183) 1356. Read second time; Referred, (235) 1488.

Reported; Committed, (237) 1496. Motion, for reading Order of the Day for consideration thereof, negatived, on division, (274) 1601.

REPORTERS:--Petition of M. Moore, and others, reporters at the House of Assembly, praying remuneration for their labors, (136) 1133, (145) 1183. Referred to Committee on Contingencies, (158) 1273. Report thereon, (269-272) 1591-1596. Concurred in, (273) 1599-1600.

REPRESENTATION, INCREASE OF:--Reference of a petition concerning Representation; Withdrawn petition ((postponed reference)), 453-454.

-----Notice of Motion concerning Call of House to consider Representation Bill, 584.

-----Bill to enlarge the representation of the people in Parliament, presented and read, (69) 556. Motion, for second reading, (107) 887. Amendment moved, that any increase in the representation should be based on the gradual increase of population, and that any constituency under 20,000 be represented by one member, between 20,000 and 30,000 by two, and over 40,000 by four members, (107) 887-896. Amendment, to strike out all of the said amendment after "population," negatived, on division, (107) 896-903. First amendment, negatived, on division; Bill read second time, (107) 903. Vide Accounts And Papers, (49.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (43.)

-----Petitions against certain of the territorial divisions in the Bill, affecting the proposed County of Waterloo: Of John Watt, of Nichol; Of Municipality, Township of Puslinch; Of Municipality, Township of Eramosa; Of Benjamin Thurtell, of Waterloo, (95) 826, (102) 873.

-----Petition of Municipality, Township of Waterloo, praying that the townships constituting North Dumfries, proposed in the Bill to be set apart as a County for purposes of representation, may be made a separate County for all purposes, (95) 826, (102) 873.

-----Vide Clergy Reserves.

RESERVED BILLS:--Motion, for an Address for copies of all Reports by the Attorney General for Upper Canada, relative to the reservation of any of the Bills passed by both Houses last Session, negatived, on division, (13) 70-71.

-----Vide Governor General, Messages From His Excellency, (2.)

RETRENCHMENT:--Vide Public Income And Expenditure.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, PUBLIC:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (79.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (69.); Public Income And Expenditure.

RICHELIEU COUNTY:--Petition of the Municipal Council thereof, for the holding of the meeting of the Council at St. Ours, (34) 334, (40) 364.

RIMOUSKI:--Petition of Louis Bertrand, praying for an alteration of the line dividing the said County for registration purposes, so as to transfer Temiscouata, &c., to Municipality No. 1, (57) 477, (64) 528.

-----Bill to amend the Act dividing the said County for registration purposes, presented and read, (58) 479. Read second time; Engrossed, (113) 927-928. Passed, (122) 991. By the Council, (191) 1371. Royal Assent, (283) 1625. (14 Vic., cap. 109.)

ROAD ALLOWANCES:--Vide Frank, John; McFarland, Duncan; Moore.

ROAD COMPANIES:--Bill to extend the Act for the formation of road companies, &c., to companies formed for acquiring public works of a like nature. Notice of Motion, 302. Bill presented and read, (34) 321. Read second time; Committed, (95) 804-808. Considered, (126) 1017. Reported; Engrossed, (136) 1125.

Passed, (143) 1160-1161. By the Council, (159) 1277. Royal Assent, (182) 1352. (14 Vic., cap. 14.)

-----Bill to amend the Act for establishing joint stock companies for constructing roads and other works in Lower Canada, presented and read, (60) 503. Order for second reading, (113) 928. Order for second reading discharged, (123) 993.

-----Bill to extend the provisions of the Act for the formation of joint stock companies, presented and read, (100) 862. Read second time; Committed, (168) 1318. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (177) 1341. Passed, (184) 1358. By the Council, (212) 1427. Royal Assent, (283) 1626. (14 Vic., cap. 72.)

ROADS AND BRIDGES:--Bill to make better provision for the repair of roads within incorporated cities and towns, and of roads and bridges which may hereafter be released from under the control of the Commissioners of Public Works, presented and read, (156) 1252. Read second time; Committed, (180) 1348. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (227) 1468-1469. Passed, (237) 1497. Returned from the Council, with amendments, (261) 1561. Considered and agreed to, (263) 1566. Royal Assent, (284) 1630. (14 Vic., cap. 15.)

-----Bill to remove doubts as to the right of parties to recover the value of work done on roads in Lower Canada under Acts since expired, presented and read, (110-111) 921. Read second time; Engrossed, (177) 1341. Passed, (184) 1358. Message from the Council, desiring the proofs and documents on which the Bill is founded, (198) 1386-1387. Bill passed by the Council, (211) 1422. Royal Assent, (283) 1626. (14 Vic., cap. 41.)

-----Bill to provide for reprinting the laws in force in Lower Canada relative to highways and bridges, presented and read, (31) 311. Order for second reading, (45) 403, (55) 467, (102) 865, (111) 923. Order for second reading, postponed indefinitely, (140) 1142.

-----Comment concerning petition for money for a road between Sherbrooke to Lake Memphremagog, 672. Motion, for reference of the petition; Withdrawn Motion, 709.

-----Petitions for aid for roads: Of Rev. P. Patry, and others, roads in Ste. Geneviève and adjoining parishes, (5) 24, (12) 66. Of E. Boudreau, M.D., and others, road from La Baie des Ha! Ha!, to St. Urbain de la Baie St. Paul; Of P.T. Dupont, and others, road along the line between the Seigniories of St. Jean Port Joli and St. Roch; Of Jean Baptiste Mercier, and others, roads and a bridge in L'Islet, (8) 37, (13) 67. Two last petitions, printed, (159) 1273. Of B.H. Ives, and others, road from Lake Memphremagog to Sherbrooke, (11) 64, (28) 286. Of Louis G. Tremblay, and others, road between Ste. Agnès and La Baie de Ha! Ha!, (16) 116, (29) 288. Of Rev. N.S. Hébert, and others, roads and bridges in L'Islet and Kamouraska, (26) 283, (35) 335. Of Rev. O. Provancher, and others, Lambton Road, (27) 284, (36) 337. Of Rev. Edouard Dufour, and others, roads in Somerset, &c., (34) 334-335, (40) 364. Of Rev. J. Van Linge ((or VanLinge)), and others, road from Frampton to Quebec, (39) 362, (46) 408. Of Rev. H.A. Dupuis, and others, roads in Megantic, (59) 500, (68) 555. Of J.P.H. Chamberland, and others, Temiscouata Portage Road, (108) 912, (117) 956. Of James Keays, and others, road from Russell and Cumberland to Bytown, (120) 984, (127) 1031. Of James Burray, and others, repair of the Craig Road in Megantic, (120) 984, (127) 1032. Of D.D. Hungerford, and others, road connecting Longueuil and Chambly Road with the Chambly and Granby Road, (155) 1250, (161) 1299. Of Noel Darche, and others, same road, (188) 1367, (200-201) 1396. Of Provisional Municipal Council, County of Haldimand, road from Port Dover to Hamilton, (224) 1459, (236) 1495.

-----Petition of Robert Buchanan, and others, for completion of the Great Northern Road from Toronto to Penetanguishene, (26) 283, (35) 336.

-----Petition of Municipal Council, United Counties of Lincoln, Haldimand, and Welland, for amendments to the Act of 12 Vic., cap. 81, relative to county roads, (70) 593, (74) 647.

-----Petition of William Loney, and others, for the opening of the main road from Elora to the Saugeen, and a reduction of the price of the lands thereon, (73) 645, (82) 717.

-----Petition of H. Robinson, and others, for aid to widen and macadamize the new road from Granby to Frost Village, (155) 1250, (161) 1299.

-----Vide Bridges; Renfrew.

RONDEAU HARBOUR:--Petition of Isaac Titus, for an investigation respecting the loss of his schooner "Jane and Eliza" from the want of lights in the light-house thereat, (64) 528, (70) 594.

ROSE, FREEMAN:--Petition of Municipal Council, District of Talbot, for compensation to him for injury, sustained by him as constable of the said District, (11) 64, (28) 286.

RULES OF THE HOUSE:--Vide Bills, Private; Orders, Standing.

RYAN, JOHN:--Petition of, for a loan, to enable him to complete two mail steamers, for the conveyance of the mail, free, between Montreal and Quebec, (107-108) 912, (117) 955.

S.

SABBATH:--Petition of the Mayor and Town Council of Cobourg, for adoption of measures for preventing the desecration of the Sabbath, (95) 804, (98) 851.

-----Vide Post Office Department.

SAGUENAY:--Bill to authorize the establishment of a Municipal Council in the second Municipal Division of Saguenay, presented and read, (32) 311-312. Order for second reading, (43) 387. Read second time; To be engrossed, (45) 403. Order for engrossing discharged; Bill referred, (51) 439-440. Report amended; Amendments concurred in by the House; Bill engrossed, (57-58) 478. Passed, (63) 511. By the Council, (71) 596. Royal Assent, (181) 1351. (14 Vic., cap. 107.)

-----Petition of John LeSueur, and others, praying that certified copies of documents registered at the Registry Office of Saguenay prior to its division, may be fyled in the new Registry Office at Chicoutimi, (95) 826, (102) 873.

ST. ANDRE COLLEGE:--Petition of A.E. Montmarquet, and others, for aid to complete a college at St. André, (34) 333, (40) 364.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH:--Vide Quebec St. Andrew's Church.

ST. ANTOINE:--Vide St. Paul And St. Antoine de Lavaltrie.

ST. HYACINTHE:--Petition of L.A. Dessaulles, and others, for an Act to incorporate the said Village, (16) 116, (29) 288. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (82) 718. Report thereon, (89-90) 762. Bill presented and read, (100) 862. Read second time; Referred, (141) 1147. Reported; Committed, (204) 1404. Considered, (236) 1490-1491. Reported; Engrossed, (244) 1514. Passed, (251) 1531. By the Council, (277) 1609. Royal Assent, (284) 1629. (14 Vic., cap. 105.)

ST. HYACINTHE COLLEGE:--Petition of the Corporation of the said College, for aid to enlarge the same, (26) 284, (36) 336.

ST. JOHN, LAKE:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (40.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (41.)

- ST. JOHN'S ACADEMY:--Petition of G. Marchand, and others, for an Act to incorporate L'Académie de St. Jean, (34) 333, (39) 363. Bill presented and read, (60) 502. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (113) 928. Reported, (130) 1068. Committed, (136) 1108. Considered, (168) 1319-1320. Reported; Engrossed, (173) 1331. Passed, (180) 1346. Returned from the Council, with an amendment, (212) 1428. Considered, and agreed to, (214) 1432. Royal Assent, (283) 1627. (14 Vic., cap. 124.)
- ST. LAURENT, L'ACADEMIE INDUSTRIELLE DE:--Petition of Rev. J.B. St. Germain, for aid to that Institution, (4) 6, (5) 24.
-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (11.)
- ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY:--Petition of, for amendments to their charter, (43) 396, (50) 438. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (54) 461. Report thereon, (57) 478. Bill presented and read, (65) 530. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Railroads, (95) 821. Reported; Committed, (115) 937-938. Considered, (124) 995. Reported; Engrossed, (126) 1004-1005. Passed, (129) 1036. Returned from the Council, with amendments, (144) 1183. Considered, and agreed to, (159) 1273-1274. Royal Assent, (182) 1353. (14 Vic., cap. 118.)
- ST. LAWRENCE INLAND MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (33.)
- ST. LAWRENCE, RIVER:--Bill to oblige the Trinity House of Quebec to mark, with buoys, the north channel of the St. Lawrence, and to facilitate the traverse from Cape Tourmente to Isle aux Reaux, presented and read, (31) 311. Order for second reading, (43) 386. Read second time; Engrossed, (45) 402. Passed, (52) 447-448. By the Council, (65) 530. Royal Assent, (181) 1351. (14 Vic., cap. 99.)
- ST. MAURICE COUNTY:--Petition of Rev. Messire Lébourdais, and others, for removal of the Registry Office for the County to Ste. Anne d'Yamachiche, (26) 283, (35) 335. Referred, (71) 595. Report, (78) 680.
- ST. MAURICE, RIVER:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (63.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (57.)
- ST. MICHEL, LA SOCIETE ECCLESIASTIQUE DE:--Petition of Rev. Louis Proulx, and others, for authority to that Society to hold a certain amount of property, (95) 826, (108) 913. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (115) 938. Report thereon, (125) 1002. Bill presented and read, (139) 1139. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (169) 1320. Reported; Committed, (204) 1403-1404.
- ST. OURS:--Petition of J. Dorion, and others, for repeal of the Act 10 & 11 Vic., cap. 7, incorporating the said Village, (77) 678, (89) 760.
- ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH:--Vide Quebec St. Patrick's Church.
- ST. PAUL AND ST. ANTOINE DE LAVALTRIE:--Petition of L.A. DeRome, and others, praying that those parishes may be united to the County of Leinster, (64) 528, (70) 593-594. Referred to Committee on petition of P.U. Archambault, and others, (108) 913-914. Reported, (156) 1251. Vide L'Assomption Circuit.
- ST. PETER, LAKE:--Vide Montreal Harbour.
- ST. VIATEUR:--Petition of La Corporation des Clercs de St. Viateur, for an annual aid, (11) 64, (27) 286.
- STE. ANNE LAPOCATIERE, COLLEGE OF:--Petition of Rev. F. Pilote, for increased aid, (46) 407, (54) 460.

STE. CROIX, COMMUNAUTE DES SOEURS DE:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (11.)

STE. THERESE DE BLAINVILLE, SEMINARY OF:--Petition of the Rt. Rev. Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal, and others, for aid, (16) 116, (28-29) 288.

SANDWICH:--Petition of Fabien Parent, and Antoine Ouellette, for authority to collect certain arrears of taxes due in that township for 1837 and 1845, (4) 6, (5) 24. Vide Assessments.

SCHOOL ASSESSMENT, LOWER CANADA:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (62.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (54.)

SCHOOL HOUSES, LOWER CANADA:--Vide Addresses, To His Excellency, (68.)

SCHOOLS:--Vide Education And Schools.

SCUGOG ISLAND:--Petition of David Hoover, and others, praying that the said Island may be set apart as a separate township, and attached to the proposed new county, (27) 285, (37) 337.

SEAMEN:--Petition of James Walker, and others, of Quebec, for amendments to the Act regulating the shipping for seamen, (26) 284, (36) 336.

-----Bill to repeal the Act regulating the shipping of seamen, presented and read, (38) 346. Order for second reading, (55) 467. Motion, for second reading; Amendment, to add "in six months," carried, on division, (111) 923-924.

-----Petition of Capt. Edward Boxer, C.B., and others, of Quebec, against the Bill, (94) 804, (98) 851.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, REMOVAL OF:--Vide Supply.

SEIGNIORIAL TENURE:--Notice of Question concerning Seigniorial Tenure, 26. Question; Answer, 104.

-----Notice of Motion concerning introduction of a measure relative to Seigniorial Tenure, 356.

-----Notice of Motion concerning Seigniorial Tenure, 453.

-----House goes into Committee, to consider of abolishing the Seigniorial Tenure in Lower Canada, (69) 556-583, (95) 808-821. Two Resolutions reported, declaring that it is desirable and important to effect, as soon as possible, the conversion of the Seigniorial Tenure into a free one, with a careful protection of all interests concerned, and a fair indemnity being secured to all parties whose just rights are affected; Resolutions agreed to, (96) 828-832. Referred to a Select Committee, to report the different plans hitherto suggested for effecting the said commutation, together with their own opinion; To report from time to time, (97) 832. Motion, that it is expedient to relieve, by declaratory enactment, all such lands en roture of all rentes, charges, &c., as from time to time have taken place without the authority of law, and to re-establish the said tenure in its original purity; And that the Committee be instructed to report on the means to be adopted to obtain this result; Amendment, by the mover of the Main Motion, substituting therefor an Instruction to the Committee to enquire whether any of the Seigniors have imposed any illegal charges, and whether, if they consider that a commutation cannot be effected without delay, it is expedient to define the mode in which persons desirous of obtaining concessions of lands, may compel Seigniors to make such concessions, carried; Instruction, accordingly, (97) 832-833. Petition of Antoine Charest, and others, for abolition of the Seigniorial Tenure, referred, (106) 885.

-----Petitions for abolition of Seigniorial rights, and establishment of a determinate rate on the concession of Seigniorial lands: Of J.P. Déry, and

others, of St. Raymond, (11) 64, (28) 286. Of Antoine Charest, and others, of Champlain, (11) 65, (28) 287. Referred to Committee on the Resolutions on the subject, (106) 885. Of E. Cartier, and B. de la Bruère, of St. Hyacinthe, (26) 284, (36) 336.

-----Petition of P. Defossé, and others, of Cap de la Madeleine, for remission of arrears of cens et rentes and lods et ventes, due by them, (26) 283, (35) 335.

-----Petition of L.J. Lepage and L.F. Garon, on behalf of Municipality No. 2, County of Rimouski, for certain alterations in the Seigniorial Tenure, (26) 284, (36) 336.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (46.)

SENECA:--Vide Caledonia, Proposed Township.

SHEFFORD ACADEMY:--Petition of the President and Directors, for the usual aid, (16) 116, (29) 288.

SHERBROOKE ACADEMY:--Petition of G.F. Bowen, and others, for the usual aid, (94) 804, (98) 851.

SHERBROOKE COTTON FACTORY:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (7.)

SHERIFFS OF MONTREAL:--Notice of Question concerning extraordinary salaries of Sheriffs of Montreal, 26. Question; Answer, 55.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (50.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (44.)

SHERIFFS' SALES:--Bill to guarantee biddings at sheriffs' sales in Lower Canada, presented and read, (49) 424. Read second time; Referred, (56) 471. Members added, (208) 1416. Reported; Committed, (220) 1445.

SHIP CARPENTERS:--Vide Quebec Ship Carpenters.

SHIPPING:--Bill to amend the Act for securing the right of property in British Plantation Vessels not registered under 3 and 4 Will. 4, presented and read, (41) 383. Order for second reading, (55) 467, (112) 924, (140) 1144, (148) 1197, (173) 1332-1333, (192) 1375. Read second time; Engrossed, (202) 1400. Passed, (206) 1409. By the Council, (219) 1444. Royal Assent, (283) 1626-1627. (14 Vic., cap. 24.)

-----Bill to repeal the Act relative to the registering of vessels employed in navigating the inland waters of the Province, presented and read, (44) 399. Order for second reading, (58) 480, (112) 924-925, (141) 1146, (148) 1197, (157) 1264.

-----Bill to extend certain Provincial Acts to foreign merchant vessels presented and read; Rules relative to printing, &c., suspended; Read second time; Committed, (58) 479-480. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (62) 508. Passed, (67) 536. Returned from the Council, with amendments, (99) 853. Considered, and agreed to, (128-129) 1035-1036. Royal Assent, (181) 1351. (14 Vic., cap. 25.)

-----Vide American Vessels; Navigation Laws.

SHOP LICENCES:--Vide Tavern Licences.

SIDE-LINES:--Petition of William Hutton, and others, of Hastings, for repeal of the law respecting twenty years possession, as regards side-lines, (49) 437, (54) 460.

SILVERTHORN, AARON AND NEWMAN:--Vide Thames, River.

SIMCOE COUNTY:--Notice of Question concerning expenditure of money for reducing hills between Mono and Adjala, 356. Question; Answer, 388.

-----Petition of Thomas Maconchy, and others, against a division of that County, and praying for a confirmation of the sale of the West Gwillimbury Toll Road to the County Council, (144) 1183, (155) 1250. Vide Waterloo County.

SIMCOE TOWN:--Petition of Municipality, Township of Woodhouse, praying that Simcoe may not be detached from that Municipality, (213) 1428, (225) 1459. Referred to Committee of the Whole on the Bill to correct certain errors in the Upper Canada Municipal Act, (247) 1522.

-----Petition of Charles W. Covernton, and others, for a separate Municipal organization for that town; Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the Bill to correct certain errors in the Municipal Act, (247) 1522.

SLANDER:--Bill to amend the law relating to slander and libel. Notice of Motion, 21. Bill presented and read, (14) 71. Order for second reading, (42) 386. Read second time; Committed, (52) 447. Considered, (56-57) 471-472. Reported; Engrossed, (63) 511. Passed, (67) 536. By the Council, (115) 939. Royal Assent, (181) 1351. (14 Vic., cap. 60.)

SMALL CAUSES:--Bill to amend the Act for the summary trial of small causes in Lower Canada, presented and read, (32) 312. Motion, for second reading; Amendment, to add "in six months," negatived, on division; Read second time; Referred, (45) 403. Reported; Committed, (74) 648. Considered; No Report made, (193) 1376.

SMALL DEBTS:--Vide Division Courts, Upper Canada.

SMITH, HENRY:--Petition of, complaining, relative to his dismissal from the office of Warden of the penitentiary, and praying relief, (73) 645, (82) 717. Printed, (109) 914. Motion, to refer petition, negatived, on division, (242) 1507-1510.

SOLICITORS GENERAL:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (29.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (28.); Public Income And Expenditure.

SOMMERVILLE:--Vide Bexley, Sommerville, And Harvey.

SOPHIASBURGH:--Petition of Samuel Solmes, and others, praying that the Statute of possession may not interfere with a certain survey of the first Concession, (72) 614, (77) 679. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (99) 853. Report, that no Notice has been given, (102) 874.

SPEAKER:--Reports certificates from Clerk of Crown in Chancery, of Return of Members elected upon new writs, (1-3) 1-4.

-----Reports His Excellency's Speech at opening of the Session, (3-4) 4-6.

-----Communicates a Report from the Librarian, on the state of the Library, (6) 33.

-----Communicates copy of a circular letter addressed by him to certain official personages, &c., relative to the destruction of the Parliamentary Libraries,--together with letters from the Speaker of the House of Commons, and various other personages, in reply, (6-8) 33-37.

-----Informs the House of various donations of Journals and other books, from Members and others resident in the Province, (8) 37.

-----Lays before the House various Returns, Reports, &c., (16) 116, (20-21) 212, (34) 333, (45) 407, (58-59) 500, (69) 593, (107) 912, (116) 955, (144) 1183, (194) 1378, (228) 1472, (236) 1495, (250) 1527, (272) 1597, (274) 1604, (279) 1618. Vide Accounts And Papers, (4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 21, 22, 28, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 42, 43, 44, 51, 58, 67, 71, 72, 73, 74, 76, 78, 79, 80.)

-----Acquaints the House that he had received a letter from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, requesting leave of absence on account of illness in his

- family, and that he had appointed a deputy to act in his absence, (21) 212.
- Decides that the Bill to fix the time and place for the meeting of Parliament is out of order; His opinion appealed from, and confirmed by the House, (64) 514-518.
- To send circular letters to absent Members, informing them of the Call of the House, (72) 615.
- On a Motion being made for receiving the first Report of the Select Committee on the Public Income and Expenditure, and an amendment being proposed, for recommitting the said Report, with an Instruction to the Committee to insert therein certain paragraphs recording a protest on the part of certain Members of the Committee, (130-131) 1069-1070. Mr. Speaker objects to the said amendment, as irregular, (131) 1070. Report received, (131-133) 1070-1073.
- Reprimands Mr. George Ure, who had been declared guilty of a breach of the privileges of the House; What was said by Mr. Speaker in reprimanding him, to be entered on the JOURNALS, (164) 1306-1307.
- Objects to a Motion relative to the dismissal of Dr. Park from the office of Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at Toronto,--as unparliamentary, out of order, being prefaced throughout, and not in accordance with the Notice; His decision appealed from, and confirmed by the House, (239-242) 1501-1506.
- Communicates a letter from His Excellency's Private Secretary, announcing His Excellency's intention to prorogue the Legislature on the 9th inst., (247) 1522.
- Calls the attention of the House to one of the amendments made by the Council to the Bill for the prevention of Intemperance,--by which the fee on tavern licences is increased,--and submits, whether it would not be expedient, to expedite business, that the House should waive its privileges in this instance; House does not insist on its privileges, (279-280) 1618-1619.
- His Speech on presenting the Supply Bill to His Excellency, (285) 1632.
- SPEECH:--Vide Governor General; Supply.
- STANDING ORDERS:--Vide Orders, Standing.
- STANSTEAD COUNTY BANK:--Petition of John G. Gilman, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, under that name, (39) 362, (46) 408. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (59) 501-502. Report thereon, (65-66) 530-531.
- STANSTEAD SEMINARY:--Petition of Alexander Kilborn, and others, for aid, (27) 284, (36) 337.
- STATIONERY FOR PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (18.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (13.)
- STATUTES, PROVINCIAL:--Notice of Motion for Committee on publishing and distributing the Government Gazette and Provincial Statutes, 21. Motion; Withdrawn Motion, 104.
- Bill to amend the Act relative to the distribution of the Statutes, presented and read, (100) 861. Order for second reading, discharged, (177) 1340.
- Petition of Moyse and Alexis Morin, of Rimouski, for the delivery of copies of the Statutes to the Officers of certain battalions of Militia therein, (26) 283, (35) 335.
- Petition of Henry Rowsell, of Toronto, for encouragement for the publication of a complete Index to the Statutes since the Union, (73) 645, (81) 717. Vide below.
- Motion, that the Clerk be authorized to procure for the House 50 copies of Irving's Index to the Statutes; Amendment to substitute "ten" for "fifty,"

carried; Motion, as amended, carried, on division, (110) 920-921.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (43.)

STREETSVILLE PLANK ROAD COMPANY:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (51.)

SUNDAY LABOR:--Vide Post Office Department.

SUPPLY:--His Excellency's Speech considered; Motion that a Supply be granted to Her Majesty; To be considered in a Committee of the Whole, (179) 1345. Considered, (187) 1364. Resolution, That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty, reported and agreed to; House resolves to go into Committee to consider of the said Supply; Message with Estimates referred, (192) 1375. Motion, that the House go into Committee; Amendment, that the consideration be postponed until the Committee on the Public Income and Expenditure shall have made their final Report, or the Government shall have laid before the House a scheme of retrenchment; Amendment proposed to the amendment, that it is inexpedient to enter on the question of Supply until the said Committee shall have closed its labors; Both amendments, negatived, on division, (198-199) 1387-1390. Main Motion agreed to; Motion, for an Instruction to the Committee, to report a system for raising and expending the resources of the Province according to certain specified propositions dividing the revenue into Provincial, District, and Specific Funds, &c., negatived, on division, (199-200) 1390-1393. House goes into Committee, (200) 1393-1394, (212) 1424. Supplementary Estimates referred, (213-214) 1430-1431. Considered, (217) 1437. Order of the Day postponed, (223) 1454. Motion, for going again into Committee; Amendment, that in future no payment of public money be made, nor any new office created, unless the same shall have been previously authorized by Legislative enactment, &c., negatived, on division, (226) 1462-1463. House goes into Committee, (226) 1463-1466. One hundred and fifty-nine Resolutions reported, (252-257) 1532-1543. Resolutions 1 to 96 adopted; Amendments being proposed to the following Resolutions, respectively, negatived, on division, viz. the 1st and 2nd (Militia), 6th (Speaker, Legislative Council), (257-258) 1543-1547. 18th (Speaker, Legislative Assembly), 66th (Judges, Legislative Council), (258-259) 1547-1552. 75th (Distribution of Laws), 97th (Montreal Mounted Police), (259-260) 1552-1554. Another amendment moved to the 97th; Debate thereon adjourned; Consideration of remaining Resolutions postponed, (260) 1554-1555. Consideration of 97th Resolution and amendment thereto, resumed; Amendment negatived, on division, (261) 1561-1563. Resolutions 97 to 104 agreed to, (262) 1563-1564. Resolutions 105 to 151 agreed to, (265) 1572. Motion, to postpone consideration of 152nd Resolution (Upper Canada Normal School), six months negatived, on division; Amendment proposed to the Resolution, negatived, on division; 152nd and remaining Resolutions agreed to, (265) 1572-1574. Twelve additional Resolutions reported, (265) 1574-1575. Resolutions 1 to 11 agreed to; 12th Resolution read (additions to Public Buildings at Quebec); Motion, that no sum ought to be granted towards the alterations of the Public Buildings at Quebec, until plans have been prepared and laid before Parliament; Amendment for striking out all after "Quebec," and inserting "during the present Session," negatived, on division; Motion, negatived, on division, (265-266) 1575-1581. Motion, that no sum of money should be voted for preparing for a removal of the Seat of Government from Toronto, until a joint Resolution of both Houses shall have decided on the expediency of such removal, negatived, on division, (266) 1581-1582. Motion, to amend Resolution by striking out "alterations to public buildings at Quebec," and substituting "towards erection of Parliamentary Buildings at Bytown," negatived, on division; Resolution agreed to, (266-267) 1582-1583.

-----House goes into Committee, to consider of Ways and Means for raising the

said Supply, (236-237) 1495-1496. Four Resolutions reported and agreed to, (267) 1583. Vide below.

-----Bill to provide for certain expenses of the Civil Government for 1849 and 1850, presented and read; Read second time; Engrossed, (267) 1584. Passed, (269) 1590. By the Council, (279) 1613. Mr. Speaker addresses His Excellency on presenting the same; Royal Assent, (285) 1631-1632. (14 Vic., cap. 1.)

-----Bill for raising by debentures, certain sum required for the Public Service, presented and read; Read second time; Engrossed, (267) 1584. Passed, (269) 1590. By the Council, (279) 1613. Royal Assent, (285) 1630. (14 Vic., cap. 2.)

T.

TAVERN BILLS:--Petition of Seth Combs, and others, Innkeepers, of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengary, for an Act to enable them to collect all sums due them for spirituous liquors, (45) 407, (54) 460. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (69) 556. Report thereon, (75-76) 648, 651. Referred, (137) 1134. Report; Committed, (159) 1273.

TAVERN LICENCES:--Question concerning sale of ale and beer without licences; Answer, 1149.

-----House goes into Committee, to consider of amending the law relative to Tavern Licences in Upper Canada, and to empower the Municipal authorities to regulate Taverns and Beer Shops, and to fix the duty payable thereon, (179) 1345. Resolution reported and agreed to, (185) 1359.

-----Bill to amend the laws relative to Tavern Licences in Upper Canada. Notice of Motion, 1313. Bill presented and read, (185) 1360. Read second time; Committed, (228) 1469. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (264) 1568. Passed, (268) 1588-1589. By the Council, (279) 1613. Royal Assent, (285) 1631. (14 Vic., cap. 65.)

-----Question concerning alteration in mode of granting Tavern Licences; Answer, 473.

-----House goes into Committee, to consider the mode of granting licences for the sale of intoxicating liquors; Four Resolutions reported, for increasing the responsibility of tavern keepers;--empowering local authorities to license Temperance Hotels,--and limiting the sale of liquors by shopkeepers, &c.; Agreed to, (205) 1406-1407. Vide Intemperance.

-----Petitions praying that the licensing of Inns and other houses of entertainment may be placed under the control of the Municipal Councils: Of Municipal Council, County of Waterloo, (12) 65, (28) 287. Of Municipality, County of Beauharnois, No. 2, (95) 826, (102) 873.

-----Petitions for certain amendments to the licence law, tending to the suppression of intemperance: Of David Duff, and others, of Oakville, (45) 407, (53) 459. Of J. Lewis Macdonald, and others, of Gananoque, (161) 1298, (170) 1325. Of Uriah Seymour, and others, of Hastings, (236) 1495, (260) 1559.

-----Petition of J. McNab, and others, of Pembroke, Ernestown, Williamstown, and certain other Townships, for an Act to regulate the granting of tavern licences, (117) 955, (124) 1001.

-----Vide Clergy Reserves; Intemperance; Montreal Court House; Municipalities, Upper Canada; Public Income And Expenditure.

TAXES:--Petition presented concerning arrears of taxes, 8.

-----Vide Assessments.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES:--Vide Education And Schools.

TELEGRAPH LINES:--Bill to protect Electro-Magnetic Telegraphs from injury, pre-

sented and read, (167) 1317. Read second time; Committed, (189) 1368. Considered, (235) 1489. Reported; Engrossed, (244) 1514. Passed, (248) 1524. By the Council, (264) 1570. Royal Assent, (284) 1628. (14 Vic., cap. 31.)

-----Vide Railroads.

TEMPERANCE HOTELS:--Vide Tavern Licences.

TEMPERANCE TRACTS:--Vide Hawkers And Pedlars.

TERREBONNE:--Petitions praying that the meetings of the Municipal Council of that County may be held at the Village of Terrebonne: Of Rev. A.H. Giroux, and others, (27) 284, (36) 337. Of Césaire Germain, and others, (53) 459, (59) 501. Of J.O.A. Turgeon, and others, (64) 528, (70) 593. Of John Goodbody, and others, (72) 614, (77) 679.

TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS:--Bill to make certain alterations in the Territorial divisions of Upper Canada, presented and read, (116) 941. Read second time; Referred, (155) 1225. Petition of Municipality of Dumfries, relative to attaching that and other townships to Waterloo, referred, (170) 1325. Bill reported; Committed, (178) 1343. Various petitions relative to the limits of Counties and Townships, also referred, (201) 1396, (260) 1559. Further considered, (251) 1531. Motion, to resume consideration; Amendment, to add "this day week," after the prorogation, negatived, on division; Consideration resumed; Committee rises for want of a quorum, (279) 1614-1615.

THAMES, RIVER:--Petition of Aaron and Newman Silverthorn, for authority to construct a dam over that River, in Howard, (26) 283, (35) 335. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (37) 339. Report thereon, (47) 409. Bill presented and read, (49) 424. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (56) 471. Reported, (96) 827. Committed, (96) 828. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (123) 993-994. Passed, (126) 1004. By the Council, (225) 1461. Royal Assent, (283) 1627. (14 Vic., cap. 90.)

THORAH:--Petition of Donald Cameron for the issuing of deeds to him and his followers, for the lands for which they have received location tickets, (27) 285, (37) 338. Motion, to refer petition, negatived, on division, (117-118) 957.

THREE RIVERS:--Petition of Louis Clair, and P.E. Vezina, on behalf of the Municipal Council of Three Rivers, praying that the control of the Common of Three Rivers may be transferred to the said Council, (4) 13, (8) 38. Petition of Louis Lampron, and others, in favor, (4) 13, (8) 38. Both referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (57) 477. Report thereon, (65-66) 530-531. Bill presented and read, (72) 614. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (114) 929. Reported, (130) 1068. Committed, (133) 1073. Considered, (141) 1147. Reported; Engrossed, (144) 1163. Passed, (148) 1196. By the Council, (165) 1309. Royal Assent, (182) 1352-1353. (14 Vic., cap. 104.)

THREE RIVERS ACADEMY:--Vide Education And Schools.

TIMBER:--Petitions for amendments to the Act regulating the inspection of Timber, &c.: Of Charles Cazeau, and others, (8) 37-38, (13) 68. Of John Clark, and others, (39) 362, (46) 408.

-----Bill to amend the Act regulating the culling and measurement of lumber, presented and read, (33) 320. Order for second reading, (52) 450, (55) 467. Motion, for second reading; Amendment, to add "in six months," carried, on division, (67) 536-537.

-----Petitions of Messrs. Thomas Wilson and Company, and others; Of the Council of Quebec Board of Trade, against the Bill, (72) 614, (77) 678.

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (56, 64.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (49, 59.)

TITHES:--Petition of Gédéon Cartier, and others, of Rouville, for the abolition of Tithes, and the substitution of assessments therefore, (136) 1133, (145) 1183.

TITUS, ISAAC:--Vide Rondeau Harbour.

TORONTO AND LAKE HURON RAILROAD COMPANY:--Petition of Edward G. O'Brien, and others, for authority to the said Company to resume its operations, (130) 1068, (137) 1133. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (137) 1134. Report thereon; Bill presented and read, (142) 1155. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Railroads, (157) 1264. Rule requiring Committee to give a week's notice of consideration of Bill, suspended, (167) 1317. Reported, (170) 1325-1326. Committed; Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (170) 1326. Fee dispensed with, (178) 1343-1344. Passed, (180) 1346.

-----Petition of F.C. Capreol, on behalf of the Toronto, Simcoe, and Huron Union Railroad Company, against the Bill, (176) 1338, (188) 1367.

TORONTO HARBOUR:--Bill to provide for its management. Notice of Motion, 1266. Bill presented and read, (165) 1308. Read second time; Committed, (212) 1424. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (227) 1468. Passed, (243) 1511. By the Council, (277) 1609. Royal Assent, (284) 1629. (14 Vic., cap. 80.)

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (19.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (14.)

TORONTO HOSPITAL:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (11.)

TORONTO HOUSE OF INDUSTRY:--Petition of Rev. John Carroll, and others, for an Act of Incorporation for the Toronto House of Industry and Orphan Asylum, (213) 1428, (224) 1459.

TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE:--Petition of, for amendments to their Act of Incorporation, (11) 64, (28) 286. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (50) 438. Report thereon, (57) 478. Bill presented and read, (100) 861-862. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (135) 1100. Reported; Engrossed, (155) 1250. Passed, (166) 1310. By the Council, (203) 1401. Royal Assent, (283) 1625. (14 Vic., cap. 142.)

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (12.)

TORONTO NECROPOLIS:--Petition of John McMurrich, and others, for an Act of Incorporation, (43) 396, (50) 438. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (54) 461. Report thereon, (57) 478. Bill presented and read, (100) 861. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (135) 1100. Reported, (155) 1250. Committed, (156) 1250. Considered, (169) 1321. Reported; Engrossed, (173) 1331. Passed, (180) 1346. Returned from the Council, with amendments, (220) 1445. Considered, and agreed to, (221) 1447-1448. Royal Assent, (284) 1627. (14 Vic., cap. 141.)

TORONTO ORPHAN ASYLUM:--Petition of Mrs. Charlotte Sherwood, and other Roman Catholic ladies, for aid, (53) 459, (59) 501.

TORONTO PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION:--Petition of E.B. Gilbert, and others, Trustees of the Knox's Church, Toronto, for authority to raise a loan, (49) 437, (54) 460. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (54) 461. Report thereon, (57) 478. Bill presented and read, (110) 920. Order for second reading, discharged, (231) 1478.

TORONTO, SIMCOE, AND HURON RAILROAD UNION COMPANY:--Petition of the Company for an amendment to their Act of Incorporation, (72) 614, (77) 678. Bill to amend

the Act; from the Council, read first time, (220) 1445. Order for second reading, (225) 1460. Read second and third times; Passed, (282) 1624. Royal Assent, (284) 1628. (14 Vic., cap. 131.)

-----Petition of George Gurnett, on behalf of the Corporation of Toronto, for such an amendment of the Charter of the Company, as to enable the said Corporation to take stock therein, (213) 1428, (224) 1459. Bill to enable the Corporation of Toronto to assist in the construction of the said Railroad, from the Council, read first time, (268-269) 1589-1590. Order for second reading, (273) 1598. Read second and third times; Passed, (280) 1619. Royal Assent, (285) 1631. (14 Vic., cap. 81.)

-----Vide Nottawasaga Bay.

TRADE RETURNS:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (32.)

TRENT BRIDGE:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (70.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (67.)

TRINITY COLLEGE:--Petition of Hon. J.B. Robinson, and others, Clergy and Laity of the Church of England in Canada, for an Act of Incorporation for Trinity College, (190) 1371. Bill presented and read, (190) 1371.

TROOPS, REMOVAL OF:--Vide Accounts And Papers, (69.); Addresses, To His Excellency, (66.)

TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA:--Petition of O. Mowatt, and others, for amendments to the Act incorporating the said Company, (150) 1213, (158) 1273. Bill presented and read, (165) 1309. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (189) 1368. Rule requiring a week's notice of consideration by Committee, suspended, (196) 1383. Reported; Committed, (201) 1397. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (236) 1490. Passed, (243) 1511. By the Council, (264) 1570. Royal Assent, (284) 1629. (14 Vic., cap. 138.)

TURNPIKE ROAD DEBENTURES:--Vide Montreal Provident And Savings Bank; Quebec Turnpike Roads.

U.

UNION ACT, REPEAL OF:--Vide Constitution, Provincial.

UPPER CANADA BANK:--Petition of, for an Act to extend the time for paying up the increased capital stock, (11) 65, (28) 287. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (40) 364. Report thereon, (47) 409. Bill presented and read, (47) 410. Read second time; Engrossed, (123) 993. Passed, (126) 1003. By the Council, (138) 1136. Royal Assent, (181) 1352. (14 Vic., cap. 137.)

-----Vide Accounts And Papers, (71.)

UPTON:--Petition of J.P. De Martigny ((or DeMartigny)), and others, for the separation of certain Concessions thereof from the District of Three Rivers, and union of the same to the Circuit of St. Hyacinthe, (4) 13, (9) 39. Bill presented and read, (32) 314. Order for second reading, (68) 539, (140) 1142, (173) 1332, (192) 1375, (219) 1443.

-----Petition of Rev. L.O. Desilets, and others, praying that the "Terrein des Associés," in Upton, may remain attached to Three Rivers, (73) 645, (81) 717.

-----Petition of Benjamin Ouimet, and others, praying that the owners of Seigniories adjoining that Township may be compelled to yield the right of passage through the same, (69) 593, (74) 646.

-----Petition of Benjamin Ouimet, and others, for erection of certain parts of the said Township into a new township, by the name of Iberville, (69) 593, (74) 646. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (82) 718. Report thereon, (89-90) 762. Order for second reading, (101) 863-864, (111) 922, (148) 1196-

1197. Bill to erect the said township out of parts of Upton and Milton, presented and read, (230) 1476.

URE, GEORGE:--Vide Privileges.

USURY LAWS:--Notice of Motion concerning repeal of Usury Laws, 8.

-----Bill to amend and simplify the laws relating to the interest of money, from the Council, read first time, (31) 309. Order for second reading, (58) 479, (113) 928, (174) 1333, (192-193) 1375, (202-203) 1400. Motion, for second reading; Amendment, to add "in six months," carried, on division, (219) 1443.

-----Bill to alter the law of Usury, presented and read, (32) 312. Order for second reading, (43) 386, (45) 402, (53) 451, (55) 467. Motion, for second reading; Amendment, to add "in six months," carried, on division, (97-98) 835-846.

-----Petition of Lewis Lambert, and others of Grantham, for repeal of Usury Laws, (73) 645, (82) 718.

-----Petition of Montreal Board of Trade, praying that the Usury Laws may be assimilated to those of Great Britain, (127) 1031, (136) 1108.

-----Vide Bills of Exchange; Constitution, Provincial; Public Income And Expenditure.

V.

VAUDREUIL:--Petitions for removal of the county town of that County to more central site: Of J.W. Parent, and others, (94) 804, (98) 851. Of the same, (135) 1108, (142) 1155. Of J.P. Lantier, and others, (194) 1378, (203) 1403.

-----Petition of Very Rev. P.L. Archambault, and others, against the removal, (130) 1068, (137) 1133.

VAUGHAN, C.R.:--Petition of, complaining of loss in consequence of having convicted, as a Magistrate, one John Watson, for selling liquors without licence, and praying relief, (49) 437, (54) 461. Referred to Committee on costs and fees in administration of justice in Lower Canada, (99) 858.

VAUGHAN ROAD COMPANY:--Petition of James Sleightholm, and others, praying that the Vaughan branch of the Albion Road Company may be incorporated as a separate company, (45) 407, (54) 460. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (59) 501-502. Report thereon, (82) 719. Bill presented and read, (110) 920. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (135) 1099-1100. Reported; Engrossed, (155) 1250. Passed, (166) 1310. By the Council, (203) 1401. Royal Assent, (283) 1625. (14 Vic., cap. 134.)

VESSELS:--Vide Shipping; American Vessels.

VICTORIA COLLEGE:--Question concerning purchase of Victoria College; Answer, 866.

-----Question concerning the Pilot's Report on Victoria College, 997. Answer, 998.

-----Inquiry concerning Report of Purchase of Victoria College, 1425.

-----Petition of Rev. John Ryerson, on behalf of the Board of Trustees, for authority to remove the site of the said College from Cobourg to Toronto, (213) 1428, (224) 1459. Bill to authorize the removal. Notice of Motion, 1323. From the Council; Read first time, (211) 1422-1423. Read second and third times; Passed, (262) 1565. Royal Assent, (284) 1628. (14 Vic., cap. 143.)

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS:--Vide House.

W.

WALPOLE:--Petitions for renewal of the Act appointing Commissioners to define the boundary line between Walpole and Woodhouse: Of James Blake, and others, (4) 13, (9) 38. Of James Sill, and others, (5) 24, (12) 66. Of Municipality,

Township of Walpole, (43) 396, (50) 437. Petitions of James Blake and James Sill, referred, (44) 398-399. Report a Bill, (47) 409. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (112) 925-926. Read third time; Ryder moved, negatived, on division; Bill passed, (119) 960-961. By the Council, (191) 1371. Royal Assent, (283) 1625. (14 Vic., cap. 89.)

-----Petition of Municipality, Township of Woodhouse, against any alteration of the boundary line, (27) 284, (36) 337.

-----Petition of Municipal Council, County of Norfolk, stating that the Townships of Walpole and Rainham have been detached from that County for all save judicial purposes, entailing on them the expense attending the administration of justice therein, and praying relief, (11) 64, (29) 288. Referred, (59) 502.

WARRANTS:--Leave to bring in a Bill relating to Warrants. Notice of Motion, 302. Motion, negatived, on division, (33) 314-315.

WATERLOO COUNTY:--Petition of Benjamin Thurtell, and others, for an Act to legalize a By-law of the Wellington District Council, imposing rates on that County, (45) 407, (53) 459. Referred to Committee on Standing Orders, (54) 461. Report thereon, (57) 478. Bill presented and read, (100) 861. Order for second reading, (193) 1376. Motion, for second reading; Amendment, to add "in six months," carried, on division, (203) 1400.

-----Petitions for erection of certain townships in Waterloo, Simcoe, and Huron, into a County, to be attached as a junior County, to Waterloo: Of John Frost, and others, (27) 284, (36) 337. Of James Robertson, and others, of St. Vincent, Collingwood, and other Townships; Of Peter Lenfesty, and others, of Derby, (98) 851, (108) 913. Vide Simcoe County.

-----Bill to erect certain territory into a new County, by the name of Grey, presented and read, (100) 860. Order for second reading, discharged, (202) 1399.

-----Petition of John Meyers, and others, of Woolwich, for erection of a new County, taking in the southern portion of that Township, (98) 851, (108) 913.

-----Petition of Municipality, Township of Wellesley, for erection of a new County to include that Township, and leaving Puslinch in the County of Waterloo, (98) 851, (108) 913.

-----Petition of John Frost and Richard Carney, on behalf of a public meeting, praying that Arran, Eldershire, Saugeen, and Brant, may be added to the proposed County of Grey, (141) 1155, (145) 1184.

-----Petitions against the separation of any part of the said County, excepting the Owen's Sound Tract: Of the Municipal Council, County of Waterloo, (12) 65, (28) 287-288. Of Benjamin Thurtell, Warden, County of Waterloo, (59) 500, (68) 555. Of Municipality, Township of Erin, (98) 851, (108) 913.

-----Petition of Municipality, United Township of Garafraxa, Amaranth, Malancthon ((or Melancthon)), against any division of Waterloo, except for purposes of representation, (98) 851, (108) 913.

-----Petition of Joshua Wakefield, and others, praying that Blenheim may be attached to the new Township of Waterloo, (102) 873, (108) 913.

-----Petitions praying that Dumfries may not be divided, but may be attached to the County of Waterloo: Of Thomas Rich, and others, (107) 912, (117) 955. Of Andrew Elliott, and others; Of Municipality, Township of Dumfries, for do., with Townships of Waterloo, Wilmot, Woolwich, and Wellesley, (107) 912, (117) 955. Referred to Select Committee on the Territorial Divisions Bill, (170) 1325. Two first petitions referred to Committee of Whole on the Bill, (201) 1396.

-----Petition of James Henderson, and others, praying that the north-west section of Beverley may be attached to the County of Waterloo, (107) 912, (117) 955. Referred to Committee of Whole on the Territorial Divisions Bill, (201) 1396.

-----Petition of Municipality, Township of Waterloo, against establishment of Galt

as the county seat, and against a division of the Township of Waterloo, (189) 1369, (201) 1396. Referred to Committee of Whole on the Territorial Divisions Bill, (201) 1396.

-----Petition of Municipality, Township of Wellesley, against establishment of Galt as the county seat, against a division of the Township of Waterloo, and for the formation of a new Municipality, to be attached to Waterloo, out of the south halves of Peel and Maryborough, (189) 1369, (201) 1396. Referred to Committee of the Whole on the Territorial Divisions Bill, (201) 1396.

-----Vide Mornington; Representation, Increase Of.

WATSON, RICHARD:--Petition of, for indemnification for an amount expended in improving certain sections of the Yonge Street road, (64) 528, (70) 594.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES:--Question concerning amendment of Act relating to inspection of Weights and Measures; Answer, 1149.

-----Petition of George Hall, and others, for alterations in the law regarding the inspection of Weights and Measures in the District of Quebec, (11) 64-65, (28) 287.

WELLAND CANAL:--Motion concerning Welland Canal, 1018-1023. Withdrawn Motion, 1024.

-----Petition of Thomson Smith, and others, ship-owners, merchants, and captains, for the further improvement of the Welland Canal, (72) 614, (77) 678.

-----Vide Niagara, River.

WELLINGTON DISTRICT:--Vide Waterloo County.

WENTWORTH:--Petition of the Municipality, Township of Brantford, for a certain division of the Counties of Wentworth and Halton, (34) 333, (40) 363.

-----Petition of the Town Council, Town of Brantford, for the formation of a new County from Wentworth and Halton, by the name of Brant, (34) 333, (40) 363.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS:--Bill to relieve Wesleyan Ministers from the obligation to obtain special licences to keep Registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials, in Lower Canada, presented and read, (31) 311. Order for second reading, (43) 386-387, (45) 403, (55) 467. Read second time; Referred, (67) 537-538. Reported; Committed, (74) 648. Considered, (123) 993. Reported, Engrossed, (126) 1004. Passed, (129) 1036. Returned from the Council, with an amendment, (142) 1157. Considered, and agreed to, (146) 1189. Royal Assent, (182) 1353. (14 Vic., cap. 47.)

-----Bill to incorporate the Benevolent Societies of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, presented and read, (127) 1032. Read second time; Referred to Committee on Private Bills, (141) 1353. Report, that the Preamble has not been proved, (182-183) 1354.

WEST GWILLIMBURY:--Petition praying that the old survey of West Gwillimbury may be attached to East Gwillimbury: Of John Sharpe, and others, (158) 1272, (167) 1316. Of Joseph Johnson, and others; Of William Nelson, and others, (170) 1325, (181) 1350.

-----Petition of Cornelius Creed, and others, praying that the said old survey, and certain lots in the first concession of the new survey, may be attached to the Township of York, (158) 1272, (167) 1316.

WEST GWILLIMBURY ROAD:--Vide Simcoe County.

WETENHALL, JOHN:--Question referring to John Wetenhall's death; Answer, 904.

WHEAT:--Vide Customs.

WHISKEY:--Notice of Motion concerning Bill on retailing spirituous liquors, 9.

-----Petition of C.A. Hodgkinson, and others, of Grantham, for repeal of the duty on whiskey distilled from grain, (73) 645-646, (82) 718. Referred to Committee on the Public Income and Expenditure, (95) 826.

-----Vide Customs.

WILBERFORCE LYCEUM EDUCATING SOCIETY:--Petition of N.C.W. Cannon, and others, for an Act to incorporate the said Society, (30) 308, (37) 338.

WILD FOWL:--Vide Game.

WILMOT:--Petition of Jacob Bettschen, and others, praying that that Township may be set apart into a separate county, (81) 716, (89) 761.

WINTER ROADS:--Bill to repeal the laws relative to winter roads in Lower Canada, and to make the said roads of uniform breadth throughout the Province, presented and read, (60) 503. Order for second reading, discharged, (113) 928.

WITNESSES:--Bill to authorize and enforce the attendance of witnesses, in civil cases, before the Courts of Superior Jurisdiction, presented and read, (71) 597. Motion, for second reading; Amendment, to add "in six months," carried, on division, (174) 1334-1335.

-----Bill to facilitate the issue of Commissions for examination of witnesses for the courts in Upper Canada, presented and read, (189) 1367. Motion, for second reading; Amendment, to add "in six months," negatived, on division, (245-246) 1517. Bill read a second time; Motion, that it be now committed, negatived, on division; Committed for to-morrow, (246) 1517.

-----Vide Public Income And Expenditure.

WOODHOUSE:--Vide Walpole.

WOODSTOCK:--Petition of John Douglass, and others, for incorporation of that Town as was intended to have been done in Schedule D. omitted from the Municipal Act of last Session; And for an extension of its limits, (135) 1109, (142) 1155.

WRITS OF PREROGATIVE:--Bill to amend the Act defining the mode of proceeding before the courts in Lower Canada, in matters relating to Corporate Rights, and to Writs of Prerogative, presented and read, (128) 1034. Read second time; Committed; Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (157) 1262. Passed, (166) 1311. By the Council, (182) 1354. Royal Assent, (283) 1625. (14 Vic., cap. 36.)

WRITTEN MEMORANDUM:--Bill to render a written memorandum necessary to the validity of certain engagements. Notice of Motion, 55. Bill presented and read, (14) 71-72. Read second time; Committed, (42) 385-386. Considered; Reported; Engrossed, (53) 451. Passed, (55) 462-463. Returned from the Council, with amendments, (99) 853. Considered, and agreed to, (101) 863. Royal Assent, (181) 1351. (14 Vic., cap. 61.)

Y.

YORK:--Petitions for erection of a new County out of part of the County of York, by the name of "Ontario": Of George Kennedy, and others, (26) 284, (35-36) 336. Referred to Committee of the Whole on the Territorial Divisions Bill, (201) 1396. Of Donald McKay, and others, (27) 285, (37) 338.

-----Bill to form a new County out of the eastern part of the eastern part of the County of York, presented and read, (146) 1190-1192. Motion, that the Order of the Day for the second reading be read, negatived, on division, (273) 1598.

YORK GRAMMAR SCHOOLS:--Vide Education And Schools.

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